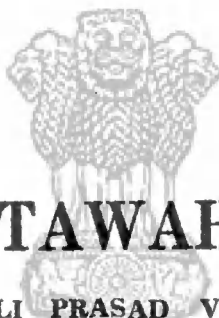


UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



ETAWAH

DANGLI PRASAD VARUN
I. A. S.

State Editor

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PREFACE

This is the thirty-fifth in the series of revised District Gazetteers of the State of Uttar Pradesh, which are being published under a scheme jointly sponsored and financed by the Union and State Governments. Early accounts of the area covered by the Etawah district, are E. T. Atkinson's *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. IV, Agra Division part I—Etawah district (Allahabad, 1876), various Settlement reports of the region and D. I. Drake-Brockman's : *Etawah, A Gazetteer* (Allahabad, 1911) and its supplements. A bibliography of published works, used in the preparation of this Gazetteer, appears at its end.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and member of the State Advisory Board, Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor, Indian Gazetteers, Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi and to all those officials and non-officials who have helped in the bringing out of this Gazetteer.

LUCKNOW

April 7, 1977

D. P. VARUN

I. A. S.

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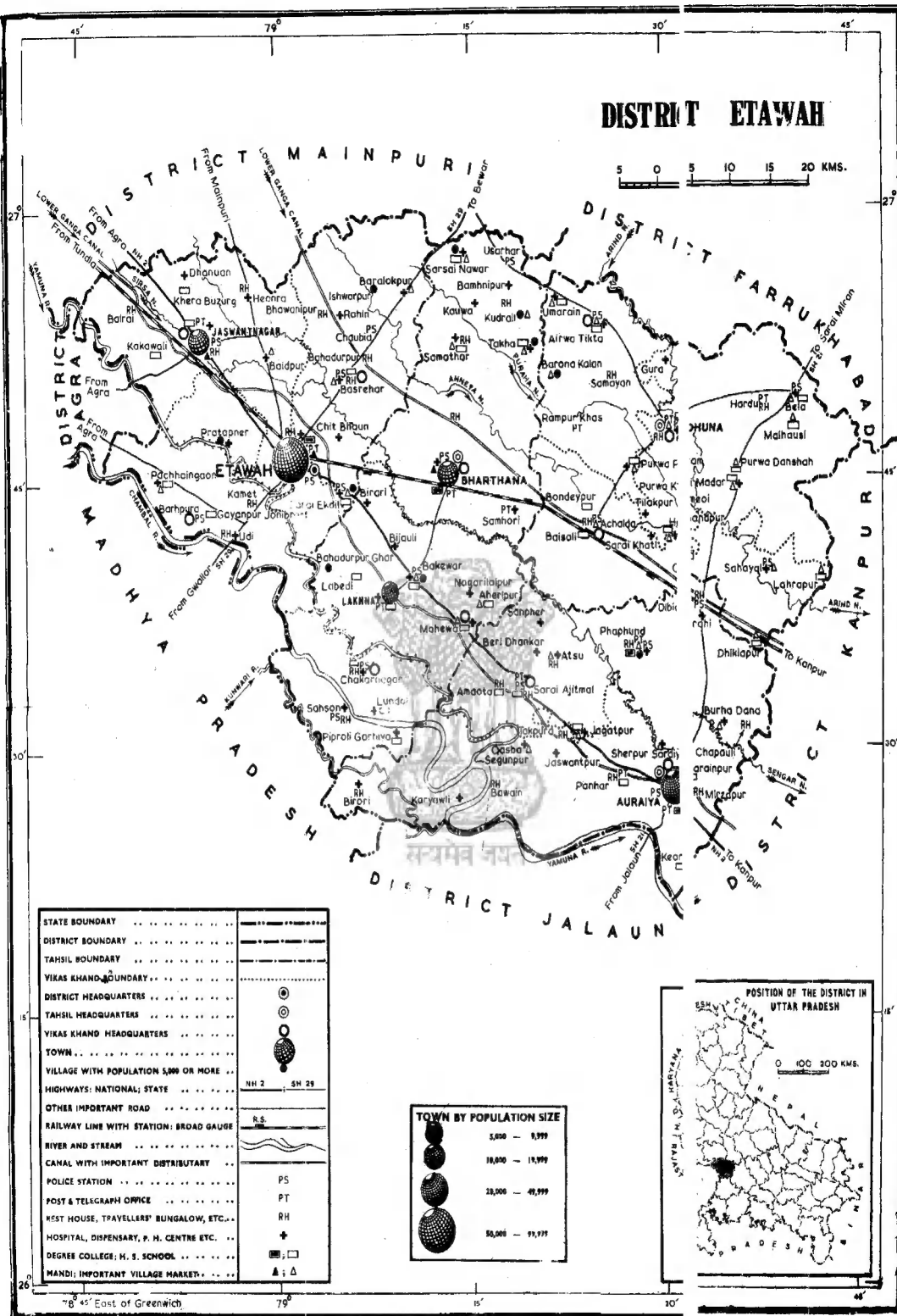
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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of Name of District

The district derives its name from Etawah, which is its headquarters. It is still sometimes referred to as the city of bricks, and both tradition and the appearance of the ground suggest that the modern city was founded on an ancient *khera* or town site, so that it is not improbable that the existence of old bricks or old brick-kilns may have led to its present name. A curious legend relating to the founding of the city gives additional support to this hypothesis. It is said that when the Chauhan leader, Sumer Sah came to bathe in the Yamuna he noticed a goat and a wolf drinking water from the same point in the river. Amazed by such a curious sight he consulted the astrologers who advised him to build a fort at the place. He took their advice and workmen were set to lay the foundations. In the course of their excavations they came upon a brick made of silver and gold, and called out *Int aya ! Int aya !* (a brick has been found). From the workmen's cry the city took the name Intaya, which in course of time was corrupted into Intawa, which finally became Etawah. According to some scholars the region from Bateshwar in district Agra to Bhareh was known as '*Ishtapath*' and there are a large number of temples of Lord Siva who was '*Isht Dev*' of the people of that region. From the word '*Isht*' the town was given the name of Ishtkapuri a reference to which is found in the *Bhavishya Puran*. With the lapse of time Ishtkapuri changed into Etawah.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district of Etawah is situated in the north-west of the Allahabad Division. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Mainpuri and Farrukhabad, on the east by Kanpur and on the south partly by Jalaun and partly by district Bhind of the State of Madhya Pradesh, which also provides its western boundary to a certain distance, the remaining western boundary being formed by Agra. The river Chambal, except for a short distance separates it from Madhya Pradesh. The district lies between the parallels of $26^{\circ} 21'$ and $27^{\circ} 1'$ North latitude, and $78^{\circ} 45'$ East longitude.

Area—According to the Central Statistical Organisation the area of the district was 4,327 sq. km. on July 1, 1971, the district occupying 41st position in the State.

Population—In 1961 census its position on the basis of population was 36th in the State but according to the census of

1971, the district, occupied 35th position in the State in respect of population which was 14,47,702 (including 6,54,951 females). The rural areas were inhabited by 13,06,008 persons (including 5,89,813 females) and the urban by 1,41,694 persons (including 65,138 females).

History of District as Administrative Unit

At present the district is divided into four tahsils. This is the outcome of a considerable number of changes. The district as stood in 1801-2 comprised large tracts of the present districts of Agra, Mainpuri, Mathura, Aligarh, Etah and Etawah ; parganas Firozabad, Sadabad, Sahpau, Khandauli, Raya, Johar, Mursan, Jalesar, Khalilganj, Mohariya, Daryapur and Sonai being placed under the collector of Etawah. In 1804 these parganas were transferred to Aligarh and Sikandra Rao was added to them from Etawah, but in 1811 Sauj was taken away from Farrukhabad. In 1816 parganas Faizpur, Badaria, Bilram, Soron and half of Marahra were transferred to Aligarh and, during the same year, large transfers were made to Agra, while in the following year Kuraoli was transferred to Etawah from Farrukhabad. In 1824 the district was broken up into four collectorate jurisdiction. The Mainpuri portion remained under the collector of Etawah resident at Mainpuri. Parganas Phaphund and Sakatpur, together with *talukas* Bela, Sahar, Ruru, Airwa, Ramain, Takha and Kudrel were placed under a deputy collector resident at Bela. Parganas Etawah, Delhi, Delhi-Jakhan, the first division of Lakhna, Barhpura, *talukas* Sandaus, Dalipnagar and Partabner were put in charge of another deputy collector who took up his quarters at Etawah ; and parganas Sakit and Kuraoli with *talukas* Etah and Rajaur in charge of a deputy collector residing first at Sirhpura and subsequently at Patiali. The subdivision of Etawah was superintended by the collector of Etawah and those of Bela, and Sirhpura by that of Farrukhabad.

In 1837, further changes took place : the parganas of Sahawar-Karsana, Etah-Sakit and Sirhpura from the Patiali sub-collectorate and Kuraoli, Shikohabad, Ghiror, Sauj, Karhal, Kishni-Nabiganj, Bhongaon, Alipur Patti and Manchhana from the Mainpuri and Etawah subcollectorates were formed into the Mainpuri district, while the remainder of Etawah and Bela sub-collectorates, with the exception of Tirwa Thatiya (transferred to Kanpur in 1815) and portions of Sanrikh and Sakatpur, were included in the district of Etawah, which thus comprised Bibamau or Delhi-Jakhan, Etawah, Ramain, Barhpura or Janibrast, Lakhna, Auraiya, Phaphund and Bela. This arrangement, which was sanctioned in 1840, remained in force for 17 years, when the last great series of changes took place. In 1858, a great portion of Bibamau and Delhi-Jakhan was transferred to Mainpuri, while the rest remained in tahsil Etawah, which also received Patti Kamet from Janibrast and portions of Ramain and Lakhna. Part of Ramain, the Chakar Nagar and Sahson *talukas*, which had been transferred to Lakhna from Janibrast, part of Lakhna, and part of Airwa-Sakatpur went to make up the new pargana of Bharthana. Pargana Bidhuna absorbed part of Bela, portions of Airwa-Sakatpur

from Farrukhabad, part of Ramain and the Sahar and Sahayal portions of Phaphund, while Phaphund was made up of the bulk of the old pargana of the same name together with villages from Bela and Ramain. Lastly, pargana Auraiya, also called Dalel-nagar, included the old *mahals* of Patti Nakhat, Deokali, Shaiganpur and Parihar or Sandaus, together with the Bhareh portion of Janibrast. The subsequent alteration made in this distribution was effected in 1894, when the Phaphund tahsil was broken up its northern portion being transferred to Bidhuna and its southern portion to Auraiya. In 1957 a small area of 7.55 acres of village Kumehra from Karhal tahsil of Mainpuri district was transferred to Etawah tahsil.

Subdivisions, Tahsil and Thanas

The district has four subdivisions : Etawah, Bharthana, Bidhuna and Auraiya, each forming a tahsil of the same name.

Tahsil Etawah occupies the western portion of the district. On the north lies the district of Mainpuri, on the east Bharthana tahsil and on the south the State of Madhya Pradesh, the dividing line in this direction being formed by the Chambal river. On the west the boundary is somewhat more irregular, it marches alongside that of the Agra district, from which it is separated for two-thirds of the distance by the river Yamuna ; while for the remainder there is no natural barrier. According to the census of 1971 it had 362 villages and two towns covering an area of 1,151 sq. km. with a population of 4,13,356 persons (females 1,87,895).

Bharthana is the central tahsil of the district bounded on the west by Etawah tahsil, on the north by the districts of Mainpuri and Farrukhabad, on the east by tahsils Bidhuna and Auraiya and on the south by the State of Madhya Pradesh. The tahsil has an oblong shape, stretching right across the district, from northern to southern extremity. According to the census of 1971 it had 311 villages and two towns covering an area of 1,124 sq. km. with a population of 3,42,341 persons (females 1,54,301).

Tahsil Bidhuna forms the north-eastern tahsil of the district. On the north it is bounded by Farrukhabad, on the east by Kanpur, on the west by tahsil Bharthana and on the south by tahsil Auraiya. In shape it is a rough quadrilateral, and, according to the census of 1971, it had 433 villages and covered an area of 1,112 sq. km. with a population of 3,31,078 persons (including 1,49,117 females).

Tahsil Auraiya forms the south-eastern portion of the district. It is bounded on the north by Bidhuna tahsil, on the west by Bharthana, and on the east by the Kanpur district. On the south the Yamuna and the Kunwari separate it from the Jalaun district, but there is a small tract of country south of the latter stream, which has no natural boundary with the State of Madhya

Pradesh. According to the census of 1971 it had 449 villages and covers an area of 1,111 sq. km. with a population of 3,60,927 including 1,63,638 females).

Thanas—For the purpose of police administration there are 20 *thanas* (police-stations) in the district of which 6 are located in tahsil Etawah, 5 each in tahsils Bharthana and Bidhuna and 4 in tahsil Auraiya.

TOPOGRAPHY

The district lies entirely in the Gangetic plain, but its physical features vary considerably and are determined by the rivers which pass through it. It is divisible into four portions of distinct natural characteristics. The first of these consists of the country lying north-east of the Sengar river, which runs across it from west to east almost parallel to the Yamuna, and includes the northern portions of tahsils Etawah, Bharthana and Auraiya and the whole of Bidhuna. The second tract lies south of the river Sengar and extends as far as the high lands immediately overlooking the Yamuna. It comprises a slightly undulating stretch of country, covering portions of Etawah and Bharthana and the bulk of the Auraiya tahsil. The third tract includes the parts of the same tahsils that adjoins the river Yamuna. Beyond the Yamuna, stretching from the borders of tahsil Bah in Agra district to the confluence of the Sindh, Kunwari, Chambal and Yamuna rivers, lies the high and broken country formerly known as Janibrast. These tracts differ from each other in a very marked degree within a general pattern of conformity.

The northern portion of the district, which is separated from the rest by the Sengar river, is known as *pachar*. It covers about 52 per cent of the total area of the district and presents a level expanse of upland, of which the surface is only broken by occasional sandy ridges or by one or two inconsiderable streams such as the Pandu and Arind or Rind, and the latter's tributaries, the Ahneya and Puraha. The soil is for the most part a rich loam of great fertility, interspersed with large tracts of *usar* and frequently varied by beds of clay. It forms the most important part of the district from an agriculture point of view.

The second tract between the Sengar and the Yamuna is locally known as the *ghar*. Its characteristic soil is a red and light but fertile sandy loam. The surface, which is not quite level, lies lowest nearly midway between the two rivers; and, unlike the *pachar*, the *ghar* is a plain of culturable soil unbroken by *usar*, while in the depressions the clay is found in much smaller beds. Here and there the ground rises into hillocks of sand and *bhur*, but these are for the most part confined to the Bharthana tahsil.

South of the *ghar* lie the uplands and ravines along the banks of the Yamuna, and these form the third natural division of the district known as the *kurka* or *biharh*. This tract includes the parts of tahsil Etawah, Bharthana and Auraiya adjoining the Yamuna. If a section of the *kurka* were taken from the

uplands to the river, it would show first a tract of cultivated land similar in character and quite equal to the soil of the *ghar*; secondly, a large area of wild and deep ravines covered with grass and thorny bushes; thirdly, a lowlying plain of rich soil, subjects to the floods of the Yamuna and fourthly, a fringe or strip of rich alluvial deposit along the very edge of the stream.

The fourth tract comprises the lands lying between the Yamuna and the Chambal rivers known as *par*, and those on the right bank of the Chambal between it and the Kunwari. It is divided into four portions, namely *patti* Kamet, *talukas* Chakar Nagar and Sahson, *taluka* Bareh and *taluka* Sandus; and includes portions of the three tahsils of Auraiya, Bharthana and Etawah. It extends from the borders of tahsil Bah in the Agra district to the point where the Yamuna, Chambal, Sindh, and Kuwanri unite. *Patti* Kamet comprises the western portion lying within the Etawah tahsil and extends as far as Kandhesi Ghar in Bharthana tahsil. To the east, where the space between the rivers is narrowest, the ravines join and leave no level ground between them, but towards the west the streams separate and in the centre is found a fine tableland of good loam about five to six kilometres wide.

In this tract there are at least two level plateaus of good light soil, one in tahsil Etawah and the other in tahsil Bharthana.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCE

The rivers and streams of the district consist of the Yamuna, its two affluents, the Chambal and the Kunwari; the Sengar and its tributary Sirsa; the Rind or Arind and its tributaries the Ahneya, the Puraha and the Pandu.

Yamuna—The Yamuna is the main river of the district. It first touches the border of the district at the village Bawat in the north-west of tahsil Etawah. It makes the boundary for about 24 km. between this district and Agra, and then continues in a winding course in a south-easterly direction. It makes a remarkable curve near the village of Harauli before it joins the Chambal river at Bhareh. Reinforced at this point by the latter it turns abruptly to the south and then once more sweeps eastward. Thenceforward its course lies almost due east and it forms the common boundary of this district and Jalaun. The total length of the Yamuna in this district is about 112 km. but its actual course is much longer owing to many bends and loops and totals approximately 193 km. The bank on one side is usually steep and precipitous, whilst on the other it is low and open to the overflow of the river in the rains. For this reason the river spreads much in times of flood, and the surface velocity being small, it covers a large area with a rich alluvial deposit in the rains. This natural tendency of the Yamuna to inundate the land along its banks is increased by the action of its tributary.

the Chambal, which, rushing into it almost at right angles, throws back by its greater volume and velocity the waters of the Yamuna and acts for the time as a sort of weir which still further retards that river.

Chambal—The river Chambal flows to the south of Yamuna. It first touches the district at the village of Murong in the trans-Yamuna tract of Etawah tahsil, and for 40 km. forms the boundary of the district with the State of Madhya Pradesh. At Barecha it is for the first time flanked on either side by land belonging to this district, and for the remainder of its course of about 35 km. flows through this district. Near its confluence with the Yamuna at Bhareh it forms a large though less abrupt curve than that river. In appearance and character the Chambal closely resembles the Yamuna and has within this district a channel of equal dimensions. It is exceedingly liable to sudden and heavy floods owing to the steep gradient of its bed before it debouches on the alluvial plain, and from the superior velocity of its stream, it discharges a greater volume of water than the Yamuna. Its water is remarkable for its crystal-clarity, and even after the two rivers have united, the water of the Chambal may, for some distance, be distinguished from that of the Yamuna. The land is sandy and the stream is too swift to allow the deposit of fertilizing silt, consequently the alluvial patches along the Chambal are of much smaller extent than those along the Yamuna.

Kunwari—This river is also the tributary of the Yamuna. It forms the district boundary with the State of Madhya Pradesh for about 16 km. and for an equal distance flows through the district, till it unites with the Yamuna some 8 km. below the junction of that river with the Chambal. Rising in Madhya Pradesh not far from the old town of Morar, it flows north-west, north-east, turns east and finally south-east, almost in a semi-circle, till it is joined by the Sindh in the extreme south of tahsil Auraiya. The Sindh which joins it, and sometimes gives its name to the short length of the united stream which joins the Yamuna, differs in no way from it. Both, like the Chambal, are subject to great and sudden freshets during the rains, though they dwindle to insignificant streams in the hot season.

The vast stretch of land from the confluence of Yamuna and Chambal upto the confluence of Sindh and Yamuna locally known as Pachnada, presents an extensive view of Syivan beauty during the rainy season and also in the winters. But it turns into an arid expanse during the summers.

Sengar and the Sirsa—The Sengar enters Etawah near the village of Dhanwa in the north of Etawah tahsil. After traversing the district in a south-easterly direction, parallel to Yamuna, it passes into Kanpur district. In the upper part of its course the stream is not of much importance, its sides are low and shelving, and its banks generally culturable, but at Amritpur, some 12 km. north of the town of Etawah, it is joined by the Sirsa, which up to this point had shown a slight tendency to converge towards it. Then the Sengar runs in a deep bed, and the drainage from

the surrounding country tears its banks into ravines which are only insignificant in comparison with the depressions on the banks of the Yamuna. These ravines increase in extent and wildness as the river proceeds eastward and they are unfit for cultivation. The Sirsa enters into Etawah tahsil in the north-west, about 17 km. west of the Sengar. It flows in a well defined channel towards south-east and meets the Sengar river near Amritpur.

Rind or Arind—The river rises in Aligarh district and enters Etawah first at the village of Bhankhara in the north-east border of tahsil Bidhuna. After running along the district boundary for about 16 km. in a tortuous course, it turns sharply southwards at Sabhad, and meanders in a south-easterly direction through Bidhuna till it finally passes into Kanpur. The Rind has a perennial stream, which shrinks considerably in size in the hot weather. At the village of Lakhnu, where its course is more decidedly deflected to east, it is joined by two tributaries known as the Ahneya and Puraha.

The Ahneya and Puraha—These take their rise in a series of lakes, the former near Ekan and the latter near Sauj in the Mainpuri district and are little more than drainage channels for carrying off superfluous rain water. In the hot or cold season they are normally dry but in the rains the Puraha, owing to its sinuous course, injures a considerable amount of land on either bank. The Ahneya after a course of 80 km. and the Puraha after 56 km. unite at Bahsora, within about 3 km. of their confluence with the Rind. Their trend is from north-west to south-east, and running in parallel channels they traverse the north-eastern corner of Etawah, the northern portion of Bharthana and the western part of Bidhuna tahsils.

Pandu—It is the only stream of the Etawah district which flows into the Ganga. It rises in the extreme north-east of Bidhuna tahsil in a large clay depression forming a lake lying between Sabhad and Nurpur. It flows eastwards into the Farrukhabad district.

Lakes—The general excellence of the natural drainage afforded by the rivers and their tributary streams and watercourses over the bulk of the district is exemplified by the general rarity of lakes and marshes. The only exception to it are the northern portions of the district in tahsils Etawah, Bharthana and Bidhuna. Here the existence of clay beds in hollows has rendered conditions favourable for the collection of water in lakes, but few of these are extensive. They are situated for the most on the borders of the district especially in pargana Bidhuna. The most important of these lakes are those at Hardoi, Rahan, Parauli and Baralokpur in tahsil Etawah, at Sarsainawar, Kunetha, Mahauri, Kundrel, Sonthana and Usrahar in tahsil Bharthana, and at Dharmangadpur, Mundai, Hardoi, Baroli, Auran, Yaqubpur, Tirhua, Dhupkhari and Manaura in tahsil Bidhuna, the last five all lying close to Farrukhabad boundary.

GEOLOGY

The district has no mineral wealth and there are no mines or stone quarries. Brick earth is available every where. Limestone in the shape of *kankar* is found in the district both in the block and nodular forms. It is obtained principally in the neighbourhood of the Puraha and the Ahneya rivers where it lies near the surface. It is known by the name of 'Siliya' and is soft when first dug out but hardens on exposure to the air. It is much more difficult to consolidate than nodular *kankar*, but makes a better and smoother road. Bichua *kankar* generally underlies *bhuir* or *bhuriya* soil in fairly large nodules with irregular projections and pierced by a number of holes. It can not be completely freed from earth unless it is broken into very small pieces, but when well beaten down on roads it consolidates very well. The *kankar* which is found in the ravines is locally known as *bihar* and *jharna*. *Kankar* is also burnt for obtaining lime. Lime prepared in the district is of much better quality than in many of the adjoining districts because the *kankar* utilised for its preparation is precurs' in a well-washed state from the ravines.

Seismology—The occurrence of earthquakes affecting the region is attributed to various geological and tectonic features such as Great Himalayan Boundary fault zone, Moradabad and Lucknow faults, and the Aravalli fault zone. Etawah and its surrounding area lie in a region where no earthquake of any significance has occurred in the past. It has however experienced fringe effects of Mathura earthquake of Sept. 1, 1803, and Bihar-Nepal earthquake of Jan. 15, 1934. The maximum intensity experienced at Etawah during the Mathura shock was between IV and V of Modified Mercalli intensity scale (I not felt to XII total damage) of 1931. In the seismic zoning map of India the area has been placed in zone II which correspond to a maximum intensity of VI mm.

FLORA

The forest blocks consist mostly of ravines and some flat waste lands. The Yamuna and the Chambal ravines are very old. It appears that the ravines have been formed due to relative level of banks and their geological structure. Unfit for any other use, the vast areas under ravines came under heavy grazing and reckless hacking. This subsequently accelerated the erosion and extinction of woodland wherever it was existing. Later, for protection of the ground from erosion and further deterioration and for the creation of fuel and fodder reserves the area was closed to grazing, and babul, *sissoo* and neem were sown. The waste lands were previously the property of the zamindars and were generally devoid of any tree or shrub growth. They were scattered all over in small or big patches near villages or along the river banks and were grazing grounds for the cattle of the neighbouring villages. After the abolition of zamindari the state government transferred to the forest department large tracts of land where plantation was possible.

The pioneer work for the protection of land from erosion by planting forests had been taken up as early as 1888 by Mr Fisher, the then collector of Etawah. He induced the zamindars to permit the wastelands to be managed as single unit with a view to conserve timber. It covered an area of about 2000 acres in villages of Etawah Khas, Dhumanpur, Loharana and Partabner. This forest is said to be largely responsible for saving Etawah city from the erosive action of the Yamuna. The afforestation and conservation on large scale was, however, taken up much later.

About 30,966 hectares of land covered with timber and other trees and shrubs is under the management of the forest department. Of this an area of about 9,834 hectares lies in tahsil Etawah, about 10,510 hectares in tahsil Bharthana, about 6,031 hectares in tahsil Bidhuna and about 7,795 hectares in tahsil Auraiya. The forest area in the district under the control of the Gaon Sabhas is about 869 hectares of which 164 hectares is covered with timber trees and the remaining with other species of trees and shrubs. Of the timber forest tahsil Etawah contains 135 hectares, tahsil Bidhuna 2 hectares and tahsil Auraiya 27 hectares. The forest area under other trees and shrubs extends over 90 hectares in tahsil Etawah, 575 hectares in tahsil Bharthana, 10 hectares in tahsil Bidhuna and 30 hectares in tahsil Auraiya.

The trees found in the district are of dhak (*Butea monosperma*), aonla (*Emblia officinalis*), arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), ashok (*Polyalthia longifolia*), asna (*Terminalia alata*), bahera (*Terminalia bellirica*), bargad (*Ficus bengalensis*), barhal (*Artocarpus lakoocha*), bel (*Aegle marmelos*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), gular (*Ficus glomerata*), gul mohar (*Delonix regia*), jamun (*Suzygium cumini*), kaitha (*Feronia limonia*), kathal (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), khair (*acacia indica*), mahua (*Madhuka indica*), liteni (*Naphelium litchi*), neem (*Azadirachta indica*), pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), sagon (*Tectona grandis*), silver oak (*Grevillea robusta*), kala siris (*Albizia lebbek*), safed siris (*Albizia lebbek*) and shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*). Grasses like dub (*Cynodon dactylon*), baib (*Erlaliopsis bineta*), kans (*Saccharum spontaneum*) and spear grass are also found in the district.

The forest department has taken up afforestation and ravine reclamation works to check the soil erosion. This work was started in 1953-54 and a total area covered by the afforestation and ravine reclamation project upto 1974-75 was 13,755 hectares. The chief trees which have been planted are shisham, babul, jamun, neem, imli and pipal.

FAUNA

There is a variety of animal and bird life with in these forests, although the animals and birds are not found in any great number due to lack of cover and sparseness of vegetation. The most commonly met animal is the nilgai or the blue bull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*). The other animals found in the district

are panther (*Panthera pardus*), Indian fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*) sambhar (*Gervus unicolor*), wild bear (*Sus porcinus*), wolf (*canis lupus*), hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*), hare (*Lepus ruficandatus*), porcupine (*Hystrix indica*) jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), jackal (*Canis aureus*), mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsi*), monkey (*Innus rhesus*) and squirrel (*Funambulus pennauti*). Due to indiscriminate killing chinkara, black buck and spotted deer have now become extinct.

Birds—A variety of birds are found in the district. The most common among the game birds is the partridge (*Francolines pondicerianus*) which occurs everywhere and is locally known as *titar*. Other types of partridge, such as *kala titar* or black partridge (*Francolines vulgaris*), gray partridge (*Francolines Pondicerianus*) are found near the forests. Among the quails the most common are the *bater* (*Coturnix communis*) and the *lava* (*Perdicula asiatica*) which are usually found in the bushes. Other birds found in the district are *kabutar* or pigeon (*columbia livia*), *fakhta* or dove (*streptopelia decaocte*), *parkia* or turtle dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*), *harial* (*Streptopelia senegalensis*), peacock (*Pavo cristatus*), snipe or *chaha* (*Capella gallinago*), *lal sir* (*Netta rufina*), white-eyed pochard or *khanjan* (*Aythya rufa*), *nil sir* (*Anas platy rhynchos*), *seekhpur* (*Anas acuta*), *jal murgi* (*Amaurornis phoeniceus*).

Fish—Fish are found in the rivers, lakes and ponds of the district, the common species being *rohu* (*Labeo rohua*), *karonch* (*Labeo calbasu*), *khursā* (*Labeo gonius*), *nain* (*Cirrhina mrigala*), *catla* (*Catla catla*), *bam* (*Mastacembelus armatus*), and *silond* (*Silondia silondia*).

Reptiles—Snakes are common in the district, especially in the rural area the chief being the Cobra (*Naja naja*), *Karait* (*Bungrus caeruleus*) and water snake (*Natrix piscator*). The gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and *magar* (*Crocodilus palustris*) are found in the Yamuna. The other reptiles are the chameleon (*girgit*), the *goh* and the *C'hipkali* (lizard).

Game Laws—The game laws applicable to the district were governed by the Wild Birds and Animals Protection (U.P. Amendment) Act, 1934. It has been replaced by the wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 which made game laws more stringent with a view to conserving wild life and preventing the extinction of certain species. The wolf, crocodile, gharial and peafowl have been declared protected species. The punishment for infringement of the laws has been made more deterrent.

CLIMATE

The climate of this district is characterised by a hot dry summer and a cool winter. The year may be divided into the following seasonal cycles : the cold season from about the middle

of November to February, followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June. The period which follows and lasts till about the end of September constitutes the south-west monsoon or the transition period.

Rainfall—Records of rainfall in the district are available from four stations for about a century. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Table at the end of the chapter.

The average annual rainfall in the district is 752.4 mm. The rainfall varies from 712.9 mm. at Bharthana to 801.2 mm. at Bidhuna. About 89 per cent of the annual normal rainfall in the district is received during the south-west monsoon months from June to September, August being the rainiest month. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is appreciable. In the 50 year period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 163 per cent of the normal occurred in 1949. The lowest annual rainfall which was only 36 per cent of the normal occurred in 1918. During this 50 year period the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 11 years none of them being consecutive. However, considering the rainfall at individual stations two consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred twice at Bharthana and once at Bidhuna and Auraiya. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 281.9 mm. at Etawah on August 21, 1874. A statement regarding the frequency of the annual rainfall in the district is given below for the period 1901—50.

Range in mm.	No. of years
201—300	1
301—400	1
401—500	4
501—600	5
601—700	8
701—800	9
801—900	11
901—1000	7
1001—1100	1
1101—1200	2
1201—1300	1

The above statement shows that the annual rainfall in the district was between 500 and 1000 mm. in 40 years out of 50. On an average there are 40 rainy days (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district.

Temperature— There is no meteorological observatory in the district. The description which follows is based on the records of the observatories in neighbouring districts where similar climatic conditions prevail. After February there is a steady increase of temperature. May is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 42°C and the mean daily minimum at about 26°C . The nights are slightly warmer in June than in May. The heat in summer is intense and the hot, dry and dust-laden westerly winds which are common in the hot season make the weather severely trying. In this season maximum temperatures on individual days sometimes reach 46°C or over. Afternoon thundershowers which occur on some days bring welcome though temporary relief. With the onset of the south-west monsoon over the district by about the third week of June there is appreciable drop in the day temperature and the weather becomes more bearable. But the nights still continue to be as warm as in the latter part of the summer. With the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the end of September there is a slight increase in the day temperature. But there is a rapid drop in the night temperature after the withdrawal of the monsoon. After November both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly till January, which is usually the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 23°C and the mean daily minimum at about 8°C . During the cold season the district is affected by cold waves in the wake of eastward moving western disturbances, when minimum temperature occasionally goes down to about a degree or so below the freezing point of water when frosts descend.

Humidity—During the monsoon season the relative humidity is generally high being over 70 per cent. Thereafter the humidities decrease and by summer which is the driest part of the year the relative humidities in the afternoons become less than 30 per cent.

Cloudiness—During the monsoon season and for brief spells of a day or two during the cold season when the district is affected by passing western disturbances, skies are generally heavily clouded or overcast. In the rest of the year mostly clear or lightly clouded conditions prevail.

Winds—Winds are generally light and are mostly from directions between south-west and north-west. In May and the south-west monsoon season winds on many days blow also from directions between north-east and south-east.

Special Weather Phenomena

During the monsoon season depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal which move across the central parts of the country sometimes affect the weather over the district causing widespread heavy rains and gusty winds in the district. In the cold season western disturbances affect the weather over the district causing a few thunder-storms. Dust-storms occur occasionally during the hot season. Thunder-storms occur throughout the year, the highest incidence being the monsoon season. Fog occurs during the cold season on a few days, maximum probability of occurrence being in January.

(Normals and Extremes of Rainfall)

Reference Page No. 11

Station	Years on which date are based	Normal rainfall (in mm.)												Extreme rainfall (in mm.)			
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours *
															Amount (mm)	Date	
Etawah	50 a	13.5	12.7	7.9	7.9	6.9	52.6	225.0	252.0	143.5	19.6	5.3	6.3	753.2	201 (1917)	29 (1918)	281.9 1874 August 21
	b	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	3.1	10.8	11.9	6.6	1.0	0.3	0.7	39.1			
Bharthana	50 a	12.9	12.2	6.1	7.6	8.9	52.3	213.4	231.9	134.9	18.8	3.8	5.1	712.9	211 (1949)	40 (1909)	254.0 1867 October 3
	b	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	3.3	10.9	11.6	6.8	1.0	0.2	0.6	38.9			...
Bidhuna	50 a	14.7	13.5	8.4	6.9	9.4	55.1	219.2	265.4	166.4	30.5	4.6	7.1	801.2	165 (1936)	41 (1918)	1880 July 31
	b	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	3.2	11.0	12.0	7.4	1.3	0.3	0.7	40.9			
Auraiya	50 a	14.5	13.2	9.1	5.8	5.8	57.4	224.5	233.7	144.3	22.9	6.1	5.6	742.9	174 (1916)	27 (1905)	1944 August 31
	b	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	3.6	10.6	11.5	6.8	1.2	0.3	0.6	39.8			
Etawah	a	13.9	12.9	7.9	7.1	7.7	54.3	221.8	245.7	147.3	22.9	4.9	6.0	752.4	163 (1949)	41 (1918)	
	b	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	3.3	10.9	11.7	6.9	1.1	0.3	0.7	39.6			

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average No. of rainy (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)

*Based on all available data up to 1970.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

ANCIENT PERIOD

The early history of the region now within the district of Etawah is quite interesting. It once formed part of the ancient country of Panchala which is said to have extended from the foot of the Himalayas in the north to the river Chambal in south¹, although it is doubtful if it extended south of Yamuna, the portion being included in Ajad Janpad.² That the region was inhabited in primitive times is testified by the finding of pre-historical bronze weapons scattered all over the Ganga-Yamuna doab.³ This region must have been civilised long ago, probably during Bronze Age or even sometime before. A spear head in British Museum which was presented in 1837, is supposed to come from Etawah. It is a simple barbed lanceolate with bronze blade, about thirteen inches in length without any extra hooks or barbs. The weapon is known as Norham harpoon.⁴

The earliest known Aryan people who settled in this region were the Panchalas who were close allies of Kurus, usually mentioned as Kuru-Panchalas. Panchala is the later name of the people called Krivi in the *Rigveda*. Connected with the Kurus were the Krivis who possibly lived on the Sindhu (Indus) and the Askini (Chenab) in the early Rigvedic age and later moved to the east across the Yamuna to a region which came to be known as Panchala⁵. The *Satapatha Brahmana* asserts that Krivi was the older name of the panchalas⁶. The insignificance of the Krivis in the later literature as compared with the importance of the Panchalas is probably due to the fact that the later Kuru-Panchala alliance included not only the Bharatas and other tribes but Krivis also. During the Vedic period, Panchalas are seldom mentioned alone their name being usually coupled with that of Kurus. The Kuru-Panchalas are often expressly referred to as a united nation⁷. At one time, they are said to have one king like Kraivya and Sona Satrasaha, who performed the horse-sacrifices on the bank of the

1 Cunningham, A : *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. I, p. 225; Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D. : *The History and culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I p. 257; Pargiter, F. E. : *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, pp. 113, 247; Puri, B. N. : *Indian the time of Patanjali* p. 81

2. Agrawal, V. S. : *India as seen by Panini*, p. 60.

3 Majumdar and Pusalker, op. cit., Vol. I. p. 139; Mookerji, R. K. *Hindu Civilization* p. 14

4 Panchanan Mitra : *Pre-historic India*, p. 291

5 Majumdar and Pusalker, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 250

6 Meadonell A. A. and Keith, A. B. : *Vedic Index of Names and Subjects*, Vol. I, p. 469

7 Majumdar and Pusalker, op. cit., Vol. I. p. 257

river Yamuna and thus claimed imperial power¹. The two together were regarded as pre-eminent among the peoples living in Madhya desha. They figured in the texts as the best representatives of Vedic culture, models of good form, speakers of the best Sanskrit, performers of sacrifices with perfection, having the best of kings and running the best academies one of which was at Parichakra,² usually identified with modern Chakar Nagar of the district³. Parichakra is also mentioned in the *Satapatha Brahmana* as the name of a Panchala town where king Kraivya Panchala performed horse sacrifice.⁴

The traditional history of the region from the earliest time till the end of Mahabharata is gleaned mainly from the Puranas, though the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana* occasionally give dynastic lists and deal with traditional accounts⁵. The traditional history of this region starts with the king Ajamida who was the fifth successor in the line of the famous king Bharata. He had three sons. Riksha, Nila and Brihadvasu. Riksha, the eldest, succeeded his father at Hastinapur, while Nila and Brihadvasu founded what later came to be known as the North Panchala and South Panchala dynasties. The latter comprised the region south of Ganga including this district and had its capital at Kampilya⁶. The Panchalas, thus, were a branch of the Bharatas, who belonged to the line of Puru of the lunar race. The country came to be known as Panchala from the "five" sons of Bhrimayashva (sixth in descent from Ajamida) who were jocosly nicknamed "capable" (*pancha-alam*) and the region may have come to be known as Panchala because it represented the kingdom for the maintenance of which five capable persons were enough⁷. After the death of Bhrimayashva, the kingdom was divided among these five sons of his, each receiving a principality.

Brahmadatta seems to have been an important king among the South Panchalas. Brahmadatta's great grandson Janmejaya Durbuddhi was a tyrant and was killed by Ugrayadha of the Dvimidhas and the dynasty went in the hands of Dvimidhas⁸. Prishata the exiled North Panchala claimant, sought refuge in Kampilya, the capital of South Panchala when his kingdom was annexed by Ugrayudha. Later on the celebrated Paurava prince, Bhishma, killed Ugrayudha and resorted Prishata to his ancestral kingdom. Drupada succeeded his father Prishata. Drona, a fellow student, whom Drupada had once insulted, defeated the later with

1. *Ibid.* p. 255; Rapson E. J. : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I p. 105
2. Rapson, *op. cit.*; pp. 106-108; Macdonell and Keith, *op. cit.* Vol. I, p. 185 Mookerji : *Hindu Civilization*, p. 111
3. Fuhrer A. : *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in N. W. Provinces and Oudh.* n. 23
4. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 255
5. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 271; Mookerji, *Hindu Civilization* p. 172
6. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*; Vol. I, p. 279; Puri, *India In The of Patanjali*, p. 81
7. Majumdar, and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol I, p. 297; Law, B. C. : *Panchala and Their Capital Ahichhatra*, pp. 1-3
8. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 299

the aid of young Pandu and Kuru princes who were his disciples. Drona kept North Panchala for himself and gave South Panchala to Drupada¹. Parichakra or Ekchakra was one of the main cities of South Panchala and thus this region came under the rule of Drupada.

This region rose into great prominence during the period of Mahabharata. Many local traditions are attached to the modern Chakar Nagar of the district which most probably seems to be Ekchakra mentioned in the *Mahabharata*. This is the place of great antiquity and enormous *kheras* or mounds have been found here. Popular tradition says that the city in the time of Pandavas was so large that one gate was at Sartal and the other gate at Bharoh, though these places are 30 miles apart. This story derives some support from the fact that bricks are found at a depth of five or six feet in the surrounding villages². It was Ekchakra where Pandavas along with their mother Kunti spent their secret abode of one year during the period of their exile³. According to *Mahabharata*, whilst Bhima and his brother Pandavas were in hiding from the Kauravas in exile, they came to the city of Ekchakra and dwelt in the house of a Brahmana. Close by stood the village Bakri, where lived the powerful Asura called Vaka, whose daily food was a human-being, the victim being supplied alternatively by Bakri and Chakarpur. While Pandavas stayed in his house, it came to the Brahmana's turn to supply a victim for the demon Bakasura. The Brahmana declared that he could not give his son; the wife that her husband must not be sacrificed, and she must go herself. Bhima then said that he had eaten their salt, and would go himself to the Asura. He fought with the demon at Bakri and killed him.⁴ An old well has been found here near a Khera which is locally said to be the well in which Bhima threw Bakasura after killing him⁵.

King Drupada of South Panchala which comprised most of this district also played an important part in the great Mahabharata War. He had a daughter named Draupadi who was married to Pandavas in a *swayamvara* and therefore, South Panchalas were the staunch supporters of the Pandavas in the Mahabharata war⁶. In the War, Drupada's priest was sent to the Kauravas on behalf of the Pandavas for negotiations⁷. During the war Dhrishtadyumna, the son of king Drupada, was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the Pandavas. Drupada was killed by Drona on the 15th day of

1 *Mahabharata: Adiparva*, Chapter 137; Cunningham, A: *The Ancient Geography of India*, p. 303

2 Fuhrer, op. cit; p. 24; Atkinson, E. T. : *Statistical, Descriptive And Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India* Vol. IV, Agra Division p. 361

3 *Mahabharata: Adiparva*, Chapter 61, 26—27

4 *Mahabharata, Adiparva*, chapter 61, 29; Atkinson, op. cit., p. 433
Fuhrer, op. cit., p. 24

5 Majumdar and Pusalkar, op. cit Vol I, p. 298

7 *Mahabharata, Udyogaparva*, chapter 4, 25

war¹ and finally the same evening Dhrishtadyumna took revenge by killing Drona in the battle-field². Kauravas appointed Ashvatthama as the last commander who with the help of the other two survivors from among the Kaurava heroes, Kripa and Kritavarman, stealthily entered into the Pandava camp at night and slaughtered Dhrishtadyumna who was sleeping³.

After the great Mahabharata war the history of this region sinks into oblivion for a long period except for a brief mention during the time of Lord Buddha in the sixth century B.C. Nothing is heard in the post-Mahabharata period about South Panchala or even of Panchala, the common name Panchala being used for the entire region of which Kampilya, which had till then been the capital of South Panchala, now became one of the prominent centres of Brahmanical learning and culture.⁴ The Panchala was the third in the list (preserved in the Puranas) of the ten ruling dynasties which flourished at the end of Mahabharata war and continued till the time of Nandas but except the number of their kings which is said to be twenty-seven or twenty-five who ruled one after the other during this period, no details are forthcoming⁵.

Panchala figures as the tenth in the list of the sixteen premier states (Sodasamahajanapada) of the time of Lord Buddha and Mahavira and is said to have extended from the foot of Himalayas to the river Chambal which includes this district also. Originally a monarchical clan, the Panchalas formed a 'samgha' or a republican corporation in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C.⁶ Alavi or Alabhiya is mentioned as one of the important places of the Buddhist period. It is identified with modern Airwa, 27 miles north-east of the present district⁷. According to the commentary of the *Suttanikaya* and the *Samyukta Nikaya*, a cannibal demon, also called Atavi was living here in the days of Buddha who used to kill and eat a human being every day. Buddha tried to convert Atavi by gentle means, but failing in this, he proceeded to bring the demon to submission by fear. Having succeeded in this, Buddha, then, imparted saving truth of Buddhism and the demon was converted and became a devoted Buddhist⁸.

Mahavira is said to have passed his seventh rainy season in this region. Another time he travelled here from Vayaggama.

¹ Ibid; *Drona Parva*, Chapter 186/43

² Ibid., Chapter 192/62-63

³ Ibid., *Saptikaparva*, Chapter 8/26; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 307

⁴ Law, B. C. *op. cit.*, Rapson, *op. cit.* Vol. I, pp. 106, 108; Mookerji R. K. *Ancient Indian Education*, pp 134, 367; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 253, 325

⁵ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 319, 325, Rapson, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 281

⁶ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*; Vol II, p. 11

⁷ Bajnai, K. D. : *The Geographical Encyclopaedia of Ancient and Medieval India*, part I, p. 14

⁸ Ibid., p. 14. Watters, T. : *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*, Vol. II, p. 61

Goshala is also said to have visited Alabhiya¹. Ajad, also, was an important place in the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. This name figures in *Ashtadhyayi* of Panini. The name is associated with the *aja* or goats. It is recognized as trans-Yamuna portion of Etawah and Jalaun districts and adjacent areas of Malwa, the region between Chambal and Yamuna, being still famous for its goats which are exported in truckloads to Calcutta and eastern districts from the bi-weekly market of Babarpur located at the end of ravinous tract². Panini is placed sometimes in 500 B. C. *Manu Smriti* has also referred Panchala as situated in Brahmarshidesha from where soldiers were recruited³.

About the middle of the fourth century B. C. this territory was annexed to the Nanda empire of Magadha, probably in the reign of Mahapadmananda⁴. After the Nandas the district came under the dominion of Mauryas⁵.

With the downfall of the Mauryas, Panchalas of this period probably ruling over this region started as feudatories of the Mauryas and gradually gained power as the fortunes of the latter declined—perhaps themselves helping in expediting that decline but were subsequently weakened by feuds with their own allies and might have been therefore brought under subjugation by the newly risen imperial power of the Sungas⁶. Pushyamitra Sunga overthrew Mauryan power and established Sunga dynasty which lasted about one hundred years from 187 B. C. to 75 B. C. After Sungas, the Kanva dynasty wielded power from 75-30 B. C.⁷ The subordination of this region, however, seems to have lasted only for a short time because the Sunga power soon declined due to the centrifugal forces which possibly received a philip from the incursions of the Greeks (Demetrius and his lieutenant Menander).

It has been suggested on the basis of *Yuga-Purana*, a section of *Gargi Samhita*, that the viciously valiant Greeks overran Panchala along with Kurus and Malwas and that there was a complete breakdown of administration'. Fortunately, the people fought the invading army so ferociously, that they thought it fit to retrace their steps and they were unable to reap the fruits of their military success⁸. *Mahabhasya* of Patanjali also refers to the same Greek invasion.

¹ Bajpai, *op. cit.*, pp. 12, 14

² *Ibid.*, p. 12

³ Mookerji, *Hindu Civilization*, p. 189

⁴ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 32; Rapson, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 422; Mookerji, R. K. : *Ancient India*, p. 107

⁵ Tripathi, R. S. *History of Kanauj To The Moslem Conquest*, p. 16

⁶ Sastri, K. A. Nilakanta (Ed.) : *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 104

⁷ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 95-99

⁸ Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 104

⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 95-98; Rapson, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 491; Majumdar and Pusalker *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 106

The history of this region, from the end of the Kanva rule to the rise of the Guptas, three hundred years later, is very obscure. Reference may be made in this connection to a large number of coins found at places like Mathura and Panchala countries, which are supposed to be associated with Mitra rulers. Thus, the Mitra rulers of Panchala were not a local dynasty of Panchala, but probably held sway over extensive region in Northern India covering this district also¹. About the beginning of the second century A. D. when the Kushana power under Kanishka expanded eastward, the Mitra rulers of Panchala seem to have been subjugated by it and were probably allowed to live as feudatories². Kanishka's rule, extended over the Madhyadesha, Uttarapatha and Aparanta divisions of ancient India which probably covers this district also³.

Numismatic evidence discloses the names of many tribal republics and members of the monarchical ruling families, which flourished in different parts of the central and western regions of Northern India and immediately preceding and following the commencement of Christian era. According to Puranas, Naga kings flourished, apparently after the decline of the Kushanas at Mathura⁴. Evidence shows that these Naga kings flourished in the western parts of U. P. including the present district of Etawah, particularly in the third and fourth centuries A. D. Achyu (or Achyuta) and Nagasena are the last known independent Panchala kings who flourished about the middle of the fourth century A. D. According to the Allahabad stone-pillar inscription, Samudragupta led his campaign into Aryavarta and began by uprooting the neighbouring kingdoms of Achyuta and Nagasena⁵.

During the fourth century A. D., Guptas once again established imperial unity in India. The present region of Etawah also shared the fruits of Golden Age and contributed much towards peace and prosperity of Central India. Chakarnagar, Airwa and the fort of Kudarkot (ancient Govidhumat) are the important Gupta sites in this district⁶. The Chinese traveller Fa-hien also visited a city named 'A-lo, i.e., Alavi, which has been identified with modern Airwa and spent his retreat at the Dragon shrine. Fa-hien described it as "a city near a large forest" (atavi). There are the remains of Buddhist and Jain temples evidently of very ancient date in a large number⁷. Kings like Samudragupta, Chandragupta, Kumaragupta, Skandagupta and Buddhagupta ruled over this region peacefully. But the death of Buddhagupta was followed by a period of troubles. We find the evidence of internal dissensions caused by disputed succession, leading to the partition of the empire, and to make matters worse, there was renewed invasion of the Hunas with

¹ Ibid., Vol. II. p. 100; Narain, A. K. : *Memoirs of the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology*, No. 2, p. 148

² Shastri, op. cit., p. 107

³ Majumdar and Pusalker, op. cit., Vol. II. p. 141

⁴ Majumdar and Pusalker, op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 169, 171; Bajpai op. cit., p. 10

⁵ Mookerji, *Ancient India*, p. 261

⁶ Majumdar, R. C. and Altekar A. S. : *The Vakataka-Gupta-Age*, p. 428

⁷ Fubrev, op. cit., p. 23; Giles, H. A. : *The Travels of Fa-Hsien*, p. 28; Tripathi, R. S. : *History of Ancient India*, p. 18

far greater success than before¹. History records the continuance of the rule of later Guptas till long afterwards, but Huna onrush appears to have brought the Gupta dynasty to its fall. Hunas, under the leadership of Tormana advanced into the heart of India and established their settlements in central India and thus the district came into the clutches of foreign Hunas. Tormana was succeeded by Mihirakula and he continued his father's policy of cruelties and it was king Yashodharman who rose to deliver the land from an intolerable foreign realm and inflicted a crushing defeat on the tyrannical Huna chief, Mihirakula².

Thus, amid these political convulsions the later Guptas tried to revive their lost glories in this region but they failed as the process of disintegration had gone too far and fresh complications had arisen owing to the growth of new powers. Among them the Maukharis were the most powerful and were destined to play an important part in the later history of India. Maukharis, although ruling at first as feudal chiefs in Bihar and U. P., gradually rose to power in the region covered by this district and founded an independent kingdom at Kannauj perhaps about the middle of the 6th century A. D.³ From this period till the advent of Muslims this district was almost governed by the imperial dynasties of Kannauj. Harivarman appears to have been the founder of Maukhari house of Kannauj, as he is the first to be named in the known records of this dynasty. He was succeeded by his son Adityavaraman and grandson Ishvaravarman respectively. These three kings were undoubtedly feudatories of the Gupta empire and flourished in this region during the first half of the sixth century A. D.⁴ Ishvaravarman was succeeded by his son, Ishanavarman whose mother was a Gupta princess. Gupta kings-Kumaragupta and Damodargupta gave a severe blow to the rise of Maukharis and both of them defeated Ishanavarman⁵. Ishanavarman was succeeded by his son, Sarvavarman. He thoroughly avenged his father's defeat by his successful engagements with the Guptas. Unfortunately, we do not know anything about Sarvavarman's successor owing to a curious break in the records. Probably, Avantivarman succeeded Sarvavarman to the throne. Avantivarman was succeeded by his eldest son Grahavarman⁶. He was married to princess Rajyashri of Thaneshwar. According to *Harshacharitra* of Bana, Devagupta of Malwa advanced against Kannauj with the support and co-operation of Sasanka King of Gauda, just at the opportune moment when Prabhakarvardhan, the king of Thaneshwar, had died and defeated and killed Grahavarman. Thus, Kannauj was seized and occupied; and Rajyashri was thrown into a dungeon⁷. Hearing of this calamity, Rajyavardhana,

1 Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 33

2 *Ibid.*, p. 35; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 10-12

3 Tripathi, *History of Kanauj to the Moslem Conquest*, p. 24

4 *Ibid.*, pp. 36-38; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 68

5 *Ibid.*, p. 68; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 45

6 *Ibid.*, pp. 44-50

7 *Ibid.*, p. 51

the king of Thaneshwar, proceeded to save Kannauj but was killed by the king of Gauda. Instantly, on hearing the tragic news of his brother's assassination, Harsha advanced towards Kannauj. He rescued his sister from Vindhya forest and in the absence of any other Maukhari claimant, Kannauj passed into the hands of Harsha¹. The amalgamation of these two powerful kingdoms helped Harsha greatly in extending the sphere of his influence over this region covered by the present district.

With the coronation of Harsha as a king (in 606 A.D.) the district came under Thaneshwar dynasty. Hiuen Tsang, in his works has also dwelt upon the prosperity of this region. Harsha extended his empire far and wide by his conquests. Hiuen Tsang visited this region and according to him, Kannauj was situated about a distance of 200 'li' north-west from Sankisa. Taking Hiuen Tsang's estimate of 667 miles as approximately correct, the probable limits of the province of Kannauj must have included all the country between Khairabad and Tanda, on the Ghaghra, and Etawah and Allahabad on the Yamuna, which would give a circuit of about 600 miles². Thus, during the reign of Harsha, this region became more prominent and prosperous. Hiuen Tsang has mentioned in his work a place "Kuang-ye" which denotes the wild unoccupied land beyond the boundaries of a city or town which is Alavi as mentioned in Buddhist works and is identified with Airwa of the district³.

For more than half a century after the death of Harsha the history of this region, as that of the rest of northern India, spells anarchy and confusion⁴. In the second quarter of the eighth century the district seems to have been included in the dominions of king Yashovarman (725-52 A.D.) of Kannauj⁵. He is credited with great expeditions and conquests. He defeated the king of Magadh but suffered a reverse at the hands of Lalitaditya of Kashmir⁶.

Except for certain shadowy figures no substantial historical figure is associated with the region after the fall of Yashovarman till about the eighth century A. D. We find mention of three Ayudha kings in the works of Rajashekhara, the dramatist, who flourished in this region⁷. The first king of this dynasty was Vajrayudha, who ascended the throne sometime about 770 A. D. It is significant to note that Rajashekhara uses the name Panchala of which the district forms a part for the country of which Kannauj was the capital⁸. Vajrayudha, is said to have been defeated by Jayapida Vinayaditya of Kashmir. He was succeeded by Indrayudha. It was probably during his reign that Dhruva Rashtrakuta invaded the territories of

1 *Ibid.*, p. 73; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 99

2 Cunningham : *The Ancient Geography of India*, p. 317

3 Watters, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 61

4 Mookerji, *op. cit.*, pp. 268—69, Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 188; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 124

5 *Ibid.*, p. 128; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 188; Mookerji, *op. cit.*, p. 369

6 Tripathi, R. S. : *History of Ancient India*, p. 316

7 *Ibid.*, P. 317; Mookerji, : *Ancient India*, PP. 369-70; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, PP. 21, 22 24

8 Tripathi R. S. : *History of Kannauj to the Moslem Conquest*, P. 212

the Doab including this region. Indrayudha was afterwards defeated and dethroned by Dharmapala of Bengal, who raised his protege Chakrayudha to the throne of Kannauj¹. This political arrangement was approved by nearly all the principal states then existing. But the Rashtrakutas could not tolerate the Bengal king's assumption of the supreme status in this region and accordingly a trial of strength between the two powers became inevitable. According to Sanjan Plates of Amoghavarsha I, Dharmapala and Chakrayudh surrendered themselves to Govind III, the son and successor of Dhruva. This created confusion in this region. Nagabhatta II of Pratihara dynasty took advantage of the situation, and defeated Chakrayudha. After this, Nagabhatta boldly annexed this region and initiated a new line of ruler's there².

During the whole of the ninth and tenth centuries, this region was governed by Gurjara Pratihara rulers. The conquest of Kannauj by Nagabhatta II at once gave to the Pratiharas the supreme power in this region³. Nagabhatta was succeeded by Ramabhadra sometimes about 833 A. D. He seems to have ruled for a short time⁴. After a very short reign lasting for about three years, Ramabhadra was succeeded by his son Mihira-Bhoja (836-885 A.D.). He seems to have started his career with a debit balance of reverses and defeats suffered by his father Rambhadra which had considerably lowered the prestige of the Pratihara family⁵. His empire extended over a large area from the foot of Himalayas up to the river Narmada and must have included the present district of Etawah. The country was then prosperous and safe from robbers and rich in natural resources⁶. Bhoja was succeeded by his son Mahendrapala (c. 885-910 A. D.) Mahendrapala was a liberal patron of letters and the richest literary ornament of his court was Rajashekhara⁷.

The Gurjara Pratihara history of this region after Mahendrapala is a record of disputed succession, internal trouble and beginning of the decline. At first, Bhoja II came to the throne with the help of Kokkaladeva, the old Chedi ruler and Rashtrakuta king Krishna II. He was soon displaced by his half-brother, Mahipala, who got the support of Harshadeva Chandella⁸. Though there were some disturbances caused by Rashtrakutas, Mahipal soon got over his initial troubles and resumed his father's scheme of conquests. His reign over this region brought stability for a short period⁹. Mahipala was succeeded by his son Vinayakapala and

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 215

² *Ibid.*, p. 230; Puri, B. N. : *The History of the Gurjara Pratiharas*, p. 43

³ *Ibid.*, p. 43; Tripathi, p. 233

⁴ Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 49

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 51, Tripathi, *History of Kannauj to the Moslem Convert* P 238

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 246; Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 65; Eliot and Dowson : *History of India As Told By Its Own Historians*, Vol. I, p. 4

⁷ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 258; Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 72

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 51, Tripathi. *History of Kannauj to the moslem convert*, p. 238

⁹ Puri, *op. cit.*, pp. 90-91

grandson Mahendrapala II respectively who ruled for a short time. The rule of Devapala who ascended the throne shortly before 948 A. D. was marked by the rise of Chandellas. This was the signal of the decline and disruption of the empire, which continued during the time of Vijayapala until it became divided into several powers.

When Rajyapala came to the throne, the political situation had become complicated by the aggressions of the Muslims of Ghazni. Along with other contemporary Hindu rulers, Rajyapala took his share to stem the tide of their advance into the interior of the country¹. According to Utbi and Ibn-ul-Athir when Mahmud approached Kanyakubja for the first time, Rajyapala fled from the city across Ganga to Barni leaving it unprotected before the plundering army of the Ghazni Sultan². This submission of the Pratihara monarch enraged the Chandella chief. Ganda and his forces under the command of crown-prince Vidyadharadeva killed Rajyapala and placed his son Trilochanapala on the throne³ when Mahmud received notice of the event he marched towards Kannauj in the autumn of H. 410 or 1019 A. D. and utterly routed Trilochanapala in the engagement. He took all the seven forts of Kannauj. From Kannauj Mahmud went to Munj (identified with present Munj in Etawah), known as the fort of Brahmanas, the inhabitants of which were independent. They offered strong opposition and when they found they could not withstand the Musalmans, and that their blood would be shed, they took to flight, throwing themselves down upon the apertures and the lofty and broad battlements, but most of them were killed in this attempt. After this, Mahmud Ghazni advanced against the fort of Asi, the ruler of which was Chandal Bhar, the chieftain and general of Hindus. He was always engaged in building up a career of conquests and at one time he was at war with Rai of Kannauj. When Chandal Bhar heard of the advance of the Sultan, he lost his heart from fright. He was completely routed by Mahmud Ghazni and his five forts were completely demolished⁴. After Ghazni, some local chiefs were ruling in this region. Four coins of Kumarapala Deva have been found here which show that he was ruling over this region sometimes between 1019-49 A. D.

After the dismemberment of the Pratihara empire, there were repeated incursions in this region. When the "earth" was thus badly disturbed by political upheavals and destructive raids, a bold adventurer of the Gahadavala sept named Chandra-

1 Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 101

2 *Ibid.*, p. 102

3 *Ibid.*, pp. 103-104

4 Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 25; *Imperial Gazetteers-United Provinces (Area Division)*, p. 29; Drake-Brockman, D. L. : *District Gazetteers of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (Etawah)* p. 126; Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 102

deva arose into this region and by his "noble prowess" put an end to "all distress of the people"¹. The rule of Gahadavala dynasty over the district is incontestably proved by the discovery at Kudarkot of a copper plate grant dated in the reign of Chandradeva². Chandradeva founded the Gahadavala dynasty at Kanyakubja after defeating a chief named Gopala. His jurisdiction extended almost over the whole of the present Uttar Pradesh including this district. Chandradeva was succeeded by Madanpala. However, he ruled for a very short period³. Madanapala was succeeded by his son Govindachandra. Two copper plate grants of Govindachandra, dated respectively Samvat 1161, or A. D. 1104, and Samvat 1174 or 1117 A. D. have been found in village Bisahi, two miles north-east of tahsil Bidhuna of the district. Another copper plate grant of this king dated Samvat 1166 or A. D. 1109 has been found at Rahan in the district⁴. Govindachandra seems to have wielded substantial power in the state while he was only a "juvaraja" or crown prince. He defeated the invading bands of Muslims sometimes before 1109 A. D., for the Rahan plate records that he "again and again by the play of his matchless fighting" compelled the Hammira (i. e. Amir) to "lay aside his enmity". The Rahan plate further described Govindachandra as "terrific" in cleaving the frontal gloves of arrays of irresistible mighty large elephants from Gauda", which shows that Govindachandra must have made some encroachments in Magadha⁵. In short, Govindachandra made himself a considerable power and under him the glories of this region revived. Govindachandra was succeeded by his son Vijayachandra sometimes in 1155 A. D. Like his father, Vijayachandra also successfully faced Muslim aggressions⁶. By the very beginning of the reign of Vijayachandra an unmistakable symptom of decline of the Gahadavala power manifested itself in the loss of Delhi. The full significance of this loss was realised when, about a generation later, the Muslims attacked Delhi region and occupied it, rendering the Gahadavala frontier practically defenceless⁷. Vijayachandra was succeeded by his son Jaichandra in 1170 A. D. He may be described as the last great king of the Gahadavala dynasty, whose power and extensive jurisdiction struck even Muslim historians⁸. During the reign of Jaichandra, the Chauhans, who starting from their territories in Ajmer had annexed Delhi and were at this time bidding for supremacy in the North under the vigorous rule of Prathviraja III. Towards the south there were the Chandellas whose power at this time was at its height⁹. Apart from this, there were repeated Muslim invasions in North-western India which had already threatened the unity of India. The most important event of his region was the celebration of the *Swayamvara* of his daughter Sanyogita, who was however, carried away by force, in the midst of the ceremonies,

1 Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 295, quoting Journal of Bihar and Orissa Research Society, p. 300

2 Drake-Brockman, p. 126

3 Roma Niyogi : *History of the Gahadavala Dynasty*, p. 554; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 305

4 Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, pp. 23-25

5 Tripathi, *History of Kanauj To The Moslem Conquest*, pp. 307-309

6 *Ibid.*, p. 319

7 Roma Niyogi, *op. cit.*, p. 90

8 *Ibid.*, p. 102, Tripathi : *op. cit.*, p. 320

9 *Ibid.*, p. 323

by Prithviraja. Perhaps, this was the cause which sowed the seed of enmity between these two northern monarchs. Though there is no reliable evidence of conflict between these two kings, it is quite probable that they were positively hostile to each other. Lack of sympathy between these two kings is shown by their mutual non-cooperation on the eve of the final conquest of India by the Muslims¹, led by Mohammad Gohori.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

With the defeat of Jaichandra of Kannauj in the battle of Chandawar in 1193 A.D.² at the hands of Shahab-ud-din Ghori, the district passed under the influence of Muslim power, which, by end of the century held in different degrees of subjection the whole of Northern India except Malwa and some contiguous districts³. The victorious army pressed on to Asni, the treasure house of Jaichandra, which has been identified by Atkinson⁴ and Wolseley Haig⁵ with the village Asi in Etawah tahsil, which was plundered and garrisoned by the Muslim army.⁶ However, the local history of the district during the early years of the thirteenth century is more or less the account of settlement and emergence of certain Rajput clans. The Sengars occupied the bulk of Bidhuna and Auraiya from the Meos. The Gaurs occupied parts of Phaphund and Bidhuna near the Kanpur boudary both falling in turn to Chandela of Mahoba⁷. The Parihars established themselves in their, the wild region of the Pachnada. While the Bhadaurias and Dhakras seized the rugged country between the Yamuna and the Chambal; the Chauhans occupied the western portion of the district, with extensive tracts now in Mainpuri.⁸

There is however, little doubt that during the early years of the 13th century these hardy tribals owed but very nominal allegiance to successive occupants of the Delhi throne. They appear to have defended their independence resolutely and with considerable success against the expanding power of the Muslim armies. Even the orderly administration of Firuz Shah Tughluq was time and again disturbed by the serious risings of the local zamindars. In 1377-78 Firuz had to march against Rai Sumer the most prominent chieftain of the district, to obtain his obedience and to

1 Ibid. p. 326; Rama Niyogi, op. cit., p. 107

2 Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D. (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of Indian People*, Vol. V : *The Struggle for Empire*, p. 119

3 Drake-Brockman, D. L. : *Etawah : A Gazetter*, (Allahabad, 1911), p. 14

4 Atkinson, E. T. : *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. IV, *Agra Division*, Part I (Allahabad, 1876), p. 363

5 Wolseley Haig, (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 43

6 Habibullah, A.R.M. : *Foundation of Muslim Rule in India*, (Allahabad, 1961), p. 64

7 Drake-Brockman, D. L., op. cit., pp. 127-128

8 Drake-Brockman, op. cit., p. 128

root out the growing seeds of discontent. Sumer Rai was defeated, captured and taken to Delhi where he was put to utter humiliation¹. The recurrence of troubles in this region increased day by day until after Firuz's death in 1388 hardly a year seems to have passed, when some expedition had not to be sent against the insurgents of Etawah. The troubles began early in the reign of Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Shah, who ascended the throne in 1390. The sultan after having consolidated his position by defeating Abu Bahr Shah and other recalcitrant Firuz Shahi slaves, sent Islam Khan towards Etawah in 1391 where he was met by Rai Nar Singh². But the latter appears to have professed his allegiance to the sultan for we hear that he was graciously received and returned to his kingdom with a robe of honour³.

In 1392 all the professions of allegiance melted away, Rai Nar Singh, Bir Bahan, Sarvadhan and others were again up in arms against the Delhi authority. There is some doubt as to the identity of Sarvadhan, as one historian has called him "Sarvadhan Rathor"⁴ while Yahiya-bin-Ahmad as "Rai Sabir"⁵ but all indications point to the fact that he is the same person as the Sumer Sah of tradition who founded the Chauhan house of Partabner⁶. This confederation of strong rebels so much alarmed the sultan that he sent Islam Khan with an army against Rai Nar Singh and himself marched towards Etawah against his allies⁷. Rai Nar Singh was defeated, his forces were put to flight, and ultimately compelled to sue for peace and mercy. He came to wait upon Islam Khan, was captured and carried to Delhi and there kept in prison.⁸ Meanwhile Sarvadhan attacked Balaram a place in district Etah, closely followed by the sultan's army.⁹ The fear of the sultan's army prompted the rebels to shut themselves up in Etawah. On the succeeding night, however, the rebels abandoned the fort of Etawah which fell into the hands of the sultan and was destroyed¹⁰. No sooner had the sultan returned back to Delhi after the devastating spell, than another rebellion broke out and the rebels reoccupied Etawah. This time Sarvadhan and Bir Bahan were aided by Jit Singh Rathor and Abhai Chand, the chief of Chandwar. The sultan sent Malik Muqarrab-ul-Mulk to put down the rebellion, who displayed a conciliatory attitude, and by promises and engagements induced the chiefs to submit. The latter paid a visit to the Malik, who carried them to Kannauj, and there had them treacherously murdered, except Sarvadhan who made good his escape and re-entered Etawah.¹¹ In 1394 Sultan Muhammad Shah died

¹ Sirhindi, Yahiya, bin Ahmad : *The Tarikhi-Mubarak-Shahi*, p. 141; Lal, K.S. : *Twilight of the Sultanate*, p. 7

² Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 128; Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A. D. (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI *The Delhi Sultanate*, p. 112

³ Sirhindi, Yahiya bin Ahmad, *op. cit.*, p. 160

⁴ Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 128

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 129

⁷ Sirhindi, Yahiya bin Ahmad, *op. cit.*, p. 160

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 160

⁹ Lal, K.S. : *Twilight of the Sultanate*, p. 7

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Sirhindi, Yahiya bin Ahmad, *op. cit.*, p. 162

¹² *Ibid.*

and was succeeded by his second son, Humayun Khan, under the title Sultan Ala-ud-din Sikander Shah, who reigned for only over a month, and was succeeded, in turn, by his younger brother Sultan Mahmud Shah.¹ There appears to have been much confusion in the middle and lower doab during this period as Khwaja-i-Jahan was entrusted with the task of bringing the region between Kannauj and Bihar under his authority, under the title of Malik-us-Sharq. He began his task by leading a punitive expedition against the recalcitrant and audacious chiefs of Etawah and Kannauj. Some sort of order appears to have been introduced, as we hear Khwaja-i-Jahan's army obtaining the submission of every disaffected chief during his march to its headquarters at Jaunpur.² This order proved but a short one, as soon afterwards, Timur's invasion once again plunged this region into utter chaos, which became worst confounded after his exit. After a short skirmish with the forces of Nasir-ud-din Nusrat Shah in the middle of January, 1399 and his death at this juncture left the entire country of upper doab and the environs of Delhi in possession of Iqbal Khan³, Mubarak Khan, an adopted son of Khwaja-i-Jahan, took over the administration of the entire region between Kannauj and Bihar which the latter had been granted during the reign of Muhammad Shah, while the rest of the provinces remained in the hands of various *amirs* and *maliks* which they held before the recent convulsions.⁴

We now embark upon that period of history which marked, for a considerable period, a continuous struggle between the kings of Jaunpur and successive rulers of Delhi for the ultimate supremacy of Northern India. Etawah, being situated on the border line of their ill-defined "spheres of influence" remained for the most part a battle ground of the two contending armies.⁵ In 1400-1401 Mallu Iqbal Khan marched towards this region and was opposed by Rai Sumer Singh or Sabir⁶ of Etawah and other zamindars of the vicinity on the banks of the Ab-i-Siyah (Kali Nadi) near Patiali. The opposing army of the Rai was defeated and chased down to the confines of Etawah where they took shelter. A large number of them were killed and taken prisoner⁷, while Iqbal Khan continued his march and reached Kannauj where Mubarak Shah Qaranful came up with an army to oppose him.⁸ The two armies remained encamped on either side of the Ganga for two months and ultimately retired. In the following year Sultan Mahmud, who had been hiding in Dhar after Timur's invasion came out and was received with honour by Iqbal Khan and restored to his imperial throne.⁹ In the meanwhile Mubarak Shah of Jaunpur had been succeeded by

1 *Ibid.*, p. 163

2 *Ibid.*, pp. 164-165

3 Lal. K.S., *op. cit.*, pp. 44-45

4 *Ibid.*

5 Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 130

6 *Sirhindī*, *op. cit.*, p. 175, (Drake-Brockman, has identified him with Sarvadhanan)

7 *Ibid.*, p. 176

8 *Ibid.*

9 *Ibid.*

his brother Ibrahim assuming the title of Sultan Ibrahim¹. In December, 1402, Iqbal Khan marched against Gwalior which had been treacherously wrested from the imperial officers during the Mongol invasion by Nar Singh, the same rebel chief who had given much trouble to the Muslim armies in the preceding years². But neither on this occasion nor in the following years did he succeed in taking the fort, though he defeated Nar Singh's son, Biram Deo at Dholpur, and ravaged the surrounding country³. In 1404 Iqbal Khan marched against Etawah, where not only the chiefs of Etawah headed by Rai Sarwar but also Rai Virama Deva⁴ of Gwalior and Rai Jalbahar had formed a coalition and had shut themselves up in a fortress⁵. "The siege was carried on against them for four months, but at last they gave tribute and four elephants on account of Gwalior, and so made peace."⁶ Khizr Khan, who ultimately occupied the throne in 1414, A.D. again sent expedition to Etawah. In the same year a large army under Malik-us-Sharq, Taj-ul-Mulk was sent towards Etawah, who having subdued the local chiefs, proceeded towards Katehr where he compelled Mahabat Khan to pay tribute.⁷ From that place he took the course of the black river⁸ and inflicted heavy penalty on the chiefs of Etawah⁹. During the same expedition Jalesar was wrested and put under the charge of Muslim garrison¹⁰. But even these punitive expeditions appear to have failed in bringing about the final submission of the prominent rebel, Rai Sumer or Sarwar of Etawah for we hear of two more expeditions one in 1418 and another two years later under Same commander Taj-ul-mulk, before the Sultan Khizr Khan himself marched with a huge army to strike the death-knell of the local resistance in 1421. On both the occasions Taj-ul-mulk overran Etawah, hemmed in Rai Sumer forced him to sue for peace and pardon and extracted heavy tribute¹¹. However, when Khizr Khan led an expedition to Etawah in A.D. 1421, Rai Sumer had already died and his son made his submission and consented to pay tribute to the sultan of Delhi.¹² It appears from an account given by a contemporary historian that after the last peace Rai Sumer's son joined the new sultan, Mubarak Shah and followed in his suite while the sultan was on his march against the country of the Rathor in 1423¹³, A.D. He did not, however, long remain in the emperor's service; for alarmed by the sultan's incursion into the country of

¹ *Ibid.* p. 177

² *Ibid.*; Haig, Wolseley (Ed.): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 202

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Lal, K.S.: *Twilight of the Sultanate*, p. 52 (He was in all probability Biram Deo son of Nar Singh)

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 131

⁷ Haig, Wolseley: *The Cambridge History of India*; Vol. III, p. 208

⁸ *Sirhindi, op. cit.*, pp. 190-91 (Kali Nadi is a corruption of Kalinadi)

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 194, 197

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 199

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 207

the Rathors and the quartering of a force among them, he betook himself to his ravine fortress, hotly followed by the imperial army. The sultan himself reached Etawah with successive marches and laid siege to the fortress where the Rai's son had shut himself up. Being worn out by a much prolonged siege, the inmates of the fortress submitted and agreed to pay tribute and all arrears of revenue.¹

Nothing is, however, heard of Etawah for the next four years till 1427 when Mukhtass Khan, brother of Ibrahim Sharqi advanced against it with a large army. A strong reconnoitring force was immediately despatched from Delhi under Malik-ul-Sharq Mahmud Hasan to ward off the threatened attack on Etawah. Fear, however, he took, the invader, who retreated and joined his brother.² Having failed to obtain a decisive victory over the Jaunpuri troops Mahmud Hasan retired to the sultan's camp, while Ibrahim Sharqi advanced along the Kali Nadi to Burhanabad³ in the district of Etawah.⁴

The indecisive battle between the two armies was fought beyond the confines of this district and does not concern it, but the disturbance which ensued appears to have given an opportunity to the local chieftains to disown the authority of Delhi. The increasing insubordination of those chieftains invited the attention of the sultan in 1432 who sent Malik Kamal-ul-Mulk and other *amirs* to *amirs* to coerce them to obedience.⁵

The last few years of Muhammad Shah's reign (1434-1445) witnessed the rapid decline of this kingdom. In 1437 Ibrahim Sharqi availed himself of the weakening trend of the authority of Delhi and captured several parganas, while the Rai of Gwalior and other Rais, including no doubt those of Etawah, withheld the payment of annual revenue⁶. The sultan, however, made no attempt to arrest the rapidly declining trend of his empire, instead he allowed petty chieftains to become mini-sultans of their respective fiefs. Qutb Khan, son of one Hasan Khan Afgan, then held Etawah together with Rapri (in Mainpuri) and Chandawar⁷. Alauddin Alam Shah, the last Saiyid sultan of Delhi, despite serious efforts, failed to check the rising power of Bahlul Lodi, who in 1451, captured Delhi and inaugurated the rule of the Lodi dynasty. At the very outset of his reign, Bahlul had to face serious troubles, which tended to undermine the authority of the new sultan. Qutb Khan contemplated resistance at Rapri, and the

1 *Ibid.*, p. 207; Ahmad, Khwaja Nizamuddin : *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. I. (Eng. trans. by B. De). p. 304

2 *Ibid.*, p. 309; Yahya bin Ahmad, *op. cit.*, p. 215

3 The place now lies in district Etah

4 Sirhind, Yahya bin Ahmad, *op. cit.*, p. 215

5 *Ibid.*, p. 235; Ahmad, Khwaja Nizamuddin, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 318

6 *Ibid.*, p. 327

7 Drake-Brockman. *op. cit.*, p. 183

fort was accordingly besieged by the sultan, and forced to surrender. However the sultan confirmed him in his old tief¹. From that place he went to Etawah, and the ruler of that place also declared his allegiance². While the sultan was still encamped at Etawah, he was once more attacked by the king of Jaunpur at the head of a large force. No actual fight appears to have taken place for soon afterwards a hollow truce was patched up between the rival kings, through the mediation of Qutb Khan Lodi, Buhlul's cousin and one Rai Pratap, to the effect that the whole of the territory which had belonged to Mukarak Shah, the Saiyid king of Delhi, should be left in the hands of Buhlul, and that the territory which had belonged to sultan Ibrahim Sharqi should remain in possession of Mahmud³. The division of the territory on this occasion can not be precisely known, but Etawah seems to have fallen in the share of the Jaunpur chief. But peace did not last long and shortly afterwards another indecisive engagement occurred in 1456 near Etawah in which Qutb Khan Lodi was captured by the forces of Mahmud and sent to Jaunpur for confinement⁴. Mahmud died (1457 A. D.) and was succeeded by Muhammad Shah, with whom Buhlul renewed the existing agreement of territorial division. The truce, again, did not remain long unbroken; for, urged on by the entreaties of Shams Khatun, Qutb Khan's sister, to effect the release of her brother, Buhlul took the field against Muhammad Shah and advanced as far as Rapri⁵. Rai Pratap now shifted his loyalty towards Jaunpur chief, and the desultory conflict which now ensued resulted in the capture of Jalal Khan, Muhammad Shah's brother, who was kept by Buhlul as a hostage for the safety of Qutb Khan. In the meanwhile a court intrigue at Jaunpur headed by Bibi Raji, mother of Muhammad Shah spelt the doom of the latter, and Husain Shah was raised to the throne in 1458⁶. A peace was immediately patched up between Buhlul and the new Jaunpur king by which they bound themselves to remain satisfied with their existing possession for a period of four years⁷ and to refrain from any act of aggression. The peace was accompanied by restitution of prisoners. Qutb Khan Lodi was made over to Buhlul and Jalal Khan to Sultan Husain, while Rai Pratap was reconciled to Buhlul⁸. However, even this short-term truce proved no more lasting than all the previous ones. Troubles soon broke out again between the two irreconcilable foes resulting in the desertion of some of the prominent chiefs of the Lodi Monarch including Rai Pratap to the rising eastern king⁹. Sultan Buhlul lost heart in the face of a strong opposition of a determined confederacy, retired to Delhi and thence to Punjab to suppress rebellion and discontent of the local people. Husain Shah now got a welcome opportunity to mount an offensive against him. Buhlul, however, returned post haste

1 Ahmad, Khwaja Nizamuddin, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 341

2 *Ibid.*

3 Lal, K.S., *op. cit.*, p. 138

4 Ahmad, Khwaja Nizamuddin, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 342

5 *Ibid.*, pp. 342, 342

6 Haig, Wolseley, *op. cit.*, p. 231

7 Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 142

8 Pandey, A. B. : *The First Afghan Empire in India*, p. 76

9 *Ibid.*, p. 77

and after seven days of continued fighting below the walls of Delhi another truce was agreed by which the two kings bound themselves to remain content with their respective boundaries for three years¹. Unusually this peace remained undisturbed for the whole stipulated period of three years. During all this period Etawah appears to have remained a part of the Jaunpur kingdom for after the war which ensued at the end of the three years in 1466, Sultan Husain of Jaunpur retired to Etawah, having entered into a sort of uneasy peace with Sultan Buhlul.² Not long after Husain Shah's mother Bibi Raji breathed her last at Etawah. Buhlul considered it a good opportunity to placate his powerful enemy and sent Qutb Khan Lodi and others to convey his condolence to Sultan Husain. They found the atmosphere at Etawah fully, surcharged with hostilities towards Delhi, and the Sharqi king unaccommodating³. Even they could manage their return with great difficulty⁴. Sultan Buhlul was now convinced of Husain's inveterate hatred for himself and started making all-round preparation for an 'inevitable, and probably final war with the latter. The things were precipitated by the death of Alauddin Alam Shah, the last sovereign of the Saiyid dynasty, at Badaun in 1478.⁵ Sultan Husain went there to offer his condolences, but eventually captured the fortress from the sons of the deceased.⁶ In the next sweep he captured Sambhal and attacked Delhi in the following year. Buhlul hastened from Sirhind, but finding himself weak in number and strength resorted to an artifice and obliged Husain to agree to a truce. Sultan Husain relying on the truce left his baggage behind and marched away. No sooner had the Jaunpur king turned towards east than Buhlul followed him and took him by surprise plundering a large booty and capturing forty Jaunpuri noblemen including Vazir Shamauddin and the orderly retreat of the Jaunpur sultan became a disorderly flight⁷. The retreat continued till at Rapri Husain turned back and gave battle, but being reduced to utter extremity, Husain Shah preferred a truce rather than continue a hopeless fight⁸. The truce stipulated almost the same terms as had been set in all the old ones. Husain Shah, however, could not reconcile himself to the humiliating defeat which he had suffered in the last engagement, and still unmindful of his inherent weakness advanced against Buhlul. The attempt ended in a fiasco at Sonhar in Etah; Buhlul making capital of the situation by capturing a large booty⁹. In the first flush of his victory Buhlul advanced towards Etawah, wrested it from Ibrahim Khan, brother of Husain Shah, and settled it upon Ibrahim Khan, son of Mubarak Khan Nuhani¹⁰. Buhlul pushed on to Kalpi where Husain Shah was encamping. The two forces encamped on either side of the

¹ *Ibid.*

² *Ibid.*, p. 78; Lal, K.S., *op. cit.*, p. 145

³ Ahmad, Khwaja Nizamuddin, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 348

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Lal, K. S., *op. cit.* p. 146

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 135

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 135-136

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 136

¹⁰ Lal, K.S., *op. cit.*, p. 149

Yamuna preventing either side from meeting the other¹. Short skirmishes continued for several months till Buhlul was conducted across a ford by Rai Trilok Chand, ruler of Bagesar. Husain Shah was taken by surprise and being unable to resist fled to Rewa². The whole of Etawah thus finally came under the authority of Lodi king of Delhi, along with all adjoining tracts.

Having overrun almost the entire Jaunpur kingdom, Buhlul placed it in charge of his son Barbak Shah and obtained submission of the chiefs of Gwalior and Dholpur³. From Gwalior he marched for the last time against Etawah, which he took from one Shakti Singh. It appears that Shakti Singh had taken possession of the place without the sultan's permission who had earlier settled it on Ibrahim Khan, son of Mubarak Khan Nunani⁴. Unfortunately Buhlul could not enjoy the repose of unchallenged sovereignty for long and died on his way back to Delhi at a place about 15 miles from Saket in Etah district in 1439⁵.

Buhlul was succeeded by his son Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517 A. D.) who was immediately beset with problems of obtaining allegiance from his own kins, the insubordination and discontent of whom might have shaken off his own position as the undisputed sovereign of Delhi. Azam Humayun, grandson of the late sultan at Kalpi, Barbak Shah at Jaunpur and Alam Khan, the younger brother of the new sultan at Rapri posed the most serious threat⁶. The sultan first marched against Alam Khan who having failed to stand the siege fled to Isa Khan at Patiali leaving Rapri on to Khan-i-Khana Lohani, the sultan marched to Etawah where he stayed for seven months sending feelers to Alam Khan to come over to his side. At last the sultan succeeded in weaning away his brother from Isa Khan's side by giving him the governorship of Etawah⁷. Ibrahim succeeded Sikandar in 1517 and had to face a still greater opposition from his discontented nobles particularly from his brother Jalal Khan, and lost much of his power and influence while fighting with the latter a desperate war. In the course of this long drawn conflict he, at times, shifted to Bhogaon from Etawah when the situation so obliged him⁸. His authoritarian and autocratic rule alienated him from almost all the local governors, and by the end of his reign of 1526 all of them were in open rebellion.

When Babur conquered India in 1526, he found Qutb Khan in possession of Etawah, behaving much like an independent authority. He immediately sent an army to take lower doab, and which ultimately captured Rapri, but before it could obtain the obedience of Etawah and Dholpur, Babur was forced to recall the invading

1 *Ibid.*, p. 156

2 *Ibid.*

3 Ahmad, Khwaja Nizamuddin., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 353-354

4 *Ibid.*, p. 354; Lal, K.S., *op. cit.*, p. 156

5 *Ibid.*, p. 156

6 *Ibid.*, p. 164

7 Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 164; Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, p. 115

8 Ahmad, Khwaja Nizamuddin, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 399

army to meet the intimidating armies of the Rana of Udaipur on the west and the Afghans on the east¹. But after the defeat of Rana Sanga in 1526 Babur was at liberty to complete the subjugation of the doab. On his way to Kannauj in 1526 he passed through the eastern portion of the district, and struck such a terror that Rapri and Chandawar immediately proclaimed allegiance, while Qutb Khan surrendered Etawah². The district remained in possession of the Mughals for another fourteen years till 1540 when Humayun was defeated and thrown out of India, by Sher Shah Sur. Before the final overthrow of Humayun, Etawah was held by one Qasim Husain Sultan Uzbek who in concert with Yadgar Nasir Mirza and Iskandar Mirza fought a successful war near Kalpi against an army headed by Sher Shah Sur's son, whom they defeated and killed³.

But their success was short-lived, for in the following year Humayun was himself worsted at Kannauj and forced to abandon Hindostan. The district with the rest of the doab fell into the hands of Sher Shah, in whose possession or in that of his successors it remained till the battle of Panipat in the year 1556.

Sher Shah appears to have found the local people no less disobedient and refractory than his predecessors had, but he took a drastic measure to set them right. He posted a strong force of 12,000 horsemen at Agra to overawe the zamindars and cultivators of the neighbouring tracts whenever they exhibited any contumacy. The district was made readily accessible by constructing roads joining it with strategic points: one of these roads ran from the Punjab to Sunargaon in Bengal and was probably the same road that was maintained in Akbar's time, running past Etawah to Kalpi.

Sher Shah brought at work his remarkable wisdom in the shaping of administrative and judicial reforms, along with many benevolent activities including the construction of serais and the planting of trees along each route. However, historical records do not warrant us to hold that this tract shared all those reforms in their minutest detail.

In the territorial division of Akbar, the district was divided between no less than four sirkars in the province of Agra. The western portion under the name of Etawah, formed a *dastur* in the sirkar of Agra. It comprised seven *tappas*, namely, the Khas Haveli, Sataura, Indawa, Bakipur, Delhi, Jakhan and Karhal paying altogether 1,07,59,365 *dens** in revenue. Of these the Haveli, Jakhan and Sataura, together with portions of Indawa and Bakipur, came later on to be included in the tahsil of Etawah; while the rest of Indawa and Bakipur fell within southern Bharthana, formerly a district pargana under the name of Lakhana. The cultivated area of the *mahal* is given in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as 2,84,106

¹ Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 137

² *Ibid.*

³ Ahmad, Khwaja Nizamuddin, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 72

* A *Dam* was equal to 1/40th of a rupee.

bighas, its chief inhabitants were Chauhans, Bhadaurias and Brahmanas, and it contributed 15,000 infantry and 2,000 horsemen to the imperial army. The north of Bharthana and Bidhuna, and north-eastern portions of the present Etawah tahsil, belonged to the *mahal* of Sakatpur in the sirkar of Kannauj; it had an area of 22,561 bighas and paid a revenue of 6,23,441 *dams*, while it sent the relatively large contingent of 4,000 foot and 300 horse to the army. Similar in size and revenue to Sakatpur was the *mahal* of Sahar, with an area of 25,195 bighas and a revenue demand of 8,46,553 *dams*. It, however, was only called upon to supply 500 foot soldiers and 30 cavalry. Sahar probably comprised the bulk of the old *pargana* of Bidhuna, and to the south of it lay the *mahal* of Phaphund, whose local limits probably corresponded roughly with those of the *pargana* which was broken up only in 1894. Phaphund then appears to have been chiefly inhabited by Sengar Rajputs, and the amount of revenue paid in proportion to its size reflects that it must have been a highly cultivated and populated tract of land. Its cultivated area is recorded as 1,11,546 bighas paying a revenue of 54,32,391 *dams*, providing a military contingent of 2,000 infantry and 300 cavalry. Somewhat to the west and south of Phaphund lay the small *mahal* of Patti Nakhat with an area of 49,262 bighas, a revenue of 5,66,997 *dams* and furnished a force of 500 foot and 50 horse. The chief town of Patti Nakhat was Qasba Babarpur near Sarai-Ajit Mal, in the west of Auraiya tahsil, and the rest of that tahsil lying north of Yamuna was split up between the *mahals* of Suganpur (it lay between Patti Nakhat and Deokali) and Deokali in the sirkar of Kalpi. The latter had an area of 1,09,652 bighas and paid 14,66,985 *dams* revenue, its chief occupants being Brahmanas, who were called upon to provide 2,000 infantry and 200 cavalry. But the area of Suganpur is not given in the Ain-i-Akbari though it was large enough to pay 15,07,877 *dams* revenue and to contribute, 1,000 foot and 60 horse. The only part of the district that did not fall within any of these subdivisions was the trans-Chambal tract subsequently known as Sandaus. This belonged to *mahal* Parihar in sirkar of Erachh.

In the fourth year of Akbar's reign, Bahadur Khan a younger brother of Ali Quli Khan, was granted the jagir of Etawah at the instance of Maham Anka, the foster mother of the emperor¹. Nothing more is however, heard of the district till about the end of Akbar's reign when his son and heir apparent, prince Salim rebelled and reached Etawah at the head of a strong force of 30,000 horse on his contemplated march to Agra².

During the reigns of Jahangir, Shahjahan, and Aurangzeb no mention is made of Etawah by the Muslim historians. We may presume that the inhabitants were thoroughly loyal to the liberal policies of Emperor Akbar and his successors. Nothing appears to

¹ Elliot, H.M. and Dowson, J. : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. VI, p. 24

² Majumdar. R. C. and Chaudhuri, J. N. (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VII, the Mughal Empire, p. 166

have occurred in this district to disturb its peace till this liberal policy was abandoned by Aurangzeb giving rise to incessant troubles in the district after his death.

MODERN PERIOD

In 1714, during the reign of Farrukh Siyar (1713—1719), Muhammad Khan Bangash, an Afghan of the Kanghazai Karlai clan from eastern Afghanistan, founded the Bangash estate in Farrukhabad.¹ Muhammad Khan Bangash soon extended his authority over cis-Yamuna portions of Etawah region and towards the later years of his life he himself took up the charge of Etawah as its governor.² On his death on December 17, 1743, Muhammad Khan Bangash was succeeded by his eldest son, Qaim Khan Bangash who continued to hold Etawah³ till 1749 while the trans-Yamuna portion was held by the Marathas by the treaty of Doraha Sarai.⁴ In July of that year Safdar Jang, the Nawab of Avadh and the vizir of the empire issued in the emperor's name an order directing Qaim Khan to lead an expedition to Rohilkhand against the Rohillas. Accordingly Qaim Khan marched to Rohilkhand and in a disastrous battle fought there he was killed on November 22, 1749⁵. Safdar Jang now proceeded to seize the Bangash territory on behalf of emperor Ahmad Shah. To accomplish the success, the nawab directed Nawal Rai, his deputy in Avadh to join him at Farrukhabad.

Nawal Rai was a Kayastha and belonged to the hereditary *ganungo* family of village Parasana of pargana Etawah. Safdar Jang had appointed him probably a clerk, but as he possessed uncommon business capacity, military talents, honesty and winning manners, he had risen gradually from post to post till he was appointed Bakshi (manager-cum-commander) of the Avadh army. He rendered valuable services to his master in recognition of which Safdar Jang elevated him to the post of deputy governor of his subah of Avadh.⁶ Reaching Farrukhabad in January 1750, Nawal Rai joined Safdar Jang who seized the Bangash territory⁷ and placed it under the charge of the former awarding him the title of Raja and afterwards ennobling him as Maharaja Bahadur⁸. Soon, however, the oppressions of Nawal Rai's subordinates proceeded beyond all bounds and the Afghans of this region began to unite for measures of resistance. In July 1750, they chose Qaim Khan's brother Ahmad Khan Bangash as their new leader.⁹

1. *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings*, Vol. XXXIX, Part II, Bhopal Session, (Delhi, 1953), p. 142
2. *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*, (1878), p. 349
3. Srivastava, A.L. : *Awadh Ke Pratham Do Nawab*, (Hindi translation of the *First Two Nawabs of Awadh*), p. 149
4. Sardesai, G. S., *New History of the Marathas*, Vol. II, (Bombay, 1948), p. 159
5. Srivastava, A. L. : *op. cit.*, pp. 150-151; Burn, R. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, (Delhi, 1957), p. 429
6. Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 283
7. *Ibid.*, pp. 152-153
8. *Ibid.*, p. 283
9. *Ibid.*, p. 156.

Rallying round him in open support the Afghans broke into open revolt and killed Nawal Rai in August 1750 in the battle of Kudaganj, about 25 km south-east of Farrukhabad.¹ In order to avenge the defeat and death of Nawal Rai, Safdar Jang summoned to his aid the Marathas under Malhar Rao Holkar and Jayappa Sindhia, and Suraj Mal, the Jat ruler of Bharatpur. On April 28, 1751, their combined army defeated at Fatehgarh, Ahmad Khan Bangash and his ally Sad Ullah Khan of Rohilkhand, who fled with heavy loss.² As a reward for their services in this campaign the Marathas received the bulk of Etawah district which was placed under a Maratha commander.³

When in 1757, emperor Shah Alam sent an expedition against Shuja-ud-daula (Safdar Jang's successor in Avadh) at the instance of Ahmad Shah Abdali, Ahmad Khan Bangash lost no opportunity to regain his lost position. He and his son, Mahmud Khan Bangash joined the imperial army headed by Shah Alam's sons Hidayat Bakhsh and Mirza Baba. On April 5, 1757, Hidayat Bakhsh accompanied by Mahmud Khan Bangash marched to Etawah in order to establish the imperial authority there.⁴ On the near approach of the emperor's son, the Maratha commandant, troops and civil servants fled away from Etawah without making even a demonstration of resistance, and the whole cis-Yamuna portion quickly reverted to its former masters.⁵ But hardly did this accession of territory prove useful to the prince; Ahmad Shah Abdali's troops looted the defenceless inhabitants and Hidayat Bakhsh could establish no civil administration there.⁶ On hearing of the news of Etawah's occupation by the imperial forces Shuja-ud-daula despatched an army towards Farrukhabad to oppose the advance of the Delhi army. This shook Ahmad Khan Bangash who, apprehensive of the fate of his capital, hastened towards Farrukhabad and sought aid from Hidayat Bakhsh who, leaving Etawah, reached Farrukhabad on May 6.⁷ On his departure, a Maratha vanguard, re-occupied Etawah at the end of May, 1757.⁸

With the defeat of the Marathas at Panipat in 1761, the whole of northern India lay prostrate before Ahmad Shah Abdali, the Afghan conqueror who consigned Etawah to Inayat Khan (son of Hafiz Rahmat Khan) his Rohilla ally.⁹ Etawah was then in the possession of the Marathas, and accordingly in 1762 a Rohilla force was despatched under Mullah Mohsin Khan to wrest the assigned tract from the Marathas. This force was opposed near the town of Etawah by the Marathas under Kishan Rao and Bala Rao, who were defeated and compelled to seek safety in flight.

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 157-160.

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 189-201; Burn, R. (Ed.), *op. cit.*, pp. 430-431.

3. D. L. Drake-Brockman: *Etawah: A Gazetteer* (Allahabad, 1911), p. 143.

4. Srivastava, A. L.: *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. I, (Agra, 1161); pp. 22-35.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 35.

6. *Ibid.*

7. *Ibid.* pp. 35-36.

8. *Maharashtra State Gazetteer*, Part III, (Bombay, 1977), p. 66.

9. Srivastava, A. L. *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. I, p. 117.

across the Yamuna. Mullah Mohsin Khan now laid siege to the fort of Etawah which was soon surrendered by its Maratha commander, and the district fell into the hands of the Rohillas.¹ The Rohilla occupation, however, was merely nominal as the local zamindars refused to pay revenue to Inayat Khan. Re-inforcements were soon brought to his aid, including some artillery, under Sheikh Kuber and Mullah Baz Khan who succeeded in bringing the zamindars to submission. But the Bhadauria Rajputs of Kamait (about 5 km. south of Etawah) still refused to acknowledge the authority of the Rohillas. Their belligerent activities were soon reported to Hafiz Rahmat Khan who himself came to Etawah and compelled the refractory zamindars to submit, and pay tribute annually. In order to keep them under constant vigil Hafiz Rahmat Khan established Rohilla garrisons at convenient places in the district and then departed to Bareilly.²

In 1766, the Marathas under Malhar Rao Holkar once again crossed the Yamuna and attacked Phaphund (now a town in tahsil Auraiya), where a Rohilla force under Muhammad Hasan Khan (son of Mullah Mohsin Khan), was posted. On receiving this news Hafiz Rahmat Khan advanced from Bareilly to oppose the Marathas. He was joined near Phaphund by Sheikh Kuber, the Rohilla *faujdar* of Etawah, and prepared to give battle; but Malhar Rao Holkar avoiding conflict retired across the Yamuna.³

In 1770, Najib-ud-daula (the Amir-ul-Umara of the empire) and the Marathas unitedly led an expedition to Rohilkhand to oust Hafiz Rahmat Khan. While on the way, Najib-ud-daula died on October, 31, 1770⁴ leaving his son Zabita Khan to operate with the Marathas. Zabita Khan, however, was by no means disposed to fight against his brother Afghans (the Rohillas). The Marathas knowing this, kept him practically a prisoner in their camp from where Zabita Khan somehow sent appeal to Hafiz Rahmat Khan to obtain his release. Hafiz Rahmat Khan accordingly opened negotiations with the Marathas for the release of Zabita Khan; but the Marathas demanded as their price the surrender of Etawah. Hafiz Rahmat Khan did not agree to this demand, and while negotiations were proceeding for buying off the Marathas, Zabita Khan managed to escape. Several desultory engagements now took place between the Marathas and the Rohilla forces. Inayat Khan was summoned by his father in order that he might be consulted regarding the surrendering of Etawah which Inayat Khan refused. Ultimately, disgusted with his father's arrangements, he returned to Bareilly, and his father on his own responsibility sent orders to Sheikh Kuber, the *faujdar* of Etawah, to surrender the fort to the Marathas. The Marathas now marched to Etawah, but, as the orders had not reached him, Sheikh Kuber gave them battle. Several desperate assaults were made on the fort of Etawah which were all repulsed, but finally it was handed

1 D.L. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 143

2 *Ibid.*, pp. 143-144

3 *Ibid.* p. 144

4 Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. II, (Lahore, 1945). : p. 154

over to the Marathas in accordance with Hafiz Rahmat Khan's orders, and the Rohillas quitted Etawah on December 12, 1770, leaving it once more in the hands of the Marathas.¹

In November 1772, the Marathas advanced upon Rohilkhand and Hafiz Rahmat Khan solicited the help of Shuja-ud-daula, the nawab of Avadh, against the Marathas and in accordance with a treaty entered into between the two on June 13, 1772. Shuja-ud-daula agreed to drive them out of Rohilkhand in return of forty lakhs of rupees². The Marathas having retired from Rohilkhand the Rohillas came back. Although Rohilkhand was saved from the depredations of the Marathas, Etawah still remained under their occupation. Shuja-ud-daula, therefore, entered into negotiations on behalf of the Rohillas, with the Marathas who, however, ultimately leaving behind their heavy guns near Etawah probably under a small contingent, retired for the Deccan on May 5, 1773.³

Early in October 1773, Shuja-ud-daula conceived the idea of conquering Etawah so that the Maratha influence might not be re-established there. He also entered into a friendly pact with Muzaffar Jang (Ahmad Khan Bangash's son) and secured his co-operation in the impending Etawah campaign.

Marching in a south-westerly direction from Kannauj, Shuja-ud-daula reduced a few Maratha fortresses on his way to Etawah which he besieged on December 12, 1773⁴. The Maratha commandant, Hari Pandit with his garrison four to five thousand, shut himself up in the fort and arranging five or six guns that he possessed, opened fire on the besiegers. Hari Pandit fought against the odds for four days, and finding his position untenable with no prospect of re-inforcements from any quarter sued for terms on December 14 and surrendered the fort on the 15th. The Maratha garrison was allowed to retire with their property, leaving the district into the hands of Shuja-ud-daula who celebrated the victory on December 16, which happened to be the Id after the fast of Ramadan. On December 18 he visited the town of Etawah and after appointing Anup Giri Gosain as *faujdar* of the district marched towards Agra.⁵

Shuja-ud-daula now repeatedly wrote to Hafiz Rahmat Khan to pay the amount due (which was agreed to by the terms of the treaty of June 13, 1772). But Hafiz Rahmat Khan refused to make any payment inter-alia on the ground "that Shuja-ud-daula had forfeited his claim of forty lakhs on him after his conquest of Etawah and the neighbouring districts which had once belonged to him"⁶ (Hafiz Rahmat Khan). When his demand was not met, Shuja-ud-daula invaded Rohilkhand with the help of the British and badly routed Hafiz Rahmat Khan in a fierce battle on April 23, 1774.⁷

1 *Ibid.*, p. 162; D.L. Drake-Brockman, *op.cit.*, pp. 144-145

2 Srivastava, A.L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. II, pp. 201-202

3 *Ibid.*, p. 217

4 *Ibid.*, p. 235

5 *Ibid.*, pp. 235-236

6 *Ibid.*, pp. 241-242

7 *Ibid.*, pp. 248-252

Shuja-ud-daula now annexed Etawah to his dominions. In the beginning his officers resided in the impregnable fort of Etawah. Shuja-ud-daula destroyed it in consequence of the representations of the Etawah townspeople that, so long as the officers occupied such an impregnable residence, they would never do anything for the betterment of the people but to oppress them.

From 1774 to 1801 the district remained under the government of Avadh. For many years the administration of the district was in the hands of Mian Almas Ali Khan who was by birth a Hindu but embraced Islam.² He was according to Colonel Sleeman (the British Resident at Avadh court), "the greatest and best man" Avadh ever produced. He amassed great wealth, but having no descendants, he spent his money for the benefit of the people of the district. He built a serai at Babarpur. He held his court occasionally at Kudarkot (in tahsil Bidhuna) where he built the fort which is now in ruins. He appointed his relative, Raja Bhagmal or Baramal the *amil* of Phaphund where the latter built a fort and in 1796 laid the foundation of a mosque.³

On November 10, 1801, Saadat Ali Khan, the then nawab of Avadh, entered into a treaty with the British whereby the district together with the rest of lower doab was surrendered to the British.⁴ The cession did not altogether pass off without difficulty, as the district was full of refractory talukdars from whom revenue was only extracted with great difficulty.

In March 1804, Yashwant Rao Holkar, demanded Etawah from the British on the ground that it was formerly held by the Marathas.⁵ As his demand was not conceded, he made occasional raids on Etawah⁶ but was defeated by the British.

In 1837-38, the district was visited by a severe famine. The Banias doubled the prices of foodgrains, and the jails rapidly filled with starving peasants who knew that the commission of small offence would at all events procure for them a sufficient meal. Such was the emergency that Lord Auckland (the governor general) himself visited the famine-stricken areas. In his despatch of February 13, 1838, he mentioned Etawah as one of the districts most affected, and where the largest expenditure was required in order to palliate the evil and prevent the total depopulation of the country by starvation and emigration. A number

1 D.L. Drake-Brockman, : *op. cit.*, p. 147

2 *Ibid.*, pp. 146-217

3 *Ibid.*, p. 222

4 Roberts, P. E. : *Indian Under Wellesley* (Gorakhpur, 1961); Aitchison, C.U. : *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and neighbouring countries*, Vol. II, (Calcutta), p. 104

5 Roberts, P. E. : *op. cit.*, p. 239

6 D. L. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 147

of relief measures were undertaken by the government for the amelioration of the people.¹

The news of the outbreak of struggle against the British at Meerut reached Etawah on May 12, 1857. The Indian sepoy at that time stationed at Etawah consisted of a detachment of the 8th Irregulars, and a wing of the 9th Infantry. As a precautionary measure, the British authorities at once employed them with the police in patrolling the roads.²

On May 16, when one of the patrolling parties was on the Agra road, it met seven armed men. The kotwal of the patrolling party challenged them, and as their replies were unsatisfactory he arrested seven of them. These resisted disarmament desperately, but four of them were killed on the spot and two were captured, the remaining one succeeding in effecting his escape. This band of Indian sepoy consisted of Pathan troopers who had been engaged at Meerut but joined the struggle.³ The official report was that the district was known for the loyalty of its inhabitants, but in few districts the struggle of the people assumed such a proportion.⁴ In another incident of the struggle against the British when Jaswantnagar (in tahsil Etawah) was besieged by the Indian sepoy from Meerut, and A.O. Hume, the magistrate and collector, who later founded the Indian National Congress, had to beat a hasty retreat in relieving it on May 19; the towns people showed unequivocal signs of sympathy⁵ with the freedom fighters. On reaching Etawah, the collector soon sent reinforcements under Ikram Husain who surrounded Jaswantnagar and made a violent night assault on the sepoy who escaped carrying off with them a comrade who had been wounded in addition to one who had been killed⁶. On May 22, news reached Etawah of the outbreak of struggle at Aligarh and Mainpuri and of the approach of a large body of Indian sepoy by way of Shikohabad. The collector at once decided to remove the troops stationed at Etawah to a position where they were not likely to be attacked until re-inforcements arrived, and where in the event of an attack, the troops could defend themselves with advantage⁷. Accordingly the same day (May 22) the troops with their officers and ladies marched towards the Yamuna with a view to occupying a position at Barhpura⁸, (in tahsil Etawah). No signs had hitherto appeared of disaffection among these troops; but just as they reached the ghat on the Yamuna, suddenly the majority of them rose against the British and turned back to Etawah. Those who remained loyal to the British reached Barhpura safely the same day accompanied by their officers and ladies⁹. The sepoy

1 D. L. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 44

2 Rizvi, S. A. A. (Ed.): *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. V,

3 *Ibid.*, pp. 630, 627-628; D. L. Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 148

(Lucknow, 1960), p. 630

4 Chaudhuri, S. B.: *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies*. (Calcutta, 1957), p. 84

5 *Ibid.*

6 D. L. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 150

7 Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, p. 631

8 *Ibid.*

9 *Ibid.*

who returned to Etawah attacked the treasury and carried off a large amount of treasure on the backs of camels and the local police at once disappeared, while the collector and another British officer who had remained behind to guard the civil station, were forced to fly, and they joined the party at Barhpura¹. Immediately the rising became general; mixed bodies of sepoys, city rable, Mewatis, Julahas and Rajputs commenced plundering the sepoy lines, carried off arms and ammunition and burnt two bungalows besides the sessions court house, and the post office². They also broke the district jail and released the prisoners.³

At Barhpura, the fugitive British solicited help from the Bhadauria Rajputs but without success. On May 24, they being joined by fresh re-inforcements from Gwalior, proceeded towards Etawah and re-occupied it the next day⁴. In order to restore the British authority, martial law was proclaimed on May 27. In spite of this the zamindars of village Samthar (in tahsil Bharthana) kept up the struggle and refused to surrender until their fort was stormed and burnt and the garrison put to the sword by the British⁵. The result of this incident was that very soon the whole country around was up in arms. As a precautionary measure, the European ladies and children were sent to Agra escorted by a mixed detachment of the Gwalior regiment and the local levies raised by Kunwar Zohar Singh of Partabner⁶ (in tahsil Etawah). Their departure was again followed by general rising and the British authority was threatened by the freedom fighters at Bela, Phaphundi and Auraiya. Hume now despatched 200 grenadiers towards Auraiya and directed the tahsildar of Bela to collect supplies and to enlist fresh troops with the hope of establishing the British authority. But suddenly his hopes were dashed to the ground when news came on June 16, that the Gwalior regiment also rose against the British⁷. The troops enlisted at Etawah refused in the presence of the collector to obey their commanding officer. The collector and another British officer were also informed that the troops had intended to murder their officers⁸. There was then no force left in the district upon which the Europeans could rely. Therefore on the morning of June 17, all Europeans quitted the district for Agra⁹. As soon as they left, the grenadiers plundered the treasury and also a few shops in the city and moved across the river.¹⁰

From Agra, Kunwar Zohar Singh of Partabner was despatched to Etawah with instructions to protect the city and to communicate regularly with the collector.

1 Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 631; Chaudhuri, S. B. *op. cit.*, pp. 84-85; D. L. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 151

2 Chaudhuri, S. B. *op. cit.*, p. 88; D. L. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 81

3 Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, p. 632

4 Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 632; Atkinson, E. T.: *Statistical Descriptive, And Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. IV, Agra Division, Part I, (Allahabad, 1876), p. 381

5 Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 632

6 *Ibid.*

7 *Ibid.*, pp. 632-633

8 *Ibid.*, p. 633

9 *Ibid.*

10 *Ibid.*

On June 24, 1857, anti-British sepoys from Jhansi crossed the Yamuna at Shergarh ghat and on the following day took possession of Auraiya. The tahsildar of Auraiya, Ram Baksh who resisted them was captured and carried away. He was ill-treated but was soon released. Marching by way of Lakhna they reached Etawah where joined by the Mewatis, they burnt some of the bungalows and advanced upon Mainpuri.¹ On their departure the collector was thinking of returning to Etawah when his plans were disconcerted by the arrival of the Nimach brigade at Agra.² During July, Phaphund, Auraiya, Lakhna and Bela were attacked and plundered³ by the sepoys and these places were beyond the control of the British.

Early in August 1857, the zamindars of the district began to quarrel among themselves regarding their respective jurisdictions. Hume drew up a detailed scheme assigning portions of the district with certain monthly stipends to each of the zamindars and tahsildars. Under this arrangement Phaphund and Bela were entrusted to the tahsildar Debi Prashad, assisted by Chhatar Singh of Sahar and Laik Singh of Harchandpur; Bharthana remained under the control of the tahsildar Ishwari Prashad, and Rao Jaswant Rao of Dalipnagar. Etawah tahsil was handed over to Kunwar Zohar Singh, Shyam Bihari Lal of the police being placed in-charge of the city in subordination to the former. Auraiya was managed by the tahsildar, Ram Baksh till he died because of the effects of ill-treatment. The tracts of Chakranagar and Barhpura were entrusted to the charge of Raja Khushal Singh and Rao Jawahir Singh, the former of whom subsequently participated in the struggle against the British.⁴

Being dissatisfied with the arrangement, Rana Mahendra Singh of Sakrauli and Narayan Singh of Chakranagar defied the authority of Kunwar Zohar Singh and his officers. The Raja of Ruru ousted the government officials, occupied several villages and himself collected revenue. Rup Singh, the uncle of the minor raja of Bhareh did the same in Auraiya.⁵ The pro-British zamindars had expected to receive aid from a British force which advanced to Mainpuri in October, 1857. But when it passed on without visiting Etawah and it was learnt that the British were with difficulty holding Lucknow and Kanpur, the people of Etawah began openly to make preparations for struggle and began to assemble in every direction.⁶ About this time, the Gwalior contingent of the anti-British sepoys threatened Auraiya, while Rup Singh of Bhareh invited them at Shergarh where he built a bridge of boats for them. But Rao Jaswant Rao and Ishwari Prashad, somehow, managed to destroy the bridge of boats. Both of them together with their men were surrounded by Rup Singh and other noted freedom fighters namely Niranjana

1 Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, Vol., V, p. 634

2 *Ibid.*, p. 774

3 *Ibid.*, pp. 774-775

4 D. L. Drake-Brckman, *op. cit.*, p. 155

5 *Ibid.*, pp. 155-156

6 *Ibid.*, p. 156

Singh of Chakernagar, Ram Prashad and Pitam Singh but in the action Ram Prashad lost his life on November 1, 1857¹. On December 3, the *nazim* of the nawab of Farrukhabad, the Raja of Ruru and Rana Mahendra Singh of Sakrauli marched into Etawah and inflicted a crushing defeat on Kunwar Zohar Singh, who had espoused the British cause². Throughout the district the British supporters were defied. The tahsildar of Bela took refuge in the fort of Chhatar Singh at Sahar and the officials of Phaphund were forced to take refuge in Laik Singh's fort at Harchandpur. Rup Singh occupied Auraiya. But Rao Jaswant Rao and Ishwari Prashad (the British supporters) however managed to hold Bharthana.³

On December 25, 1857, a British column arrived in the district. Kunwar Zohar Singh now surrounded and blew up the Etawah tahsil building from where Taj Khan, was resisting the British advance⁴. On January 6, 1858, the British re-occupied Etawah, but the struggle was hardly crushed. Rup Singh could not be ousted from Auraiya even after a fierce encounter on February 7, 1858, at Sarai Anant Ram in which one hundred and fifty of his men were killed⁵. His troops guarded the Shergarh ghat and maintained communication with the fighting sepoys from Kalpi. While he maintained his power at Auraiya, the Chambal-Yamuna tract passed under the control of Chakar Nagar raja Khushal Singh and his son, Niranjan.⁶

In March, 1858, a deadly struggle ensued for the recovery of Ajeetmal which was 24 km. from Auraiya and 40 km. from Etawah. The people of the neighbouring villages formed the bulk of the army and defended the place from the attacks of the British. Drastic measures were adopted by the British. Many of the villages were burnt down, but in every case, the British troops were fiercely attacked by isolated parties of Etawah sepoys. On 11th April, the fighters for freedom drew round Ajeetmal from all directions and completely encircled it in a concerted move in which Niranjan, Ganga Singh, Pitam, Bankat and Rup Singh participated, but they were put to rout; Niranjan with his matchlockmen falling back to Gohani on the bank of Yamuna where he strongly entrenched himself by building a number of posts.⁷

Struggle for the possession of Ajeetmal continued intermittently. It was renewed in May under the leadership of Lalpuri Goshain Nana's purohit and Rup Singh and Niranjan. They it is said increased in strength rapidly. The British officer sent to reconnoiter the position found a strongly posted force of some 600 cavalry, and 1,200 regular infantry. Niranjan in an auxili-

1 D. L. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 156

2 *Ibid.*, pp. 156-157; Chaudhuri, S. B.; *op. cit.*, p. 85

3 D. L. Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 157

4 *Ibid.*

5 Chaudhuri, S. B., *op. cit.*, p. 85

6 *Ibid.*

7. *Ibid.*, pp. 85-86.

any movement crossed the Yamuna and taking up his quarters at Nandgaon plundered Phaphund¹. The district was fast passing away under the domination of the Indian chiefs who held the Lakhta pargana and controlled all the ghats on the Yamuna. Various skirmishes took place but the fall of Kalpi on May 23, 1858, somewhat damped the revolutionary spirit but not that of Rup Singh, Miranjan and his followers. Pitara, Bankat and Ganga Singh who led numerous furtive expeditions in the months of July and August, and surprised various British outposts on many occasions till the Yamuna-Chambal doab was re-occupied by the British in September-October, 1858.² The struggle continued. The arrival of Firuz Shah (a royal prince of Delhi) on December 7, 1858, stirred up discontentment. His large force which included 1,400 cavalry attacked the British army at Harchandpur on December 8, and in the action fought there, in spite of the magnificent charges made by the English commander, the position of the British army on the whole became weak, and the commander himself was killed.³ After a sharp engagement which lasted three and a half hours Firuz Shah was obliged to retreat⁴ to central India, and Malwa where he joined Tantia Tope.

Soon after the struggle, the collector, on his own responsibility, suspended the collection of the revenue, deeming it to be safer in the hands of a thousand landholders than in a treasury guarded by sepoys.⁵

In 1885, when Dasahra and Muharram coincided, communal disturbance broke out between the Hindus and the Muslims⁶. In 1885, the Indian National Congress was established in Bombay by A. O. Hume. In Etawah it had, however, not assumed the shape of a political organisation. But some of the prominent moderate leaders of the district such as Zorawar Singh Nigam, Baleshwar Prasad and Surya Narain held public meetings under a pandal and passed resolutions which merely contained certain complaints for submission to government and some were in the form of prayer.

In 1907, rumours were afloat in Etawah that Zorawar Singh Nigam, had organised a conspiracy to throw out the British. A special team of police officers headed by the inspector general of police and two deputy inspectors general hastened to Etawah. But on enquiry it was found baseless.⁷ and a person named Khalil who was responsible for the rumour was arrested and sentenced.

In 1914-15, the district came into prominence as a centre of revolutionary activity when Gendalal Dixit, a teacher at Auraiya, formed the Shivaji Samiti with the object of liberating

1 Ibid., p. 86

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 D. L. Drake-Brockman, op. cit., p. 171

6 Pathak, Kripa Narain *Etawah Janpad Ke Hazar Sal*, (Hindi text, 2nd ed., Etawah, 1975), p. 424

7 Ibid., pp. 428-429

the country¹. At his persuasion, Brahmachari, a dacoit leader also joined the revolutionary movement and with his help, he organised the other dacoits operating in the Chambal and the Yamuna ravines². They decided to plunder the house of a money lender, but a spy informed the police. The spy mixed poison in the food being prepared for the party and Brahmachari ate it. He at once understood that there was foul play and promptly shot the spy who tried to escape under the pretext of getting water. The police alerted by the shots closed in on them and a gun battle followed. Thirty-five men of the Brahmachari group were killed. Brahmachari, Gendalal Dixit and a few others were arrested and locked up in the Gwalior fort.³

Gendalal Dixit had also organised a group of young men called "Matri-Vedi". They unsuccessfully attempted to free Gendalal Dixit from the Gwalior fort and were arrested. Their trial took place at Mainpuri and which became known as the Mainpuri Conspiracy case.⁴

The first session of the Congress attended by Mahatma Gandhi, who had recently returned from South Africa, was held at Lucknow in 1916. The national movement had so far been confined to the urban intelligentsia but his appearance on the Indian political scene gave a new direction and meaning to the freedom struggle which was now carried to the masses. In Etawah a large number of persons enrolled themselves as volunteers. In 1920, the Congress declared that its objective was "the attainment of *Swarajya* by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means."

Towards this end, Mahatma Gandhi launched his famous Non-co-operation Movement all over the country in August of that year. In Etawah, the response of the people to this movement was enthusiastic and wide-spread. In 1920-21, the district Congress committee was formed with Maulana Rahmat Ullah as its president. He was soon arrested by the authorities.⁵

Mahatma Gandhi suspended the Non-co-operation Movement in 1922, after Chauri Chaura incident which involved loss of a few lives. But the movement roused the consciousness of the people against alien rule and gave them a new confidence and courage to fight it. The Congress contested and won a seat allotted to the district in the council election.⁶

1 *Swatantrata Sangram Ke Sainik, Allahabad Division* (Hindi text published by the Information Deptt., U. P. Lucknow 1968), p. 21; Gupta, Manmathnath: *History of the Indian Revolutionary Movement*, (Bombay, 1972), p. 47

2 Gupta, Manmathnath, *op. cit.*, p. 47

3 *Ibid.*, pp. 47-48

4 *Ibid.*, p. 48

5 *Swatantrata Sangram Ke Sainik, Allahabad Division*, (District Etawah), Hindi text published by the Information Deptt., (U. P.), p. Kha

6 *Ibid.*

In 1925, Jyoti Shankar Dixit of village Lalpura and Mukandi Lal of Etawah city were arrested in connection with the Kakori Conspiracy case but were later released¹. The later had also taken part in the Mainpuri Conspiracy case and had remained in jail upto 1939.

In 1928, when the Simon Commission visited India it was subjected to boycott all over the country and in this connection Jawaharlal Nehru visited Etawah. In Etawah black flag demonstrations and protest meetings and hartals against the Commission were organised all over the district. On November 23, 1929 Gandhiji visited the district and addressed a large public meeting at Aursiya.

In 1930, the Civil Disobedience movement was started in Etawah, as in other parts of the country. The first phase of the movement was violation of the Salt Act. Numerous arrests were made. The police made lathi charge on the students of the Government Intermediate College, Etawah, who hoisted the Congress flag on the college building, and when thousands of persons assembled to protest against this act of oppression the police arrested about 1,500 persons. In spite of this the people of the district kept up their non-violent struggle. British goods were boycotted and foreign cloth burnt publicly. In this connection about 1,000 arrest were made². A large number of peasants also joined the Congress.

All the political prisoners were released as a result of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931. On May 10, 1931, a large gathering was organised at village Nagla Dhakau (in tahsil Bharthana) to march in a procession to welcome the released leaders. On hearing this the police rushed to the venue and opened fire on the processionists killing three persons. The district participated in the elections for the Legislative Assembly in 1936 and the two seats allotted to the district were won by the Congress.

The Quit India Movement of 1942 received wide support from people in the district. Hartals were observed, protest meetings were held and processions taken out. There was also wholesale defiance of the prohibitory orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. and the Congress flag was hoisted on all Congress offices and on numerous private buildings. There were mass arrests, imposition of collective fines, and lathi charges. On August 12, 1942 the police opened fire at Aursiya killing at least six persons. This movement clearly showed that there was universal discontent against British rule and was an indication that the British could not hold on to India for any length of time. By 1945, when the Second World War ended, British public opinion had veered round to granting complete independence to India. The British Parliament by passing the Indian Independence Act, 1947, decided to quit India for good. On August 15, 1947, the country

1 Pathak, Kripa Narain. op. cit., pp. 32-33

2 Ibid., p. Kha

was liberated from alien rule and declared independent. The district of Etawah has had its due share in the fight and rejoicings of freedom. Etawah celebrated the event with befitting glee and rejoicing in every home. National flag was hoisted on the collectorate building. It flew on almost all the private and government buildings.

The nation always venerated those who had participated in the struggle. Till January 1974, 548 persons of the district who had taken part in India's freedom struggle or their dependants were awarded *tamra patras*, i.e., copper plates containing a record of the services rendered by them or their forebears. This is a number which any district can boast of, without exaggerating its role.



CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

GROWTH OF POPULATION

The earliest attempt to enumerate residents of this district was made in 1847, when its population totalled 4,81,224 persons giving a density of 287 persons per sq. mile. The estimates of 1849 showed a total population of 5,33,487 persons, but the figures were generally discredited owing to the crude system of estimation adopted, and in 1853, when a larger degree of efficiency in these matters was attained, the population was shown to be 6,10,995 persons with a density of 364 persons to a sq. mile. The next census of 1865 showed a total of 6,27,378 persons or 384 to the sq. mile. At the census of 1872, the population rose to 6,68,641 persons with the density of 395 persons to a sq. mile. The next decade saw an addition of 53,730 persons to the earlier figure and the population stood at 7,22,371 persons, which gave an average density of 426 persons to the sq. mile. During the next decade the growth was slow, and the census of 1891 gave a total population of 7,29,629 persons, with a density of 430 persons per sq. mile.

The decennial growth with variation in population during the period 1901-1971 was as follows :

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1901	8,06,808	—	—
1911	7,00,138	— 46,678	— 5.79
1921	7,32,539	— 26,599	— 3.50
1931	7,46,012	+ 12,473	+ 1.70
1941	8,83,272	+ 1,37,260	+ 18.40
1951	9,70,704	+ 87,432	+ 9.90
1961	11,82,202	+ 2,11,498	+ 21.79
1971	14,47,702	+ 2,65,500	+ 22.46

A noteworthy feature is that between 1901 and 1921 the population of the district recorded a decrease of 9.29 per cent. when that of the State decreased by about 4 per cent. The havoc caused by plague and malaria accounts for the decrease between 1901 and 1911. Due to heavy mortality from influenza epidemic in 1918-19, a decrease had been recorded in the second decade. Abnormal deaths did not occur or were prevented from occurring in the post 1941 period and the population of the district recorded an increase of 72.55 per cent between the census of 1941 and 1971. Compared to this the increase in population of State during the

corresponding period has been 61.83 per cent. But during the decade 1961-71, the rate of growth of population of the district was 22.46, which was higher than the State average of 19.78 per cent.

In 1971, the district population was 14,47,702 persons, of whom 7,92,751 were the males and 6,54,951 females and in respect of population this district occupies 35th position in State. The area of the district in 1971, according to Central Statistical Organisation was 4,327 sq. km. and from area point of view, this district stands at 41st position in the State.

The density of population of the district in 1971 was 335 persons per sq. km. as against the State average of 300 persons per sq. km. In 1961, the density of district was 262 persons per sq. km. The most densely populated tahsil (including urban and rural areas) in 1971 was Etawah, the density being 359 persons per sq. km. Next was Auraiya having density of 325 persons per sq. km. Bharthana 305 persons per sq. km. and the last is Bidhuna with density of 298 persons per sq. km. In the district the rural density is 303 persons per sq. km. and the urban 7,545 persons per sq. km. These figures in 1961 were 239 persons per sq. km. and 6,869 persons per sq. km. respectively.

The sex ratio of the district in 1971 was found to be 826 females per 1,000 males, which was considerably lower than the State average of 879. The sex ratio in rural and urban area was 824 and 851 respectively. The tahsilwise sex ratio in 1971 was 829 in Auraiya, 820 in Bharthana, 833 in Etawah and 819 in Bidhuna. The variation in sex ratio since 1901, which has not been uniform, was as follows :

Year	Males	Females	Number of Females per 1,000 males
1901	4,37,917	3,68,889	842
1911	4,16,652	3,43,476	824
1921	4,04,327	3,29,212	814
1931	4,13,075	3,32,937	806
1941	4,81,775	4,01,497	833
1951	5,27,523	4,43,181	840
1961	6,39,974	5,42,228	847
1971	8,92,751	6,54,951	826

Distribution of population

50

The distribution of population according to different age groups in 1971, was as follows :

Age group	District population			Rural population			Urban population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0-14	6,41,723	3,53,284	2,88,439	5,81,380	3,21,025	2,60,355	60,343	32,259	28,084
15-19	1,20,643	68,171	52,472	1,06,200	60,252	45,948	14,443	7,919	6,524
20-24	1,05,338	53,279	52,059	93,856	47,064	46,786	11,488	6,215	5,273
25-29	1,04,414	52,766	51,648	94,898	47,962	46,926	9,536	4,904	4,722
30-39	1,78,365	94,664	84,301	1,61,156	85,045	76,111	17,209	9,019	8,190
40-49	1,28,912	72,866	56,106	1,16,370	65,734	50,636	12,542	7,072	5,470
50-59	86,519	50,166	36,353	78,211	45,386	32,825	8,308	4,780	3,528
60 and above	1,505	48,055	33,450	73,680	43,567	30,113	7,825	4,488	3,337
Age not stated	283	160	123	273	160	113	10	—	10
Total	14,47,702	7,92,751	6,54,951	13,06,008	7,16,195	5,89,813	1,41,894	76,556	65,138

ETAHWAH DISTRICT

Population of Tahsils

In 1971, the district had four tahsils viz. Auraiya, Bharthana, Etawah and Bidhuna, which included 1,477 inhabited villages and 5 towns (as classified by the census). The towns contained 9.79 per cent of the district's total population. The population of the towns with other details as in 1971, was as follows : —

Name of town	Tahsil	Persons	Males	Females
Etawah, M. B.	Etawah	35,894	46,381	39,513
Auraiya, M. B.	Auraiya	25,517	13,903	11,614
Bharthana, T. A.	Bharthana	13,668	7,340	6,328
Jaswantnagar T. A.	Etawah	11,295	6,103	5,192
Lakhna, T. A.	Bharthana	5,320	2,829	2,491
Total		1,41,694	76,556	65,138

Since March 1974 the town area of Bharthana has been converted into a municipality. The district contains five more town areas namely, Phaphund, Acchalda, Ekdil, Dibiapur, and Bidhuna, but they were not recognised as towns by census, as they did not fulfil the urban conditions as laid down by the census of India.

The tahsilwise break-up of population with the number of villages and towns, as in 1971, was as follows :

Tahsil	Villages		Inhabited Uninhabited	Population			Percentage of total population	Rural/urban percentage
				Persons	Males	Females		
Auraiya								
Rural	410	25	—	3,35,410	1,83,386	1,52,024	23.16	92.92
Urban	—	—	1	25,517	13,903	11,614	1.77	7.08
Total	410	39	1	3,60,927	1,97,289	1,63,638	24.93	100.00
Bharthana								
Rural	309	2	—	3,23,353	1,77,871	1,45,482	22.34	94.45
Urban	—	—	2	18,988	10,169	8,819	1.31	5.55
Total	309	2	2	3,42,341	1,88,040	1,54,301	23.65	100.00
Etawah								
Rural	355	7	—	3,16,167	1,72,977	1,43,190	21.84	76.32
Urban	—	—	2	97,189	52,484	44,705	6.71	23.68
Total	355	7	2	4,13,356	2,25,461	1,87,895	28.55	100.00
Ridhuna								
Rural	403	30	—	3,31,078	1,81,961	1,49,117	22.87	100.00
Total	403	30	—	3,31,078	1,81,961	1,49,117	2.87	100.00
Grand Total	1,477	78	5	14,47,702	7,92,751	6,54,951	6.00	100.00

The extent of population in 1,477 inhabited villages, as in 1971, was as follows :

Range of population	No. of inhabited villages	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage of rural population
Less than 200	149	18,281	10,129	8,152	1.40
200— 499	404	1,39,866	76,461	63,205	10.69
500— 999	499	3,59,755	1,97,687	1,62,068	27.55
1,000—1,999	302	4,14,081	2,26,517	1,87,564	31.71
2,000—4,999	112	3,06,394	1,67,759	1,38,635	23.46
5,000—9,999	11	67,831	37,642	30,189	5.19
Total	1,477	13,06,008	7,16,195	5,89,813	100.00

About 90.21 per cent of the people lived in rural areas. Out of 1,477 inhabited villages, 553 were of small size, each having less than 500 inhabitants, while medium-sized villages with a population varying between 500 and 2,000 numbered 801. The remaining 123 villages were large ones, with a population of above 2,000 persons. A Statement (No. 1) showing area and population of the district in 1961 and 1971 is appended at the end of the chapter.

Immigration and Emigration

In 1961, among the people enumerated in the district 88.1 per cent were born within the district, 10.4 per cent in other districts of the State, 1.3 per cent in other parts of India and 0.1 per cent in other countries. Among those from other countries, 1,149 were from Pakistan, 76 from Nepal, 7 from Burma, 3 from Afghanistan, 2 from Ceylon and one from South Africa. Among rural population, 89.2 per cent were born within the district, 9.6 per cent in other districts of State, 1.1 per cent in other parts of India and 0.02 per cent in other countries. The corresponding figures for the urban population was 77.3 per cent born within the district, 18.7 per cent in other districts of the State, 3.1 per cent in other parts of India and 0.9 per cent in other countries. Of the immigrants from adjacent States, 12,144 persons were from Madhya Pradesh, 1,063 persons from Punjab, 940 from Rajasthan, 337 from Delhi and 208 from Bihar. The number of immigrants from other districts of the State was 1,22,926.

The figures for the number of immigrants from the district are not available. However, some Muslim families did migrate to Pakistan in 1947. Some people also went out in search of employment or in connection with trade or business, or on account of marriages.

Displaced Persons

After 1947, about 2,477 (males 1,347 and females 1,835) displaced persons particularly Hindus, Sikhs and Jains, mostly from Pakistan came to this district. As per census records of 1951, 20 such persons arrived in 1946, 1580 in 1947, 528 in 1948, 37 in 1949, 15 in 1950, 5 in 1951, and 62 in unstated years. Till the census of 1971 there had been no substantial rise in their numbers. Most of the displaced persons preferred to settle in the urban areas of the district.

The displaced persons were accommodated by the government through extensive rehabilitation programmes in agriculture, government departments and in trade and industry and generous assistance in the form of loans and advances, licence for the sale of certain controlled items, allotment of agricultural land and plots for shops or residential purpose on nominal cost were made available. They are now fully integrated in the local society and properly identified with it.

LANGUAGE

The language of practically the entire population is what is known as western Hindi. The returns of the census 1971 showed that this language was spoken by about 96.4 per cent of the population. In 1961, the percentage of Hindi speaking persons was 95.5. Western Hindi is split up into several subdivisions. In 1971, the language known as Hindustani or Urdu was spoken by about 3.35 per cent (4.3 per cent in 1961) of the people, representing for the most part the inhabitants of Etawah city, while the bulk of the people spoke *Antarbedi*, or its variant called *Pachharua*, so called after the tract of that name. In the trans-Yamuna portion of the district the dialect is known as *Bhadauri*, which is a form of Bundelkhandi, itself a branch of Hindi. It derives its name from Bhadawar, the home of the Bhadoria Rajputs. A few people also speak Punjabi, Bengali or Sindhi.

Script

Devanagri script is being used for Hindi and its allied branches such as Garhwali, Kumauni etc., and the script used for Urdu is Persian. The other languages generally using their own scripts.

Religion And Caste

The numbers of the followers of different religions in the district, as in 1971, were as follows :

Followers							
Religion	Total		Males		Females		
	Persons	Males Females	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
Hinduism	13,52,752	742,237 6,10,515	6,86,269	55,968	5,64,220	46,295	
Islam	88,754	47,198 41,556	28,639	18,559	24,551	17,005	
Sikhism	1,766	928 638	240	688	188	650	
Christianity	,353	179 174	109	70	100	74	
Jainism	2,896	1,548 1,848	286	1,262	246	1,102	
Buddhism	1,175	657 518	648	9	506	12	
Religion and other persuasions	6	4 2	4	—	2	—	
Total	14,47,702	7,92,751 6,54,951	7,16,195	78,556	5,69,813	65,182	

Thus in 1971, there were 93.44 per cent Hindus in the district against the State average of 83.76 and 6.13 per cent Muslims as compared to the State average of 15.48 per cent. The remaining 0.43 per cent of the district population was comprised of Sikhs, Christians, Jains and Buddhists.

Hindu—This major community was originally divided into four branches, viz: Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra, but later on one more sect originated from the Shudra and this was known as Achut or Antyaj (untouchables). This ancient division was mainly occupational but gradually developed into a hereditary order. Now in modern society, due to the impact of progressive social and economic forces, the old caste structure is crumbling though somewhat slowly. It has already lost its rigidity. There are several social groups like Kayasths, Gujars etc., whom it is difficult to catagorise among the ancient four castes.

Among the Brahmans, the more numerous are of Kanaulja subdivision and most of them belong to Dube family. There are some Sanadhya Brahmins mainly residing in Auraiya tahsil.

The Rajputs, who claim to be Kshatriyas, have a good representation. They are most numerous in Bharthana and Auraiya tahsils. Their important clans represented here are the Chauhans, Sengars, Bhadaurias, Kachhwahas, Gaurs and Parihars. The other Rajput clans settled here are the Bais, Jadon, Tomars, Rathors, Sikarwars, Panwars, Chandrabansis, Raghubansis and Bargujars.

Vaishyas are evenly distributed throughout the district and most of them are traders and money-lenders by profession. Their subdivisions represented here are the Agarwal, Baranwal, Mahajan, Mahor, Gahoi, Omar, Jhamaiya, Kesharwani, Jaini, Sarabgi, Maheshwari and Bishnois.

The occupational groups like Koris, Kahars, Nais, Dhanuks, Kurmis, Dhobis, Kumhars, Barhais, Malis and Lohars, which together form a small percentage of the Hindu population, are spread throughout the district.

About two dozen subdivisions of the Scheduled Castes are represented in the district. In 1971, they numbered 3,54,333, and formed nearly 24.47 per cent of the district population and 26.1 per cent of the Hindus. They contribute to 25.70 per cent of the rural population and 13.19 per cent of the urban population. Among them, the more important subdivisions are the Chamars (Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava), Dhanuk, Dhobi, Korwa, Balmiki etc.

The Scheduled Tribes, who are 401 in number, formed 0.03 per cent of the district population. They are mainly confined to

Etawah tahsil. The tahsilwise distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as in 1971, was as given below:

District/ tahsil	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
District						
Rural	3,35,640	1,84,621	1,51,019	366	211	155
Urban	18,693	10,363	8,330	35	11	24
Total	3,54,333	1,94,984	1,59,349	401	222	179
Auraiya						
Rural	96,585	52,680	43,905	—	—	—
Urban	2,893	1,602	1,291	35	11	24
Total	99,478	54,282	45,196	35	11	24
Bharthana						
Rural	87,550	48,485	39,065	—	—	—
Urban	2,466	1,334	1,132	—	—	—
Total	90,016	49,819	40,197	—	—	—
Etawah						
Rural	70,616	38,953	31,663	366	211	155
Urban	13,334	7,427	5,907	—	—	—
Total	83,950	46,380	37,570	366	211	155
Bidhuna						
Rural	80,889	44,503	36,386	—	—	—
Total	80,889	44,503	36,386	—	—	—

Muslim— The majority of Muslims in the district belong to the Sunni sect. Among them the most numerous are the Sheiks. Their main subdivisions represented here are the Qurreshis and Siddiqis and most of them are residing in Etawah tahsil. Pathans are more evenly distributed than Sheiks, but like them are more numerous in Etawah than in the other tahsils; they belong for the most part to the Gori, Lodi and Yusufzai clans.

The remaining Muslim subdivisions, mostly occupational are the Darzi, Hajjam, Dhobi, Qassab, Faqir, Lohar and Bhisti etc.

Sikh—In 1971, there were 1,766 Sikhs in the district, of whom 928 were males and 838 females, residing, mainly in urban areas

and only 428 in the rural areas. They constitute 0.12 per cent of the district population.

Christian—In 1971, there were 353 Christians, of whom 179 were males and 174 females and 209 of them were residing in rural areas. They constitute only 0.03 per cent of the district population.

Jain—They numbered 2,896 in 1971, with 2,364 residing in urban areas, males and females being 1,548 and 1,348 respectively. They are usually called Saraogis.

Buddhist—In 1971, they numbered 1,175, of whom 657 were males and majority of them were residing in rural areas. They constitute about 0.08 per cent of the district population.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

Of Hindus—Hinduism, as practical in the district is a collection of diverse beliefs, doctrines and practices ranging from polytheism to absolute monism the (individual soul) with the Par-matman. The most unique feature of Hindu religious belief is transmigration of the soul, and rebirth after death according to one's actions in life. It includes the worship of a pantheon of gods in their various aspects, the chief being Siva, Vishnu, Rama, Sita, Krishna, Surya, Hanuman, Ganesh and nine incarnations of the Devi viz: Shailputri, Brahmacharni, Chitrghanta, Kusmandani, Skandmata, Katyayani, Kalratri Mahagauri and Sidhmata. The practice of taking a dip in holy rivers is also common. Temples dedicated to various deities are normal centres of religious congregation and worship. Some people have a separate place for puja in their homes. Fasts are also observed on various week-days or according to the dates of the lunar months and on the important festivals like Nav Durga, Ram Naumi, Janmasthmi, Shivaratri, etc. Discourses and recitations (*katha*) from religious books like the *Gita*, *Srimad Bhagwata* and *Ramayana*, and collective singing of devotional hymns (*kirtan*) are also sometimes arranged privately or publicly. The illiterates and more backward sections of the community, on the other hand, indulge in various superstitions and the propitiation of ghosts or spirits, etc.

The most conspicuous temple in Etawah city is the Tiksi Mahadeo temple, which is situated way down among ravines on the Gwalior road and is built on a high buttressed platform which raises it considerably above the road ways beneath it. Its erection is ascribed to one Angad Rai in about 1780 A. D. The religious gatherings at this temple are held in Phalguna and Sravana. Adjoining it is another temple of Kali Devi. The Nilkanth temple at Etawah city is also of great religious importance and contains a well, renowned for the healing power of its water, which is carried in tins by those suffering particularly from chest diseases. The bathing ghats along the Yamuna river are lined by a few temples, that of Damaneshwar being the most ancient. The prominent ghat, is the Bisanr. A well-frequented Hindu temple in Etawah city is the Asthala having Radha-Krishna as its main deities and also



Tiksi Mahadeo temp'le at Etawah

containing Nar-Singha idol and an unusual pillar being known as Garunj-i-ka-khamba which is smaller at the base than at the top where it is surrounded by a stone cage having an idol of Lord Garun. The sides of the pillar are carved mainly with serpents. This temple was built in 1800 A. D., and every year in November this idol is taken and carried out in procession. Among the Siva temples, those at Salempur Gwari, Nagaria, Harchandpur, Baralokpur, Dibiapur, Phaphund, Bharthana, are of greater religious significance. The temple of Kalka Devi at Lakhna, Jwala Devi at Ruruganj and Mahamai Devi at Mahamai are prominent among the temples of Devis. The Hanuman temples at Jugramau and Pilua are famous.

Arya Samajists, who are monotheists repudiating idol worship and rituals are numerous here. The movement came over to this part in 1884, and gradually acquired strength. The members of this religious institution do not worship in the temples and generally perform the *Sandhya* prayers. Some of the staunch followers of this sect also perform the daily *hawan*. Vaishnavism, as practised by the Bishnoi sect, gives pre-eminence to Vishnu, who are said to derive their name from the twenty-nine (*bis-nau*) articles of faith inculcated by their founder Johambaji.

Of Muslims—The Muslims believe in one God i.e. Allah and follow the principles laid down by their prophet Muhammad. Islam enjoins five duties upon its followers—the recitation of *Kalma* (an expression of faith in God and the prophet Muhammad); the offering of *namaz* (prayers) five times a day, preferably at a mosque (individually or in congregation), being known as *namaz* of Fajr, Zuhar, Asr, Maghrib and Isha; to keep *roza* (fast) during the Ramazan month; *haj* to Mecca and giving *zakat* (charity). Their holy book is the *Quran*, and one who memorises and recites it, is called *hafiz*.

The Muslims try to offer *namaz* regularly but are quite particular about the *namaz* of Friday. On important festivals like Id-ul-Fitr and Id-ul-Zuha, they offer *namaz* collectively at *Idgahs* and Jama Masjid. The sacrifice of animals is also a common feature of the occasion of Id-ul-Zuha. The district contains many mosques, but the important ones are at Etawah, Phaphund, Ekdil and Purwa Rawat. Many Muslims also put their faith in *pirs* (saints) and hold *urs* celebrations. The Milad celebrations, to commemorate the birth of prophet in the month of Rabi I, are also arranged here with great rejoicings, when the houses are illuminated and religious discourses highlighting the teaching of Islam are made. Among mosques, the Jama Masjid of Etawah, is the principal place of worship for the Muslims.

Of Sikhs—Sikhism is a monotheistic religion disavowing idolatry. There is no caste distinction. This religion enjoins on its believers, the wearing of a *kangi* (comb), a *kara* (iron-bangle), a *kirpan* (dagger) and *kachha* (shorts) and prohibits the cutting of *kesh* (hair). The *Grantha Saheb* is the holy book of the Sikhs, who

attend congregational prayers at gurdwara (their place of worship). They celebrate the birth anniversaries of their *gurus*, when the *Grantha Sahib* is taken out in procession. They also perform collective marriages in gurdwaras. In summer they offer water and free sweet drinks to all people on certain occasions.

Of Christians—The Christians believe in one God His only son Jesus Christ, the Holy Spirit, the resurrection of dead and everlasting life. The Bible is their holy book, and congregational prayers are performed in churches or chapels, particularly on Sundays. This practice also serves the purpose of a social get-together.

Of Buddhists—As elsewhere, Buddhists believe in the eight-fold middle path of righteousness viz Satya Vishwas, Satya Vichar, Satya Bhasan, Satya Karma, Satya Nirvoh. Satya Prayatna, Satya Dhyan and Satya Bhas (right belief, right aspiration, right speech, right action, right living, right effort, right recollection and right rapture). This path ends sorrow and leads to the attainment of peace, enlightenment and nirvana. They worship in their temples and generally offer regular prayers at home.

Of Jains—The Jains believe in *tri-ratna* (three gems—right faith, right knowledge and right conduct), which leads them to the path of *moksha* (liberation). According to their belief, the universe has no beginning and will have no end, and no creator is necessary to explain the cosmic phenomena. They believe in the doctrine of Ahimsa the lay of *karma*, and worship the images of the *tirthankaras* or *Jinas* in their temples.

Festivals and Fairs

Hindu—Their series of festivals commence with Sheetla Ashtmi, which falls on the 8th day of the first fortnight of Chaitra, the first month of the Hindu calendar, when goddess Sheetla is worshipped. The 9th day of the bright fortnight of that month is called Ram Naumi, when the birthday of Rama is celebrated with great rejoicings and fairs are held at Lakhna and other places. The 10th day of the latter half of Jyaistha is called the Ganga or Jeth Dasahra, when the Hindus take a bath in the river. Nag Panchami falls on the 5th day of the bright half of Sravana, when the Nagas or serpent gods are worshipped by offering of milk, flowers and rice. On Raksha Bandhan, which falls on 15th day of bright half of the same month, *rakhis* (thread symbolising protection) are tied by sisters around the right wrist of their brothers and by Brahmana priests to their patrons. Janmashtmi is observed on the 8th day of the dark half of Bhadra to commemorate the birth anniversary of Lord Krishna. The 30th day of Asvina is the Pitra Visarjan Amavasya, when manes are propitiated. The worship of Durga is continued for nine day during the bright half of Asvina, known as Nav-Ratri and the 9th day of that is known as Durga Naumi. The next day is Dasahra or Vijaya Dashmi, dedicated to the worship of goddess Vijaya, also commemorating the victory of Rama over Ravana. The Ramlila celebrations are held at various places in

the district. The 4th day of the bright half of Kartika is called Karva Chauth, when married women keep fast for the well-being of their husbands. Deepawali falls on the last day of the dark fortnight of Kartika, but festivities start two days earlier with Dhan Teras, celebrated as the birth day of Dhanvantri, the divine physician. On the main day of the festival every Hindu house is illuminated and the goddess Lakshmi is worshipped. On the third day of Deepawali, after Govardhan and Chitrugupta or Dawait puja, Bhaiya Dweej is celebrated when ladies put Roli mark (*tika*) on the forehead of their brothers. On the 8th day of bright half of that month, the Gopasthmi is celebrated when the cow is worshipped. A big bathing festival is organised on Kartika Purnamashi, the full moon day, when people take a bath in the river and fairs are held at different places in the district. The Sakat Chauth falls on the 4th day of the dark half of Magha when the male children cut the figure of a goat made of *til* and their mothers keep fasts. The Makar Sankranti coincides with the transit of the sun from Dhanu to Makara and is celebrated as a bathing festival and falls on the 11th day of dark fortnight of Magha. Vasant Panchami, which falls on the 5th day of the later fortnight of Magha, is devoted to the worship of Saraswati, the goddess of learning. Shivaratri is celebrated in honour of Siva's wedding, and falls on the 13th day of the dark half of Phalguna. A fast is observed and the temples of siva are specially decorated. For the Arya Samajists, Shivaratri is a memorable day because Dayananda, the son of a devotee of Siva and the founder of this school got enlightenment on this night. They celebrate the week preceding this day as *Rishi-bodha-saptah* and arrange discourses by learned scholars for the seven days. Holi is the concluding and important of festivals of Vikram Era falling on the last day of Phalguna, when bonfires are lighted on cross-roads at a fixed time, to commemorate the annihilation of all evil forces of the previous year represented by the demon god's sister Holika. The ears of the newly harvested barley are roasted in them to serve as an offering to the god. The most interesting feature of this festival is the squirting of coloured water and the rubbing of coloured powder (*abir* and *gulal*) in a frolicsome mood. On this occasion people exchange greetings by visiting the houses of their friends and relations. The rural inhabitants also sing *phaags* on *dholak*, the favourite songs of the season. This festival is gradually assuming the status of a national festival celebrated by all sect—Sikhs, Muslims and Christians also participating, except the very orthodox among them.

About sixty fairs, big and small, are held annually in the district. Most of the festivals are accompanied by local fairs too. Of these, the exhibition and cattle fair of Etawah and Achhaldia are the most important. They are attended by about 50,000 to 1,00,000 persons and heads of cattle sold number between 4,000 to 10,000. The details regarding fairs are being mentioned in the list given at the end of the chapter.

Muslim—They celebrate almost all the important festivals, but the number of their festivals is limited. The important ones are being given below :

Their festivals start with the Ashra (Muharram), which falls on the 10th day of Muharram. The first ten days of the month of Muharram are devoted to commemorate the martyrdom of Imam Husain, the grandson of the Prophet of Islam and His companions on the battle field of Karbala, and are particularly observed as a mourning period by the Shias. On Ashra, the last of the ten days being the most important one, when Imam Husain was killed, the *tazias* are taken out in procession for burial at Karbala. Chehlum, on the 20th of Safar, falling on the 40th day from Ashra, usually marks the end of the period of mourning. On the 12th of the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal falls Barawafat which marks the birthday of Prophet Muhammad, when alms are distributed and discourses on His life and missions are held. Shabe-barat, the 14th day of Shaban, is a festival of rejoicing marking the birth of the 12th Imam. It is celebrated by a display of fireworks, distribution of sweets, and *fatiha* prayers for the peace of the souls of departed ones. Ramzan is the month of fasting, and on its expiry i.e. on visibility of the moon the festival of Id-ul-fitr is celebrated on Shawwal 1st by offering *namaz* in *Idgahs* and mosques, and exchanging gifts and greetings. The Id-uz-Zuha their last festival, is celebrated on the 10th of the month of Zilhij, to commemorate the occasion when Prophet Ibrahim resolved to treat his son Ismail as an offering to mark the highest form of the sacrificial spirit which was blessed by God the merciful who rewarded him by not hurting Ismail and having a sheep to sanctify the altar instead. The Muslims say their *namaz* (community prayers) in *Idgahs* and sacrifice sheep and goats. The typical feature of these two festivals is the eating of *sewin*.

Their important fairs held in the district are the *urs* celebrations of some important *pirs* (Muslim saints), who flourished here at one time or the other. Among these, the *urs* performed at Karwa Buzurg village and Phaphund are of most importance.

Sikh—The important festivals of Shiks are the birthdays of Guru Nanak Deva and Guru Govind Singh, when processions are taken out, congregational prayers are held in gurdwaras and extracts from the holy *Granth* are recited. Their other festivals are Baisakhi and Lohri, local fairs are held at gurdwaras on each occasion.

Christian—The important festivals of the Christians are Christmas, falling on December 25th, marking the birthday of Jesus Christ, Good Friday which commemorates his crucifixion, and Easter in memory of his resurrection. New Year's Day (1st day of January) is also celebrated by them and the Christmas celebrations usually end with new year.

Jain—They celebrate the birth and the nirvana anniversaries of the last Tirthankara, Mahavira, the former on the 13th day of the bright half of Chaitra and the latter on the Deepawali day. The Paryushan or the Dashalakshanaparva, during the last days of Kartika, Phalguna and Asadha are the periodical holy days when the devotees observe a fast and perform worship in temples.

Buddhists—The principal festival of the Buddhists is the Buddha Purnima, celebrated on the last day of Vaisakha, which

marks the birthday of Buddha as well as his nirvana. A Statement (No. II) containing list of fairs in the district is appended at the end of the chapter.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

The succession and inheritance to property other than agricultural holdings, among the Hindus, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists are being governed by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. This enactment confers equal right on sons and daughters with regard to paternal property. But such property can also be distributed through wills or gifts. The sons, living under the same roof with their parents obtain the will of their parents in their favour, to the exclusion of their sisters who are supposed to go to other families after marriage. Transfer of assets through gifts is not so common, as it involves much investment (as court fees) and legal complications. Devolution of agricultural property follows provisions of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950. In respect of other civil property, the Muslims are governed by their personal law of succession and inheritance and the Christians by the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

The joint family and co-parcenary systems are still in existence, but they are rapidly disintegrating under the impact of new social and economic forces, and the growing individualistic outlook. The pattern of family in the district is patriarchal, and women are mostly dependent on their men folk for maintenance and protection, for only a few are economically independent and earn their own living.

Marriage and Morals

The distribution of the district population according to their marital status, as in 1971, was as follows:

Marital status	Persons	Males	Females
Unmarried	7,29,370	4,39,678	2,89,692
Married	6,32,703	3,15,817	3,16,886
Widowed	82,504	34,816	47,688
Divorced or separated	1,940	1,785	155
Unspecified status	1,185	655	530
Total	14,47,702	7,92,751	6,54,951

Since widowed females numbered 47,688, the system of widow marriage does not appear to have been popular in the district. The number of married males and females, under 15 years of age, was 1,859 and 2,389 respectively, indicating that, inspite of the law against child marriages they are still prevalent here. The percentage of such marriages is, however, negligible. The people are,

by and large, monogamous. Although polygamy is not unknown, it is confined to a few families of feudal background.

Among the Hindus, marriage is a sacrament, governed by the *Dharma-Shastras* and to some extent by customs which are now changing with the times. Some variations in performance of marriage rites may occur from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste, but the ceremonies like *bhanwar* or *saptpadi*, literally seven steps) and *kanyadan* (giving away the bride) are essential and common ones. Inter-caste marriages are rare but inter-subcaste marriages are becoming popular. After the enforcement of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, certain past restrictions like prohibition of marriage between persons of the same *gotra* have been done away with. This Act, however, makes polygamy illegal and invalidates marriage between *sapindas* (an agnate or cognate within seven generations on the paternal side and five generations on the maternal side) and also fixes the minimum marital age i.e. 18 years for the bridegroom and 15 years for the bride, and if the bride is below 18 years, the guardians consent is necessary. The marriage customs among the Hindus in the district are more or less similar to other parts of the State and elsewhere. Among Hindus once married, divorce or separation, though advised by law, are not considered advisable or good. So both make utmost effort to continue together. A male issue is also considered a must to propitiate the elders and continue the line.

Among the Muslims, however, marriage is a civil contract. Their religion permits polygamy to the extent of four wives at a time, but a Muslim who is in government service, can not have more than one wife at a time. The *mehr* (dower), an amount payable by the husband to wife in a lumpsum in case of divorce by the husband, is always fixed before the ceremony takes place and may be paid either immediately or later in life. Marriages are usually negotiated and settled by the parents of the boy and the girl. *Nikah* or *Aqad* (marriage proper), which is the actual marriage ceremony, is performed at the bride's house by the *Qazi*, after obtaining the consent of both the contracting parties through two agents after which he reads the *khutba*. With this the ceremonial part of the marriage is completed.

Among Christians marriages are governed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended in 1952. The marriage customs of the adherents of different denominations in the district usually follow the same general pattern as elsewhere. The marriage may be contracted by the concerned parties or arranged by their relatives. After engagement, the banns are published three times (once every week) by the pastor of the church, where marriage is to be solemnised, to give an opportunity, for objection, if any. After that the marriage is performed by a pastor in the church. The essential items of the ceremony are, the taking of marriage vows by the bride (sometimes the two exchange rings), pronouncement of the couple as husband and wife by the pastor and signing of the marriage register by the couple and the witnesses. The wedding festivities then usually follow at the bride's home.

The important ceremonies in a Sikh marriage are the recitation of the extracts from the *Granth* and the couple goes around

the holy book several times. Their marriage party also goes in form of a *barat* (marriage procession) like Hindus. After offering have been made at a gurdwara, the invitees are entertained.

In a Jain marriage, the sacred hymns from scriptures and the puja of their own deities is performed, besides the observance of some of the Hindu rites.

Dowry—For removal of this evil from society, the government has enacted the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, which prohibited the giving and taking of dowry. But dowry giving still persists in the district as elsewhere. Among Hindus this system is flourishing very well, but the others are not free from this evil. The dowry, which is a burden on the brides' parents, is generally settled before the performance of marriage and offered or accepted in cash as well as in kind.

Civil Marriage—The Special Marriage Act, 1954, provides for the performance and registration of marriages by a marriage officer. Differences in religion or caste impose no restrictions in civil marriages and the formal rites or ceremonies are also not required. Very few people, however, take recourse to such a marriage. The simplicity of procedure is one of the reasons of popularity of this system which is the only option for inter-communal alliances. Between 1971 and 1975 only 32 such marriages were solemnised in the district.

Widow Marriage—Despite the enabling provisions of this Hindu Widows Remarriage Act, 1856 (Act 15 of 1856), remarriage of Hindu widows, particularly among the so-called high castes, has not become popular. However, the members of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes adhere to the old custom of allowing the widows to remarry a brother, generally the younger one of the deceased. In Muslim and Christian societies such a marriage is always permitted.

Divorce—The Dissolution of marriage by law or by custom was not permissible among the Hindus, but among Scheduled Castes and some Other Backward Classes, it was allowed with the sanction of the caste-panchayat. But after the enactment of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the facility of divorce and dissolution of marriage has become available, of course under special circumstances, to all sections of Hindu society. The personal law of Muslim allows husbands to divorce their wives on making payment of dower, but the Dissolution of Marriage Act, 1939, also empowers the wife to seek divorce from her husband. Divorce among Christians is governed by the Indian Divorce Act, 1969.

The incidence of divorce in the district is not large and generally the people stick to one spouse for fire. During the last five years i.e. between 1970 and 1974, only 63 persons (40 men) have applied to court for divorce and in all the cases it was allowed.

Prostitution and Traffic in Woman—No organised prostitution centres or brothels are now said to be existing in the district, which is, perhaps, the result of the enforcement of the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Girls' Act, 1956. Formerly, there were, no doubt, many prostitutes and dancing girls plying their

trade in the city and other towns of the district. The well-known places of prostitution were the Ramganj of Etawah town, Auraiya, Dibirpur, Bharthana towns and villages Malhausi, Hartauli, Hirni, Bhatoli, Kursi, etc. The rescue officer, who visits once or twice a year, helps in rehabilitation of prostitutes and in 1963-64, 30 were rehabilitated. Some have, doubtless, adopted family life by marrying. Between 1972 and 1974 15 convictions were made out of 20 prosecutions under the Act.

Gambling—The Public Gambling Act, 1867, as amended from time to time, declared gambling in public an offence punishable under law. The vice does not seem to have assumed serious proportions here. The people usually gamble only during the Dasahra and Deepawali mostly with playing cards. But the hobby of playing Dara and Satta has also entered into the society.

The prosecution and convictions made under Gambling Act, are given below :

Year	Prosecutions	Conviction
1970	123	62
1971	161	48
1972	215	95
1973	168	64
1974	184	48

Home-Life

In 1971, the district contained 1,025 houseless persons, of whom 654 were males and 371 females, and of the total 856 were residing in rural areas and 169 in urban. The tahsilwise break-up of such population was 369 in Etawah, 208 in Bharthana, 209 in Bidhuna and 239 in Auraiya tahsil. The institutional population then numbered 1,963 persons (1,648 males and 315 females), of whom 1,201 were residing in rural areas and 762 in urban areas. There tahsilwise distribution was 936 in Etawah, 357 in Bharthana, 192 in Bidhuna and 468 in Auraiya tahsil. There were 2,02,163 occupied residential houses in the district, of whom 1,82,320 were in rural areas and 19,834 in urban areas.

The district then contained 2,45,706 households (group of persons ordinarily living together and taking meals from a common kitchen), of whom 2,19,699 were in rural areas and 26,007 in urban areas. The average size of a household in the district was about 5.89 persons and in the rural and urban areas it was 5.94 and 5.45 persons respectively. The households living in one-room tenements predominated, accounting for 31.4 per cent, 28.6 in two-room, 18.2 in three-room, 11.3 in four-room and 10.2 in five-room tenements. The average density of persons per room in the district was about 2.33 persons and in the rural and urban areas it was 2.34 and 2.29 persons respectively, making it an almost equal distribution. In the district, the majority of persons i.e. 94.3 per cent, were found to be residing in their own houses and only 5.7 per cent were living in rented houses. In rural areas 97.6 per cent were residing in their own houses and 2.4 per cent in rented ones, while in urban areas 64.8 per cent were living in their own and 35.2 per cent in rented houses. The following statement gives the number and classification of households by their size and tenure status :

Tenure status	No. of census households	Households having number of persons					
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six and more
							unspecified status
District							
Owned	2,27,020	11,615	16,285	21,055	28,905	33,425	1,15,730
Rented	13,660	2,355	1,845	1,715	1,775	1,800	4,170
Total	2,40,680	13,970	18,130	22,770	30,680	35,225	1,19,900
Rural							
Owned	2,11,675	10,780	15,155	19,730	27,130	31,365	1,07,510
Rented	5,310	1,275	765	680	685	690	1,215
Total	2,16,985	12,055	15,920	20,410	27,815	32,055	1,08,725
Urban							
Owned	15,345	835	1,130	1,325	1,775	2,060	8,220
Rented	8,350	1,080	1,080	1,035	1,090	1,110	2,955
Total	23,695	1,915	2,210	2,360	2,865	3,170	11,175

House in Cities—The houses in cities have not been built according to any set architectural style but a large number of houses, specially in Etawah city, are built in ravines. A general view of houses in Etawah city from the Jama Masjid presents the usual flat-roofed appearance of eastern cities, mixed with the view of hills through the fact that they follow the lines of ravines and are situated on slopes. The dwellings are generally pucca (made of bricks) and usually having more than one storey. The urban areas also contain a few kutcha houses (made of mud and unbaked bricks) which are used by poor people. The houses generally do not have much decoration except some *jali* work and openings in their outer portions. Big houses, generally occupied by rich persons, contain separate drawing room, dining room, bed rooms, kitchen, bath-room and latrine, etc. But such accommodation is not available to all the persons and majority of urban population lives in one or two room tenements, where a room is shared by all the family members or used as bed room-cum-dining room. The open space in the middle of the house known as *aagan* with a row of rooms or verandah on its sides and a latrine is a common feature of every house, but separate urinals have not been provided in majority of houses. Public latrines have also been constructed for those whose houses do not contain latrines. The houses do not contain sufficient ventilation and drainage facilities.

Houses in Villages—In rural areas, the dwellings are generally kutcha (single storey) and built are mud of unbaked bricks, and are roofed with wooden beams covered with planks with a layer of mud above them, thatching grass or tiles. But due to urban influence, the pucca houses have also been built in rural areas and this tendency is increasing day by day. In *khadir* areas, where floods are common, the houses are generally made up of thatching grass and mud, giving the appearance of a hut. The rural houses generally contain spacious *gheras* and big *aagans*, but separate kitchen and gardens, etc., are rare. Latrines are also not provided in the houses and the field are being used for the purpose. Ventilation, better drainage, improved cattle sheds, etc., are now to be found in many villages, where people have taken interest in the community development schemes.

Furniture and Decorations—Social standing and economic status of the people determine the quality and quantity of furniture used by them. However, a cot to sleep on is a necessary piece for every man irrespective of his income. For sitting, *takhats* (wooden divan) and *murhas* (reed chairs) are quite common in the rural areas. In more sophisticated families, particularly residing in urban areas, chairs and sofa sets are generally to be seen. People who dine in the kitchen use either an *asani* or *patli* to sit upon and place the vessels on the floor, but those who eat in some other apartment use either the cot or the *takhat* as seats both for themselves and the ware. Dining chairs and tables are becoming popular among those who have sufficient place to keep them in. On festive occasions like Deepawali, Dasahra, Idd and Christmas, houses are decorated. Close contact with urban areas has popularised face lifting of dwellings by wall calenders, framed pictures and mantel-pieces.

Dress—The influence of the way of life in urban areas has brought about significant changes in the living pattern of the rural masses influencing the clothing habits of the people. Traditional costumes are disappearing specially from urban areas, yielding place to modern garments shaped from fine drapery, sometimes consisting of synthetic fabrics. Formal dress includes in the case of Hindus, a long coat or waist-coat and among Muslims a *sherwani* or *achkan*. *Angarkha* has become obsolete. Sari-blouse-petticoat trio is the most favourite dress of ladies of all denominations, though women in *orni-choli-lahnga* or *dupatta-kameez-salwar* combinations are usually met with. The use of haberdashery particularly of *pugree* and *safa*, has been almost been discarded. Men prefer to go bare-headed or don Gandhi-caps. Shoes form an essential item of dress and very few people are seen going bare-footed.

Ornaments—men are not so fond of ornaments, sometime they wear a gold or silver ring on their finger, and a thin chain around the neck. Women, generally, adorn their wrists with *churis* (bangles) made of glass, silver or gold, *anguthis* (finger rings), necklaces, nose-ring, nose-pendent, nose-stud, ear-ring, *payal*, *bichua* (only married women), waist girdle and the like. The poor people usually go in for silver ornaments and the rich have gold pieces sometimes studded with precious stones and pearls. The lust for heavy jewellery is, however, on the decline partly due to the high prices of gold and silver, and partly because of social transformation and fear of loss.

Food—Wheat constitutes the staple food of the people, other materials commonly consumed here as food being maize, barley, gram and *jowar*. *Chapaties* prepared from kneaded wheat or corn flour are generally eaten with *dal* or *gur* and milk. The pulses consumed here are *urd*, *arhar*, *moong*, *chana*, *masur* etc. One major meal is taken at about 1 P. M. in the day. Breakfast consists of a glassful of milk, whey or tea and a *chapati* or two made on the previous evening. At nightfall the people take a light meal called *byaloo* before going to bed. *Gur* and sugar are the chief sweetening agents. Among edible fats *ghee*, *vanaspati* and mustard oil are more commonly used. The pure *ghee* of Etawah is quite famous for its thickness and purity. Tea has entered the houses but it has not become a favourite beverage. Consumption of fresh vegetables and fruits is increasing. Spicy diet is not preferred, though people are quite fond of pickles, *chutneys* and *bari-mangauris*.

Communal Life

Amusement and Recreation—Among the rural folk, gossip, story-telling, collective singing while preparing *moonj* basket and spinning *rutli* are quite common in the idle hours. Performance by *Natak* or *Nautanki* Mandlies, *Bhajan* Mandlies, *Ramayana* and *Bhagwat Katha*, exhibition and cultural programmes organized by various development departments apart from documentaries are also enjoyed thoroughly. People still take interest in monkey-gimmicks, bear dances and *kathputli* shows. A game of cards, chess, *chopar*, *nogutia*, carrom, etc., is considered as refreasing as before

The fairs organised in the district also serves the purpose of entertainment, which include the arrangement of *dangul*, *nautanki*, drama, folk dances, *allaha* and other amusements. In urban areas a visit to a cinema-house provides ample pastime. In 1971, there were three cinema houses in the district, two at Etawah and one at Auraiya city. Another source of cheap recreation is a broadcast receiving set, whose sales are going up, with tremendous volume in villages as well as in cities. The district also contains several recreational clubs, the better known being the Officers Club, Rotary club, Lions club and the like. There are also numerous recreational clubs in the rural areas. The district also contains many public libraries and reading rooms, which help people to spend their spare hours pastime. Common among games and sports here are *kabaddi*, *gulli-danda*, *Kho-kho*, kiteflying, foot-race, wrestling etc. The modern type of games, generally played in schools, colleges and important clubs are hockey, cricket, basket-ball, table-tennis and tennis etc. The annual sports and games meet are organised in schools and colleges and also on the district level.

Impact of Zamindari Abolition on Social Life

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, (Act I of 1951), which came into operation in 1952, brought about many significant changes in the social and economic life of the peasants. The rural elite, which consisted mainly of the zamindars, who had exploited actual tillers of the land for several centuries are now replaced by a community of progressive farmers owning land and cultivating it with full vigour by adopting modern methods of agriculture. Not only has the per capita availability of farm produce increased but the general prosperity of the people has improved, manifesting itself in better food, dress, dwelling and other habits. New educational institutions are coming up rapidly through the voluntary effort of people to combat the forces of ignorance which had impeded the mental growth of the rural society which is undergoing rapid transformation to meet the fresh challenges of life successfully.

STATEMENT I
Area and Population

Reference Page No. 54

Tahsil	Area in sq. km.		Population					
	1971	1961	1971		1961			
			Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
District Total	4,327.0	4,515.2	14,47,702	7,92,781	6,54,951	11,82,202	6,39,974	5,42,229
Rural	4,308.2	4,499.6	13,06,008	7,16,195	5,89,813	10,74,931	5,81,686	4,93,245
Urban	18.8	15.6	1,41,694	76,556	65,138	1,07,271	58,288	48,983
Etawah Tahsil Total	1,151.3	1,157.0	4,13,356	2,25,461	1,87,895	3,35,910	1,82,208	1,53,702
Rural	1,139.4	1,145.1	3,16,167	1,72,977	1,43,190	2,57,214	1,39,292	1,17,922
Urban	11.9	11.9	97,189	52,484	44,705	78,696	42,916	35,780
Bharthana Tahsil Total	1,124.1	1,133.1	3,42,341	1,88,040	1,54,301	2,82,376	1,53,134	1,29,242
Rural	1,122.4	1,132.0	3,23,353	1,77,871	1,45,482	2,71,264	1,46,982	1,24,363
Urban	1.7	1.1	18,988	10,169	8,819	11,117	6,172	4,940
Bidhuna Tahsil Total	1,112.1	1,128.4	3,31,078	1,81,961	1,49,117	2,67,380	1,45,300	1,22,080
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aurahiya Tahsil Total	1,111.1	1,096.7	3,60,927	1,97,789	1,63,638	2,96,536	1,59,332	1,36,204
Rural	1,285.9	1,094.1	3,35,410	1,83,386	1,52,024	2,79,073	1,50,132	1,28,941
Urban	5.2	2.6	25,517	13,983	11,614	17,463	9,200	8,263

1. There has been no jurisdictional change in the district during the decade. The difference in area figures is due to revised calculation.

STATEMENT I
List of Fairs

Reference Page No. 63

Village/Town	Name	Date	Approximate attendance
1	2	3	4
ETAWAH DISTRICT			
Jakhan	Brahmni	Chaitra sukla 9	8,000
Hardoi	Deviji	Chaitra sukla 9	2,000
Rahin	Deviji	Chaitra sukla 9	2,000
Basehar	Ram Naumi	Chaitra sukla 9	6,000
Bahadurpur Rahin	Ram Naumi	Chaitra sukla 9	5,000
Bahadurpur Luhiya	Ram Naumi	Chaitra sukla 9	6,000
Etawah M. B.	Nau Durga Pratipada	Chaitra sukla 1	2,000
Etawah M. B.	Durga Ashtami	Chaitra sukla 8	2,000
Etawah M. B.	Holi Dwitiya	Chaitra Krishna 2	4,000
Sonai	Sonai Devi	Asadha	7,000
Baralokpur	Baralokpur	Asadha Purnima	1,500
Etawah M.B. (Pakka Talab)	Shravani	Sravana sukla 15	1,500
Etawah M. B.	Nil Kanth	Sravana sukla 14	2,500
Etawah M. B.	Kailash fair	Last day of Sravana	2,500
Etawah M. B.	Nau Durga Pratipada	Asvina sukla 1	2,000
Bedpura	Cattle fair	Every Friday and Monday from July to November	2,000
Bhataura	Cattle fair	-----do-----	1,500
Malajani	Cattle fair	-----do-----	1,500
Etawah M. B.	Ram Lila	23rd to 26th of Asvina	5,000
Etawah M. B.	Kartika Purnima	Kartika sukla 15	5,000
Etawah M. B.	Exhibition	Kartika or Agrahayana	1,00,000

[Contd]

1	2	3	4
		BHARTANA TAHSIL	
Lakhna	Deviji	Chaitra sukla 15	8,000
Nagla Jalab	Kali Devi	Chaitra sukla 9	5,000
Samthar	Mahabirji	Vaisakha krisna 30	2,000
Bijauli	Cattle fair	Jyaistha 10th of each fortnight	2,500
Bhartana T.A.	Dasahra	Asvina	4,000
Umarsenda	Kartika Purnima	Kartika sukla 15	1,500
Rakwar	Satika-Mela	Kartika sukla 2	10,000
Rudrañ	Bhukya-ka-Mela	Agrahayana 10 Pausa	2,000
Bharthana T.A.	Cattle fair	Phalguna	12,000
Sarsai Nawar	Hazari Mahade	Phalguna krisna 13	10,000
		BODHUHA TAHSIL	
Raraganj	Jwala Devi	Chaitra sukla to Vaisakha krisna 15	1,200
Sahar	Phulmati Devi	Chaitra krisna 8-9	2,000
Doba Muafi	Doba	Chaitra sukla 15 to Vaisakha krisna 2 and Agrahayana sukla 15 to Pausa krisna 30	10,000
Raghunathpur	Thakurji-ka-Mela	Chaitra, Asvina and Agrahayana	4,000
Rathgaon	Cattle fair	Chaitra krisna 2 and sukla 15	5,500
Bisauli	Cattle fair	Vaisakha krisna 14 to Pausa sukla 13	6,000
Purthi	Pauthi Devi	Vaisakha krisna 1-30	5,000
P'sauli	Cattle fair		
		AURAIYA TAHSIL	
Maraganj	Cattle fair	Vaisakha 1-30	40,000
Ajmal Sarai	Cattle fair	Jyaistha sukla 10 to Asadha krisna 10	1,200
Maray Raganwa	Bath	Kartika	1,200
Ametha	Panch Niya	Kartika sukla 15	4,000
Phikheyppur	Cattle fair	Agrahayana sukla 1-15	2,000
Auraiya M.B.	Cattle fair and Exhibition	Pausa	55,000
Dibisapur	Cattle fair	Magh krisna 10-15	10,000

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

AGRICULTURE POPULATION

The number of persons residing in the rural areas of the district was 10,74,931 in 1961 and 13,06,008 in 1971 of whom 2,80,754 and 2,68,724 respectively were cultivators and 17,995 and 51,627 respectively were agricultural labourers.

Land Utilisation and Reclamation

The statement below gives the figures of net cropped area in the district in 1901, 1921, 1941, 1961 and 1975 :

Year	Cultivated area (in hectares)
1901	2,21,795
1921	2,14,943
1941	2,37,299
1961	2,79,853
1975	2,93,037

Culturable Land

Forest land, groves, land prepared for sugar-cane fallows, waste-lands like pastures and grazing land often classified as unculturable due to excess of sand or *reh* or on account of ravine-scouring or overgrowth of *dhak* constitutes culturable land in the district. The figures of area of culturable land in the district in 1901, 1921, 1941, 1961 and 1975 are given below :

Year	Culturable land (in hectares)
1901	2,16,277
1921	2,22,415
1941	1,98,578
1961	1,85,855
1975	75,566

Precarious Tracts

One-fifth of the district comprised of ravinous land, bordering Madhya Pradesh, watered by the Yamuna, Chambal and Kuwari rivers and their tributaries. Merciless erosion extending over centuries has cut up the area into deep ravines. Various branches stem from each ravine making the entire locality a veritable maze. Except for thorny bushes and grass no vegetation grows in the area, which in consequence is populated sparsely and thus the area known in local parlance as 'Behar' affords a natural hide out for bandits and other criminals.

The problem of ravines is so wide spread and enormous that with the limited finance available and the poverty of the local population, it is quite difficult to visualize any scheme of reclamation.

Soil Conservation

The soil erosion as defined by Austin, is the process of soil removal by natural agencies of which water and wind are the most active at this time. The rapid drain on soil fertility which erosion causes would not be so alarming if the lost plant food could simply be replaced by the application of fertilizers. The tragedy is that erosion not only deprives the soil of the plant food materials but it robs away the soil itself, along with humus, the micro-organism and other materials which are essential for holding moisture and making the manures available as plant food.

It is believed that centuries ago the whole area lying on both sides of the Yamuna, Chambal and Kuwari rivers must have been more or less flat but soil erosion has now cut it up into a net work of ravines. The menace of soil erosion in the district of Etawah is more pronounced in the areas which are liable to receive monsoon floods from the two major rivers whether directly or through their tributaries. The swift action of water and its run off constitute the chief cause of soil erosion in this district. The rivers carry massive volumes of water during monsoon months when they are immensely swelled up covering extensive areas on both sides. During this period the rivers gradually change their course and flow with terrific speed as a result of which large areas of land are eroded. This process when continued from year to year has resulted in formation of vast gullies specially in areas near the Yamuna and Chambal. Other factors which may contribute in the process of soil erosion are the deep slopes in the landscape near Yamuna due to which large volumes of water flow swiftly from the elevated flatter areas carrying with it finer particules of the soil into the main stream. The erosion of erst while gullied and denuded land is thus a continuous process and the extent of the damage increases from year to year. This type of erosion is mostly noticed in the vicinities of Yamuna and Sengar in the Etawah and Bharthana tahsils.

Another type of damage from soil erosion is noticed in the district in the top-layered, light-textured soil areas where the surface soil is very slowly washed away due to the action of large

volumes of rain water on the denuded surface. The fine particles of soil are thus eroded in the form of thin sheets and carried away to the neighbouring lowlying areas found in innumerable depressions. This type of erosion is known as sheet erosion which removes valuable productive soil as well as plant food from the surface. Such damage can be checked by maintaining vegetative covers on the soil surface during the monsoon so that the impact of rainwater and fast moving run-off may be brought to a minimum. The total area in the district affected by this menace was 39,829 hectares in 1975.

The soil conservation programme was taken up in 1949 in village Dalipnagar situated in the Yamuna Kachhar. In view of serious ravines continuous gully plugging with the aid of mechanical power was undertaken. However, it had to be abandoned as it was felt that it could not be repeated due to heavy expenditure. During 1953-54 fresh efforts were started in the Bhagganagar unit to evolve some cheaper measures to check erosion and reclaim the damaged tracts along the river Sengar. Measures required mostly manual labour which the cultivator could easily afford, such as gully plugging, contour bunding, and strip cropping etc. Short lessons, slides and also flannel graphs were prepared to educate the people and let them know the different ways of controlling soil erosion.

Initially soil conservation work was started in a 10-acre block. Since then the work has been expanding and new soil and water conservation measures had been adopted in 5,327 acres of land. Agronomic practices were also adopted. The methods followed were plantation of grass on bunds and construction of dams etc. The grasses found successful are blue panic, Madras grass and among the plants castor and babul. The programme had since demonstrated its utility to the cultivators and there was growing response from the neighbouring areas. The Planning Research and Action Institute, U. P. Lucknow had taken up this programme on an elaborate scale through the agency of Pilot Project Etawah.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation is extensively practised in the district. Most of the area is covered by canals and in the rest of the district, the chief sources of irrigation are wells, tanks and other means of irrigation.

The statement below gives the figures of the gross irrigated area in the district in 1901, 1921, 1941, 1961 and in 1975:

Year	Gross irrigated area (in hectares)
1901	96,803
1921	1,07,839
1941	1,02,760
1961	1,28,014
1975	1,65,146

Means of Irrigation

In earlier times the district was almost wholly dependent on wells and, to a small extent, on tanks. The well-irrigation appears to have been largely replaced by canals. No close comparisons of value can be made between the cost of canal and well-irrigation, where the expenses are disbursed in such different ways, but it is clear that the utilization of canal water saves such a lot of trouble, saves so big an expense in cattle and irrigates at one time such a larger area that it is bound to replace irrigation from wells. The complaints brought against canals are that the supply is uncertain, and that it is not always possible to obtain water exactly when it is wanted; that the water is inferior as a fertilizing agent, and that it causes injury by the deposit of silt, by *reh* or by swamping. The causes of the first and partly of the third have been and are gradually being removed by improved methods of canal administration. As regards the second, the deterioration that is alleged to set in after the first few years is rather to be ascribed to the stimulus given to the growth of wheat or other exhausting crops.

The following statement gives area irrigated from various sources for some years:

Year	Area irrigated from wells (including tube-wells) in hectares	Area irrigated from canals in hectares	Area irrigated from other sources in hectares
1930-31	17,757	57,985	2,180
1939-40	23,010	64,879	2,745
1951-52	15,673	91,147	2,263
1961-62	15,743	96,250	1,808
1974-75	68,901	93,897	2,348

Wells—Wells and tube-wells constitute an important source of irrigation in the district. Masonry wells which were few in the past have increased in number in the last few years. The character of wells depends largely on the depth at which water is found below the surface. This varies in different parts of the district. In the *pachar* tract the subsoil is firm and the level of water is near about six metres from the surface. In the *ghar*, on the other hand, the water level varies from 18 to 24 metres, while in the *kurka* and in the *par* it was so great a depth as to preclude practically all possibility of irrigation. The wells employed for irrigation are of three classes, those with masonry cylinders, those that are merely earthen and those that partake of the nature of both, being dug like an earthen well but lined with big curved bricks, generally only fitted together though sometimes set in mortar.

In the post independence period the government took up an ambitious programme of construction of State tube-wells and provided liberal financial assistance to the farmers to set up their own irrigation works like construction and boring of wells and installation of *rahats* (persian wheels) and diesel or electric pumping sets.

In 1972-73 there were 64 State tube-wells in the district commanding an area of 11,059 hectares. The actual irrigated area how-

ever was only 6,014 hectares in 1972-73, 3,601 hectares in *rabi*, and 2,413 in *kharif*.

Financial assistance for private minor irrigation works was largely provided by Government. The statement below gives the details of minor irrigation works completed in the district in each five-year-plan period including the potential created :

Name of works	Before				Ist	
	Ist Plan	2nd Plan	3rd Plan	IV Plan	IV Plan	year of 5th Plan
Masonry well	1,999	720	3,334	5,415	2,124	207
Boring of wells	350	868	1,871	6,917	7,856	1,637
Persian wheels	438	1,141	4,750	5,731	2,724	161
Pumping sets	2	60	205	1,136	1,573	339
Private tube-wells	8	1	264	2,396	5,608	1,292
Potential created (in hectares)	3,278	2,803	13,341	38,301	55,826	11,798

The 5th Five-year Plan aims at creating a further potential of 59,800 hectares by the under mentioned minor irrigation works (in number) :

Masonry wells	1,500
Borings	8,250
Persian wheels	1,500
Pumping sets	1,500
Private tube-wells	6,500

Canals.—Canal irrigation was first introduced in the district in 1855 when the Ganges canal was opened for irrigation. The Ganges canal, starting from the head work at Hardwar in the Saharanpur district, traverses Meerut and Bulandshahr and continues as far as Nanu in the Aligarh district. At this point it bifurcates into two branches, the Kanpur and Etawah, whose directions are sufficiently indicated by their names. In 1877 the whole canal system of the lower Doabs underwent radical alteration. A new weir was completed in that year at Narora in Aligarh, and a channel was constructed from the weir which intersected the Kanpur and Etawah branches of the old Ganges canal at a point approximately 48 kilometres from Nanu. The small lengths of the old Kanpur and Etawah branches, lying between Nanu and the point of intersection by the channel from Narora, were known as "stumps". They were, practically, utilised only to supplement the supply of water in the lower Ganges system when necessary. A few years later the channel from Narora was continued beyond the point of intersection across the Setgar and Sersa rivers past Shikohabad in Mainpuri into the *ghar* tract of Etawah, and became the Bhognipur branch; the whole system comprising the Kanpur, Etawah and Bhognipur branches fed from the river at Narora being called the Lower Ganga canal system.

The whole district is served by about 1,358 km. long irrigation channels of the existing Bhognipur branch, Etawah branch, and west Allahabad branch of lower Ganga canal system. The total area commanded by the canal is 2.12 lakh ha. of which about 40 per cent proposed for irrigation in *rabi* and 20 per cent in *kharif*. The actual average irrigation from the existing canal system for the last five years is 1.18 lakh ha. which is 92.5 per cent of proposed area. The existing supplies are inadequate for the multicropping and high-yielding varieties.

The main channel of the Kanpur branch does not enter the district but passes about 3.2 kilometres to the north of it in the neighbourhood of Bela by means of Kansua distributary, which has a total length in the district of 2.5 km. and the Mau minor of the Khairanagar distributary, which is 6.4 km. long. Water for irrigation is supplied from the Kanpur branch to the north-eastern part of tahsil Bidhuna as far west as the watershed between the Arind and Pandu rivers. Between kilometres 16 and 19.3 the Kansua distributary crosses a small tract of lowlying land. The Etawah branch enters the district between the 66th km. and 67.5 km. of its course on the north western side of Etawah tahsil. It runs in a south easterly direction across the district for 74 km. and passes into Kanpur about 14.4 km. east of Phaphund railway station, its course east of Bharthana being closely paralalled to that of the Northern Railways main Delhi-Kanpur line.

The Bhognipur branch of lower Ganga canal was opened for irrigation in 1880. It takes off from the Lower Ganga canal at the village of Jera in the Mainpuri district, and runs for 60 km. through that district before it crosses the Etawah border in the west of Etawah tahsil. After a course of 106 km. through tahsils Etawah, Bharthana and Auraiya it passes at kilometres 165.7 into Kanpur. The bed of the canal at the upper end is 154 m. at the lower 136 m. above mean sea level. The tract it traverses is generally a well drained one, and admirably suited for irrigation. At kilometre 64 is situated the Balrai escape which runs for 6.4 km. through ravines and discharges surplus water into the Yamuna. The Bhognipur branch is provided altogether with 386 km. of distributary channels, which supply irrigation to this district.

The existing irrigation facilities are thus catering to an area of 1.33 lakh ha. out of which only 1.206 lakh ha. average is being irrigated at present as shown in the following statement:

Name of work	C.C.A. in lakh hectares	Proposed area in lakh hectares	Average area irrigated at present in lakh hectares
Lower Ganga canal system	2.12	1.27	1.177
State tube-wells	0.11	0.06	0.029
Total	2.23	1.33	1.206

It will be clear from the above statement that the State irrigation works commands only 56 per cent of the culturable area against which only 30 per cent is being irrigated at present. An area measuring about 0.45 lakh ha. is being irrigated by the private irrigation works.

Ramganga Project

To meet the requirements of intensive agriculture the work on Ramganga project is in progress. In this project a dam has been built on river Ramganga at Kalagarh in district Bijnor. The Ramganga Feeder has been completed. The additional supply available at Narora in district Bulandshahr will be picked up and distributed by the Lower Ganga canal to its various branches.

About 138.218 km. long new channels have already been completed and construction work on 348.880 km. new channels is in progress. These channels command an area of 8,219 ha. and will irrigate an area of 17,726 ha. The statement below shows the name of works completed, their length, commanding area and proposed area :

Name of channels	Length in km.	C.C.A.	Proposed irrigation
Barlohpur Minor	9.656	1,359	755
Bina Minor	2.816	226	135
Shivpuri Minor	2.213	233	140
Moonj Minor	9.815	1,299	779
Masna Minor	2.414	259	141
Tilakpur Minor	4.828	974	585
Chaukha Minor	11.466	1,347	770
West Allahabad branch	28.968	10,591	9,260
Kaithawa Minor	5.330	1,275	867
Kursi Minor	7.242	1,733	1,213
Sharda distributary	25.650	14,315	8,871
Assu Minor	4.624	385	597
Thakurgaon Minor	3.219	850	578
Banri Minor	4.526	810	571
Dhupkhari Minor	9.254	1,541	924
Gopalpur Minor	3.578	503	342
Ratnapur distributary	3.219	1,534	787
Total	144.218	39,734	27,315

The above channels have already been completed and are irrigating the area since the last 5 years according to the availability of water. Besides, 100 tube-wells are proposed to be constructed during the 5th Five-year Plan. The area commanded by state tube-wells at the end of 5th Plan will be increased from 13,000 ha. to 25,000 ha. The proposed area shall also be increased from 7,100 ha. to 13,700 ha.

Thus by the end of the Fifth Plan the commanded area to which irrigation facilities are likely to be available under all types of State irrigation works shall be as follows :

Figures in hectares				
Name of work	Existing C. C. A. (culturable command Area)	Existing proposed C.C.A. at the end of V Plan	C. C. A. at the end of V Plan	Proposed area at the end of V Plan
Lower Ganga Canal system	2.10	1.327	2.30	1.398
State tube-wells	0.13	0.071	0.25	0.137
	2.23	1.398	2.55	1.535

Besides, the minor irrigation works will also be providing a potential of 5,068 ha. the end of Vth Plan. Their role will, however, be supplementary in the whole district except 3,888 ha. of Barhpur and Chakarnagar Blocks. The Ramganga Project will continue in the VI Five-year Plan also.

Thus, after the full utilization of surface and ground water resources the entire culturable area of 3.97 lakh ha. will be covered by the State Irrigation works, with the supplementary facilities provided by private irrigation works.

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Land and Soils

The district may be divided into four main tracts. The northern portion of the district, which is separated from the rest by Sengar, is known as *pachar*. It covers approximately 2,289 sq. km. or 52 per cent of the total area of the district, and presents a level expanse of upland, of which the surface is only broken by occasional sandy ridges or by one or two inconsiderable streams such as the Pandu and Arind or Rind, and the latter's tributaries, the Ahneya and Puraha. The soil is for the most part a rich loam of great fertility, interspersed with large tracts of *usar* and frequently varied by beds of clay. It forms the most important part of the district from an agricultural point of view, and is thickly studded with well populated sites and hamlets. A new west Allahabad branch, has been constructed under Ramganga Project to provide irrigation in this area of Bidhuna tahsil. Rice is the main crop of this tract.

The second tract between the Sengar and the Yamuna is locally known as the *ghar*. Its characteristic soil is red and light but fertile sandy loam. The surface which is not quite level, lies lowest nearly midway between two rivers; and unlike the *pachar*, the *ghar* is a plain of culturable soil unbroken by *usar*. Here and there the ground rises into hillocks of sand and *bhur*. The soil in this tract is generally *dumat*. The whole tract is very fertile and it is mostly irrigated by Etawah branch of lower Ganga canals, besides a large number of private and State tube-wells.

The third tract known as the *kurka* comprises the uplands and ravines along the banks of the Yamuna. It has a large area of wild and deep ravines, the lowlying plain of rich soil are also available here and there in this tract.

The fourth tract comprises the lands lying between the Yamuna and the Chambal known as *par*. It includes portions of the three tahsils Auraiya, Bharthana and Etawah. It extends from the borders of tahsil Bah in the Agra district to the point where the Yamuna, Chambal, Sindh and Kuwari unite. Soil of this tract is generally *matiyar* and irrigation works are seen very rarely.

The soil of Etawah district is generally *dumat* or loam *matiyar* or clay and *bhur* or sand. *Dumat* soil is mostly in the tract of *ghar*, *matiyar* is in the *par* and *bhur* in the *pachar* area. Besides these are found everywhere lowlying beds of clay in which water collects during the rains and rice alone can be grown, these clay beds are known as *jhabar*. In the ravines of the river and the land immediately adjacent to them are found fields full of *kankar* and gravel, the soil of which is called *pakar*, sandy soil mixed with gravel. Below the ravines and in the wider valleys between them the soil that is flooded by the Yamuna is called *kachhar*, and along the edges of the streams there is a rich strip of alluvial deposit which is known as *tir*. The most prevalent soil is *dumat*. Bidhuna has the highest proportions of *dumat* and *matiyar*. In Auraiya is found the largest amount of *bhur*, *pakar* and alluvial soils.

Besides the natural distinctions artificial differences derived from the situation of the soils with reference to the village sites are always marked and have an influence on the rental value of the land. In Etawah to a great extent these artificial differences are found to coincide with the natural classes of soil. The artificial soils are the three well known classes of *gauhar*, *manjha* and *uparhar* or *har*. The *gauhar* is the highly-manured and well cultivated belt surrounding the homestead; *manjha* is the middle belt which is regularly cultivated but received less manure than the *gauhar*, the *har* comprises the outlying fields which are often but casually cultivated. In the *pachar* tract the *manjha* lands have usually a better natural soil than the *har*, as the latter are scattered often among plots of *usar*; but in the *ghar* the distinction between *manjhar* and *har* is much less marked as the soil is more uniform. Similarly in the *par* tract the outlying lands whether near or far from the village, are frequently of equal value, because they lie on more level soil than the *gauhar*.

Harvests

The methods of cultivation in this district are generally the same as those found elsewhere in the Doab. The application of manure and the use of water for irrigation are extensively resorted to. There are the usual harvests known as the *kharif* or autumn, the *rabi* or spring and *zaid* or extra harvest. The *kharif* crops are shown in *Ashadha Sravana* and reaped in Kuar-Kartika after the cessation of rains usually well before the preparation of fields for the *Rabi* sowings which begin in October-November i.e. *Kartika* and *Agrahanya* and are harvested in March-April and even May. The

Zaid consists of vegetables and low grade cereals sown in March or April and reaped before June. The system of double cropping is followed to a considerable extent in the district owing to the facilities for irrigation. The figures of *dofashli* area for the different tahsils do not exhibit any great variations, but the proportions are highest in Bidhuna and Bharthana and the proportion is lowest in Auraiya.

The relative figures of the area covered by Kharif and Rabi crops and the area sown more than once are given below :

Year	Area under Kharif in hectares	Area under Rabi in hectares	Area under <i>Dofashli</i> in hectares
1931-32	1,41,277	1,20,191	37,548
1951-52	1,58,267	1,48,823	43,107
1961-62	4,41,193	3,02,300	2,19,567
1974-75	1,94,406	1,90,165	92,049

Principal Crops

Kharif—The chief kharif crops are the millets, known as *bajra* and jowar, paddy and maize. These are sown either alone or in combination with *arhar*. *Bajra* is chiefly grown in light and sandy soil. Between 1903 and 1907 *bajra* alone or in combination covered 42,511 ha. or 28.47 per cent of the *kharif*. In the subsequent year its cultivation in the district increased by nearly 12,900 ha. In 1380 Fasli year that is 1973—74 the *bajra* covered an area of 77,673 ha.

Jowar is generally grown in the stiffer and better soils but like *bajra* it is usually mixed with *arhar*, the proportion grown alone being only 5 per cent. Both *bajra* and jowar are usually sown in June on unirrigated land, the fields being previously prepared by ploughing. They are reaped in November. A considerable amount of jowar is grown only for fodder especially in Etawah and Bharthana tahsils.

Another important *kharif* crop is rice. There has been an enormous increase in the extent of rice cultivation during the last hundred years. Several local varieties of rice are grown. In 1973-74 (1380 Fasli year) the area covered by paddy was 2,59,506 ha.

The only other *kharif* crop that is of any importance is maize which during the period between 1903 and 1907 covered on the average 52,321 acres or 14.18 per cent of the area cultivated in the *kharif*. The only tahsil, however, where it is extensively planted is Bidhuna. Maize is usually sown in the best *gauhani dumat* soil, close to the village site, where the fields yield two crops a year. The land is generally well manured and the crops are sown as early

as possible in *Asharh*. During the ensuing month the field is carefully weeded and by the middle of *Bhadon* the plants usually attain a height of four feet and the ears begin to show.

Among the *kharif* cereals small pulses known as *moth*, *urd*, and *moong*, the small millet *mandua*, and hemp or *sanai* were largely grown in the past, but new incentives in the field of agriculture have lowered their popularity and more valuable crops like paddy, maize and sugar-cane are gradually replacing them. In 1971-72 the combined area occupied by pulses was 9,868 ha. and by sugar-cane was 4,663.

The following statements give some relevant details of the main *kharif* cereals in the district in 1971-72 and in 1972-73 respectively:

For 1971-72

Kharif crops	Area sown in hectares	Total production in metric tonnes	Average yield per hectare (in quintals)
Rice	66,826	67,843	10.18
Maize	32,154	8,929	2.78
Jowar	8,260	2,651	3.21
Bajra	50,877	27,879	5.50
Urd	1,314	301	2.29
Moong	143	28	1.29

For 1972-73

Kharif crops	Area sown in hectares	Total production in metric tonnes	Average yield in hectare in district (in quintals)
Rice	56,575	50,638	8.95
Maize	31,038	26,758	8.62
Jowar	8,650	4,761	5.50
Bajra	63,292	61,641	9.74

Rabi—Wheat heads the list of Rabi cereals in the district in point of area, which in 1973-74 constituted more than half of the total Rabi sowing. Wheat is grown pure as well as mixed with crops like barley and gram. Wheat when mixed with gram is known as *gochani* and with barley as *gujai*. The area under pure wheat has no doubt increased during recent years; but the old practice or sowing mixed crops, a characteristic feature of the district has not disappeared altogether. The wheat crop requires a good soil, and an assured supply of water besides manure. In 1380 Fasli year wheat covered an area of 95,860 ha.

Barley alone or in combination with gram forming the mixed called *bejhar* to which peas are generally added was the favourite *rabi* staple in the past, in the area sown with it is due to their replacement with wheat and its combination.

Generally speaking barley flourishes even in soils and in tracts which are not suited to wheat cultivation for lack of irrigation facilities.

Gram is, on the whole, little irrigated and it resists drought well, and for this reason it is acceptable to the inhabitants of the *par*. It can be grown on inferior soils. It needs only two ploughings and does not usually require manure. The only other *rabi* staple which needs mention is peas.

The following statement gives some relevant particulars about the principal *Rabi* cereals produced in 1971-72 and in 1972-73 :

Rabi crops	Area sown (hectares)		Total production in tonnes		Average yield per hectare in district (in quintals)	
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
Wheat	93,213	1,02,365	1,52,390	1,46,864	16.35	14.35
Barley	17,016	14,601	2,00,270	10,487	11.92	7.18
Gram	29,298	28,507	26,629	33,928	9.09	11.90
Peas	20,512	15,809	26,799	15,463	13.07	9.78

Non-food Crops

Sugar-cane, oil-seeds like ground-nut, linseed and rape-seed, vegetables and fruits, hemps, tobacco, sweet potato, condiments and spices are the main non-food crops of the district.

Sugar-cane, an important cash crop has not been so popular as in other districts, inspite of the development of the canal system. This is probably because of the non-existence of sugar-mills. The average area between 1903 and 1907 accounted only to 3,648 ha. In 1972-73 sugar-cane occupied an area of 5,728 ha. Vegetables though they occupy a small area in the district specially around the towns and large villages, constitute valuable crops. In 1974-75 vegetables occupied an area of 2,917 ha. and potatoes were sown in an area of 5,700 ha. The *kharif* vegetables comprise lady-fingers, gourds, spinach, brinjal etc., and those of *Rabi* comprise cauliflowers, cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes, raddishes, brinjal and turnip etc.

In the past indigo was also grown in the district. In 1907 there were 389 ha. under indigo. Its area had been fluctuating and the industry was not so flourishing, and totally disappeared in time, with the coming in of synthetic dyes.

In the past, opium was an important non-food crop. During five years from 1903 to 1907 an annual average of 7,900 ha. was maintained. The proportion over the entire district was 6.47 per cent of the *rabi* harvest. Poppy can only be grown on the best irrigated and manured *gauhan* land, and calls for a considerable amount of skill and capital. The district has a few *pan* gardens such as that at Kudarkot. The statement given below reveals some relevant facts about important food crops grown in the district in 1971-72:

Crops	Area sown (hectares)	Total production (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare in district (in quintals)
Sugar-cane	4,663	1,62,851	349.24
Ground-nut	337	287	8.52
Sunn-hemp	257	99	3.85
Tabacco	45	40	8.89
Oil-seeds	26,406	10,713	—

Improvement of Agriculture

The necessity for augmenting agricultural production was keenly felt during the course of the Second World War which had adversely affected the production of food grains. As a remedial measure the Government launched a Grow More Food Programme providing several incentives to increase the farm output. But a determined policy to bring improvement in the agricultural sector with a view to achieve self-sufficiency in cereals and other essential commodities of domestic consumption was laid down after independence of the country in 1947. Improved and scientific methods of growing wheat, barley and other crops and Japanese method of paddy cultivation have been popularised among the cultivators. These methods include proper tillage, sufficient and timely manuring, sowing of seeds of high yielding varieties, proper and timely irrigation and protection of crops against pests and diseases.

The sixties of this century saw the ushering in of the 'green revolution' through the schemes of intensive cultivation and sowing of high yielding seeds of wheat, barley, maize, jowar, Bajra, sugar-cane and other crops. The government agriculture farms in the district and various other agencies of the Central and State Government the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations and other agricultural research centres are engaged in orienting the farmers to the adoption of better scientific methods and implements by practical demonstrations.

Seed Supply—The development of agriculture depends to a great extent on agricultural inputs of which seeds form the most important part. An improved seed is defined as one that gives

a minimum higher yield of atleast 10 per cent to 15 per cent over the local seed. The supply of seed is made to the farmers though the seed stores maintained by the agriculture department and co-operative seed stores, National Seed Corporation and Tarai Development Corporation. The agriculture department supplies improved varieties of seeds for multiplication and the co-operative department gives seeds to its members on *sawai* basis. Every year the old seeds of farmer are exchanged with the one quarter of improved seeds stored in the seed stores. There were 78 seed stores in the district in 1974-75 of which 38 were under agriculture department and the rest were maintained by co-operative department. The seed stores, however, meet a small fraction of the total requirements of seeds of the farmer, the bulk being supplied by the local dealers. The following statement shows the quantity (in quintals) of improved seeds of Rabi and Kharif cereals distributed during various Plan periods and in 1974-75 :

Seeds	First Five- year Plan	Second Five- year Plan	Third Five- year Plan	Fourth Five year Plan	1974-75
Wheat	184—2	12,300	3,123	14,419	2,12,041
Barley	50—49	490	54-21	2,048	63-38
Gram	41—58	3,050	1,447	3,001	10-76
Peas	68—73	3,813	6,173	3,633	—
Rabi Oilseeds	—	—	10-15	—	—
Paddy	41—77	620	902	10,129	224
Jowar	—	—	526	2,991	44
Bajra	—	—	32	7,154	—
Maize	1—99	70	28	143-34	80
Arhar	—	—	280	—	—
Moong	34—85	—	—	—	—

The two government agricultural farms which bring about multiplication of seeds also produce improved varieties of seeds of various cereals to fulfil the requirements of farmers. One agriculture farm is situated on both sides of Agra Road near Etawah city. Besides doing multiplication of seeds, the research work at this farm is going on the various aspects of agricultural production. The other farm is located at village Jaunai about 28 km. from Etawah on Mainpuri-Etawah border. Formerly it was a horticultural farm which was soon converted into an agricultural farm. Both the farms have one tractor each. This farm of Jaunai gram sabha suffers from scarcity of water.

Therefore crops are sown on an experimental basis. The average yield of wheat is 12 quintal per ha. and that of paddy is 20 quintal per ha. The following statement shows the per ha. average yield of various crops of the research farm situated in Etawah :

Name of crop	Average yield (in quintals) per hectare
Urd	18-11
Moong	8-37
Lobia	19-46
Arhar	17-31
Paddy	50-28
Ground-nut	16-19
Soyabean	12-74
Linseed	8-07
Wheat	61-99
Barley	41-49
Peas	34-23
Gram	45-43
Masur	11-11
Mustardseed	21-70
Rice	23-13

The agriculture department has taken up a programme to saturate the entire area under all crops with the new high-yielding seeds. The success of this programme may be judged from the figures of seed saturation as given under :

Name of crop	Per cent of seed saturation
Wheat	100
Paddy	50
Jowar	10
Bajra	40
Maize	90
Gram	30
Barley	70
Pea	100
Oil-seeds	80
Others	25

Soil Nutrients

Cattle dung, farm refuse and stable litter are the common manures used by the farmers. After soil test in district Etawah it has been realised that the soils are generally deficient in Nitrogen, Phosphate and Pottasium in different degree, which is removed by the use of chemical fertilizers, green manure and compost. The green manure crops like *sanai*, *dhaincha* and *moong* provide natural nitrogenous ingredients to the soil and increase its fertility. In 1974-75 the agriculture department provided 150 quintals of *sanai*

seeds, 25 quintals of *moong* and 6 quintals of *dhaincha*. The area under green manure crops was 7,580 hectares in 1974-75.

The chemical fertilizers, though costly, have also become popular among the cultivators. Among chemical fertilizers used by the farmers of the district are the urea, amonium sulphate, calcium, amonium nitrate, diamonium phosphate, amonium phosphate, super phosprate and N. P. K.

The chemical fertilizers are obtained through agriculture and co-operative seed stores and agents of Agro Industrial Corporation besides individual dealers. The statement below shows the distribution of fertilizers during different plan periods and in 1974-75:

Name of Manure	First Five-year Plan	Second Five-year Plan	Third Five-year Plan	Fourth Five-year Plan	1974-75
N	70.72	182.83	2,886	5,491	5,596
P	22.57	96.22	1,162	1,142	403
K	48.89	36.2	565	668	338

Agricultural Implements and Machines

The old indigenous implements and tools have given way to the modern improved implements because the farmers have started realising that new ones are superior to the old ones.

The following statement shows the number of modern agricultural implements used in the district in 1974-75 :

Name of implement	Number
Cultivator	60,000
Disc harrow	342
Alpad thresher	44,867
Power thresher	1,163
Seed drill	55
Seed-Cum-fertilizer drill	18
Winnowing fan	146
Levelling Karha	108
Scraper	24
Paddy weeder	370
Tractor	385
Harrows	392
Singh Patela	2,888
Foot sprayer	854
Duster	544
Land dropper	52
Rat fumigating pump	195

Agricultural Co-operatives and Joint Farming

The practice of joint farming has been in vogue for centuries. Besides the use of forests, pasture lands were shared in common. The village community constructed and maintained tanks, wells and the village *chaupals* by collective efforts. Even today the farmers join each other in certain operations, e.g. ploughing, sowing, irrigating, harvesting and threshing. Less resourceful farmers often pool their implements, bullocks and labour for a season or two for growing crops. Costly implements and machines are also sometimes owned or hired jointly and used in rotation. In the course of planning and development programmes co-operative societies have been organised in the villages for distribution of seeds, loans, and fertilizers and agricultural implements etc. The farming societies are not so popular and in 1974-75, there were only a few co-operative farming societies, in the district which were established between the years 1952 to 1967. These societies were at Bhala Saiya, Chimafa (west) Nagra Parharia, Muchchra, Jauaibhalta, Nagla Ramsund, Dagri, Adhiyampur, Chakpur, Chimara, Bihari Purkest, Nagaria, Kasuali, Tilakpur, Ashokpuri and Keshanagar.

Horticulture

In 1975 the total area under horticulture was 11,492 ha. Among all the fruits the mango is the most popular and is usually found in groves. Jamun, Bel, and other indigenous species are also grown in the district. The gardens of well-to-do people contain limes and mangoes, oranges, pomegranates, custard apples, papaya, banana, guavas and the other known fruit tree. The statement below shows the area under vegetable and root vegetables, fruit plants and potato in 1974-75:

Name of crop	Area in hectares
Vegetable and root vegetables	2,917
Fruit plants	2,875
Potato	5,700

In 1974-75 there were three government nurseries in the district Government Garden, Etawah, Horticultural gardens of Bakeswar and training centre, Etawah and the nursery of Project Office, Ajitmal, Etawah. The area under these nurseries is 17 acres, 3/4 acre and one acre respectively. These nurseries produce vegetable seedlings and plants and supply to the horticulturists. Besides, there are two private nurseries at Sumerpura and Ramnagar in Etawah tahsil. In the city of Etawah there are about 50 progressive farmers who grow vegetable seedlings for the purpose of selling them to intending purchasers.

The following statement gives the figures of vegetable seedlings and plants, seeds of vegetables and potatoes distributed by the horticulture department in the district in 1974-75:

Item distributed	1974-75
Vegetable seedlings	14,50,000
Plants (No.)	43,800
Vegetable seeds	39 quintals
Potato	3,200 quintals

State Aid to Agriculture

The agriculture developing department gives *takavi* to the cultivators for purposes like the purchase of chemical fertilizers, implements, seeds, pesticides, bullocks and other purposes related with the development of agriculture. In the year 1974-75 total the amount of such *takavi* given to the cultivator was Rs 1,80,176.

Recently, the agriculture department has taken up a scheme named the small and marginal farmers development scheme sponsored by the Government of India, from January 1975. An amount of Rs 150 lakhs will be spent for the benefit of farmers having agricultural holding up to 5 acres by providing implements, seed and other requisites of agriculture.

The bulk of the aid coming from the banks in the form of credit goes to the farmers through the co-operative societies. In 1974, there were 460 primary agricultural co-operative societies which advanced a sum of Rs 1,74,62,464. The district co-operative federation and the U. P. State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., having four branches located at Etawah, Auraiya, Bharthana and Achhalda, provide short-term and long-term loan for the development of agriculture. By the end of June, 1975 the bank had advanced Rs 2,90,00,000 to the agriculturists mainly for irrigation.

The co-operative department has recently taken up a new scheme called the master plan which aims at providing financial assistance to poor farmers with small holdings. Under this scheme government advanced, through the district co-operative bank, medium term loans amounting to Rs 7,00,000 in 1972-73, Rs 83,305 in 1973-74 and 2,00,000 in 1974-75.

In 1974 there were six co-operative marketing societies in the district. The following statement gives the functional aspect of the societies in 1974 :

Co-operative marketing society/Location	Value of sales (in Rs.) in 1974	Profit (in Rs) in 1974
Etawah	2,19,825.48	5,026.97
Jaswantnagar	14,44,749.00	19,997.95
Auraiya	23,12,136.41	6,990.51
Achalda	11,44,718.19	2,630.65
Dibiyapur	11,59,761.04	2,523.97
Bharthana	24,96,381.11	6,267.15

Multiple Cropping and Rotation of Crops

The practice of growing more than one crop simultaneously in a single field in a single season gives additional harvest. Thus, this practice increases the over all yield and ensures maximum use of the soil and nutrients. If there is danger of loss to any crop due to adverse weather conditions or diseases, there are some better chances for the other crop in the field if the system of multiple cropping is adopted, *arhar* is almost always sown with *bajra*, *urd* or *moong*, *jowar*, *ground nut*, *linseed* wheat with *gram*, *pea* or *mustard*, *barley* with *gram* or *peas* or both. *Potato* is generally mixed with *methi* or *onion*.

The importance of rotation of crops has been fully realised by the farmers of the district. Scientific rotation of crops helps the farmers to maintain the fertility of the fields by growing exhaustive crops in rotation with restorative crops. As such this practice is generally prevalent through out the whole cultivated area of the district and it has its root in the minds of every cultivator. A particular crop sown in one season restricts the cultivator to sow the other crop in the next season, which is most beneficial for the field and by this practice the turnout also is enhanced to some extent. The practice of green-manuring during *kharif* is also popular before sowing wheat in *Rabi*.

The popular rotations followed in the district are given below :

Paddy	Wheat
Paddy	Gram
Paddy	Peas
Paddy	Berseem
Maize	Wheat
Maize	Potato-Wheat
Bajra	Wheat or Peas or Gram or Barley

Peas and gram, on account of being leguminous crops, have restorative qualities. Cultivation of these crops in rotation with exhaustive crops like paddy and *bajra* helps to maintain the fertility of the fields. The old practice of growing wheat after a fallow period is being replaced by growing wheat after green manuring in *Rabi*. This practice has been responsible for increasing the yield of wheat by more than one and a half quintals per ha. The two years rotation is also adopted in the district and is as follows :

First year	Bajra
	Pea
Second year	Green manuring Wheat
First year	Jowar, <i>arhar</i> ,
Second year	Cotton, Peas.

Some farmers adopt three years rotation which is as follows :

First year	Kharif	Sugar-cane
	Rabi	Sugar-cane
Second year	Kharif	Green manuring
	Rabi	Wheat
Third year	Kharif	Cotton
	Rabi	Preparation for sugar-cane

Sugar-cane is generally sown in three years rotation. The areas, near the village having assured water supply, are being intensively cultivated with the help of organic manures and fertilizer. In such areas three to four crops in a year are taken such as maize, early potato, late potato and Sitaphal. In these areas the fertility of the fields is maintained by full manuring.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

The three main enemies of crops are animals, birds and insects. A large number of plant diseases, fungi and weeds also cause damage to plants. Monkeys, field rats, squirrels, *nilgai*, rabbits and parrots etc. are deadly menace to the crops. The methods of protection normally provided by the cultivators are fencing, warding off by the beating of tins, keeping watch and destruction of animals and birds, while pests are killed by insecticides.

Among plant diseases paddy stemborer, paddy blast, blight, *gundhi* and smut are very common in the district. The menace of these diseases depends on the weather. They do not always necessarily attack crops. The mildew in *bajra* is very prevalent. In 1972-73 the *bajra* crops were badly affected by this disease. Wheat is attacked by alterarea blight, mustard and rapeseed by a disease known as *Efidus*. Gram is attacked by an insect known as potborer. Often due to impurity in seeds of wheat and barley the crops are damaged by smut.

There are many leafy growths like *bathua*, *kultha* and weeds which are also harmful to the crops. These are overcome by systematic and timely weeding, intercutting and deep ploughing of fields.

The plant protection department with its trained personnel posted in the district provides free advice to the cultivators about raising healthy crops of fruits, vegetables and cereals and taking up timely measures for protection of plants from diseases and pests. They also provide insecticides, spraying and dusting apparatus and services of trained workers at moderate payment. An area of 32,500 ha. was controlled against rat menace in the year 1974-75. The following statement shows the area under various crops controlled in 1974-75 against plant diseases :

Name of crop	Area (in hectares) controlled
Paddy	22,840
Bajra	4,732
Jowar	3,240
Wheat	30,785
Rapeseed and mustard	519
Potato	2,073
Pea	1,504

Animal Husbandry

Agriculture and animal husbandry are two inseparable units of agricultural development. The development of animal husbandry has been given due prominence in the Five-year Plan. The Animal Husbandry Department which looks after development of animal husbandry is divided into two sections-veterinary section and animal husbandry section. The veterinary section deals with treatment of sick animals and control of cattle disease. The animal husbandry section is concerned with the development of cattle, poultry breeding, sheep-breeding and allied schemes.

The indigenous animals are of usual description. Where well irrigation is practised the bullocks are generally stronger in build and larger than those required for ordinary agricultural purposes. Buffaloes are employed usually by the poor cultivators, but being capable of less exertion they can not stand the heat so well.

The district is famous for its Bhadawari buffaloes and Jamunapari goats. The buffaloes can be distinguished by flat horns, brown colour of skin and three wheatish signs on the neck. They are also known for eating less and producing more milk. The use of mechanised means of transportation and communication and the high cost of maintaining domestic animals in the district, has tended to reduce the number of drought animals such as horses, elephants, ponies and donkeys which were used as drought animal for military and civil purposes, taking out processions and in different ways at festivals and fairs. The erstwhile zamindars of the district also kept the horses, but the abolition of zamindari has led to decrease in the number of these animals. However, the animals are still in use in the ravinous areas. Where they have their own utility. The following statement shows the number of live-stock in 1960 :

Live-stock	1960
Cows	96,098
Bulls and Bullocks	1,40,350
Female buffaloes	1,80,895
Male buffaloes	1,39,375
Goats	96,773
Sheep	26,974

Sheep and goats are generally reared extensively in the country between the Yamuna and the Chambal. Sheep are bred for their wool and for the butcher. The goats known as Jamunapari or goats from beyond the Yamuna are in great demand on account of their milk giving properties. Donkeys are of the usual over-worked and underfed description, such as are possessed by Dhobis and Kumhars. The number of camels is larger here than in any other district of the State, except Agra, and Etawah is one of the chief sources of supply for surrounding tracts.

Development of Live-stock

The agricultural improvement is impossible without cattle development. The cattle provides the necessary motive power for various agricultural operations including ploughing, harrowing, sowing, irrigation etc., besides providing the farm yard with manure and milk. Moreover, the bullocks play an important role as a draught power for pulling carts which are still the chief means of rural transport. Development of cattle both for milk-yield and draught capacity is, therefore, very necessary. Due to the increase of cultivated land, waste land and pastures are decreasing. Grazing facilities provided by the government and *gaon* panchayats are meagre. It is also allowed, in private groves and harvested or fallow fields, on the canal banks and within the precincts of the railways. In 1974-75 area covered by various fodder crops was only 218 hectares.

Cattle development has been receiving government attention since the start of the Five-year Plans and numerous schemes were introduced in the district for the development of cattle. Jamunapari goat has made its place as an export commodity from this country. They are imported their stock by Malayasia and Andman for improving their stock. The district has a Jamunapari Bucks centre located at Chanda, which maintains 20 Jamunapari bucks to cater breeding facilities for Jamunapari goats. This centre is manned by one Pashudhan Vikas Sahayak under the guidance of veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Chakarnagar. About 500 goats are inseminated every year. Besides, grant is given on the capacity of milk-yield.

Bhadawari buffalo is famous for its 11.8 per cent fat contents. For the development of this breed there is a Bhadawari Breeding Centre of Udi which has two Bhadawari bulls where natural breeding services are available to breeders free of cost. Besides, for maintenance of buffaloes of this breed an annual grant of Rs 4,000 is given on the basis of milk-yield.

There are 110 Haryana and Bhadawari bulls in the district and there is facility of artificial insemination in the veterinary hospitals of the district. In 1973-74 about 18,551 cows and 3,912 buffaloes were inseminated. In the same year there were 26 stockman centres and 13 artificial insemination centres besides 16 veterinary hospitals. *Deshi* and inferior type of cattle are castrated. Improved type of natural and artificial insemination is done for which no fee is charged by the government.

The following statement shows the number of cattle castrated and that provided with artificial insemination service during the period of Five-year Plan and in 1974-75 :

Period	No. Castrated	No. inseminated
First Five-year Plan	3,222	—
Second Five-year Plan	4,118	—
Third Five-year Plan	8,376	8,899
Fourth Five-year Plan	18,205	21,684
1974-75	20,229	22,463

For the development of other domestic animals the government distributes them to the breeders. In the First and Second Five-year Plan periods 25 buffaloes were distributed whereas in the Third and Fourth Plans period only 20 buffaloes were distributed by the government.

The government also provides loans and *takavi* for purchase of cattle and buffaloes. The following statement shows the amount (in Rs) of *takavi* and loan distributed in the district in each five year Plan and in 1974-75 :

Name of cattle	First Five-year Plan	Second Five-year Plan	Third Five-year Plan	Fourth Five-year Plan	1974-75
Milch cattle	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600

Poultry Development

Poultry keeping, as an important subsidiary occupation, is becoming very popular among farmers since the last few years. Under the Applied Nutrition Programme the two development blocks of Jaswantnagar and Bharthana in the district, with 20 villages in each were selected for intensive poultry farming. Besides there is a large private farm, known as Sengar Poultry Farm, of 10,000 hens in the village Malhausi. About 15 other private farms have more than 100 hens each. There are many families which have more than 10 hens each. In 1975 there were 50,061 hens in the district. The total number of improved birds distributed by Malhausi poultry farm was 5,988 and it has a regular sales service for Kanpur city.

Cattle Diseases and Treatment

The district has never been free from some form or the other of cattle disease. The commonest forms are rinderpest known as the *rogi*, *debi*, *chechak* and *sitala* foot and mouth disease, called *khur pakka* ; anthrax ; and haemorrhagic septicaemia. Fowl-pox and ranikhet diseases are common among birds of the district. Old superstitious practices and taboos are still rife among the people of the district. Consequently they do not always take recourse to

modern medicines and methods of treatment for the prevention and care of animal diseases. With the establishment of the veterinary hospital and stockman centres where first aid is given to animals, the rural folks have started realising the efficacy of modern methods of prevention and treatment of cattle diseases. The following statement shows the number of animals treated and vaccinated against various diseases in the district during the Plan periods and in 1974-75 :

Period	No. of animals treated	No. of animals vaccinated
Ist Plan	20,473	43,027
IInd Plan	20,637	1,26,952
IIInd Plan	74,937	89,795
IVth Plan	1,20,382	3,51,818
1974-75	1,03,008	4,66,224

Housing and Feeding

Cattle are generally housed in thatched kutchha sheds by the villagers. Pucca and well ventilated byres with sheds of tin are to be seen only in a few private farms of well-to-do persons. Community cattle sheds in the villages are not yet popular, although the government provides financial assistance for their construction.

Grazing facilities are provided by the government and the *gaon* panchayats in the forests and waste lands under their respective control. Grazing is allowed in private groves and harvested on fallow field. On the canal banks and within the precincts of the railways, grazing is permitted according to stipulated conditions. In 1973-74 the total area covered by grazing grounds was 2,612 waste lands forests and fallows other than barren land also serve as pastures. Crops which provide fodder to cattle are Jowar, Bajra, Oat, Lobia, M. P. Chari, Jaicin grass Lusan grass and other main crops also serve the purpose of fodder. In 1974-75 the area covered by fodder crops was 218 ha.

A State Gosadan was opened on 15-10-53 in this district at Malagawan which is about 8 km. from Ajitmal. It has an area of 1,000 acres of land given by the Forest department to Animal Husbandry Department for grazing the animal of the Gosadan. Unproductive and useless animals are received at the Gosadan from all over the province and remain there till their natural death. The bones, flesh and skin are utilized for different purposes, bones and flesh being mainly used as fertilizers and skin by shoe makers hide-flayers.

Three cattle fairs are held in the district. A weekly cattle fair is held in Bharthana tahsil where the average attendance of cattle is 5,000. The cattle fair in Etawah town is held near Pakka Talab at the time of exhibition where the average number of cattle attending the fair is about 20,000. The cattle fair of Auraiya tahsil

is also held at the time of exhibition, the average number of cattle being 8,000. A number of weekly or two weekly fairs are also held at Sarai Anant Ram, Ajitmal, Dibiapur, Jaswantnagar other places in the district but they are of little importance.

Fisheries

The rivers and tanks of the district abound in fish. The most prized kinds are the *rohu* and *arwari* or mullet which are found in the Yamuna. The *rohu* is caught in *Asarh* and *Sawan* by means of nets or with the ordinary rod and line. The *arwari* swims in pools and is caught from *Phagun* to *Jeth* by means of cast-nets with small meshes and is also occasionally shot with fine shot, its flesh is esteemed at great delicacy. The *singi*, a small fish about three or four inches long, which derives its name from the spikes with which its head is furnished and which are said to cause a painful wound, is caught in tanks, when the water becomes low by means of nets and wicker baskets. The *parhin* is caught in rivers and occasionally in tanks by means of weirs and nets; it grows to a large size. They are caught by Mallahs and Kahars but no class entirely adopts it as the sole means of livelihood. The common species are *rohu* (*labeo rohita*), *Karonch* (*labeo calbaisu*), *khursa* (*labeo gonius*) *nain* (*cirrhina mrigala*), *catla* (*catla catla*), *bam* (*Mastacembelus armatus*), and *silond* (*silonia silondia*).

Under the small water scheme started here, fingerlings to private pisciculturists, *goan* panchayat and other institutions are provided at a concessional rate of Rs 40 per thousand plus transportation charges. Fingerlings are also supplied, in selected areas at the rate of 10 per thousand under the applied nutrition programmes in the condition that 20 per cent of the produce will be distributed free of cost to the school going children and pregnant women of the area.

The following statement gives some details about nurseries, number of fingerlings stocked by them and the amount (in Rs) recovered as their price during 1969-70 to 1974-75 :

Period	No. of nurseries	No. of fingerling stocked	Amount (in Rs) of recovery
1969-70	3	10,55,000	90,400
1970-71	1	10,47,800	1,52,500
1971-72	1	14,32,815	1,27,375
1972-73	2	11,60,375	1,82,850
1973-74	2	14,38,000	86,000
1974-75	1	9,29,000	1,25,800

Forestry

Forests play an important role in the economy of the district and it is quite deeply connected with the agricultural prosperity of the people. It controls soil and water conservation so essential for agriculture. A forest with normal ground vegetative cover is by far the best protection the land can have both for retention of moisture and for binding the soil. An agricultural land which is subjected to repeated soil working can retain the qualities only if fully assisted by shelter belts; wind breaks etc.

The top few inches of the soil constitute the main feeding zone of the plants. This layer is formed in about 200-300 years. This is easily blown off by fast winds and torrential rains and the result is loss of fertility. Presence of adequate forest cover keeps this phenomenon under control. Forests not only reduce the force with which the rain strikes the earth but also reduce run off and act as a reservoir of moisture which can be utilised at will later on. In areas with severe winds and torrential rains, shelter belts of trees and forest cover keep an effective check on the loss of soil by erosion. In order to maintain the maximum efficiency of canals, it is essential that the life spars of reservoirs and dams is not reduced by excessive deposit of silt. With this end in view, it is an accepted policy that the catchments of the important reservoirs should have adequate forest vegetation.

The agriculturist has to depend on forest for wood for construction of his hut, cowsheds and agricultural implements. The absence of forests from the near vicinity of village not only deprives the agriculturist in meeting important demands but also compels him to burn a lot of cow-dung as fuel.

Forests also indirectly affect rainfall and keep the extreme variations of temperature etc., under check. The destructive effect of hot desicating winds is also kept within limits by lines of trees. The forests are of immense benefits to the cultivators in his day-to-day life. They provide grazing grounds for his cattle and are the most potential source of leaf fodder. Since ancient times forest produce has been in use in our daily life in a variety of ways. The forests have been supplying raw material to paper, plywood, *katha*, resin, turpentine and a host of other forest based industries. Even today the importance of forests has not decreased as the forest provide many medical herbs, timber and there is hardly any field of activity where the impact of forest is not felt.

Unfortunately the district is not rich in forest wealth. The extensive *usar* plains which prevail in the *pachar* are utterly destitute of vegetation except a little short grass and here and there, a stunted *babul*. There are stray *jungles* in the ravines of the Yamuna and the Chambal. The chief trees are *jamun*, *bel*, *neem* and *sheesham*. Apart from the ravines, the district possesses only the remains of an old belt of *dhak* which runs in a south easterly direction through the *pachar* from Umrain to Sabar. This jungle according to traditions, was once of considerable size, but most of the culturable parts of it have now been brought under the plough.

In 1974-75 the total area under forests were 31,835 hectares out of which 869 hectares was under *gaon samaj* and the rest under the forest department. The *dhak* is a useful tree and is put to a variety of uses. It provides a dye of yellow colour called *tesu*. A more valuable product of the tree is the gum, which goes by the name of *kino*.

The *babul*, is on account of its hardness and durability, the usual source of timber for agricultural implements, but with the development of the leather industry at Kanpur its value has been greatly enhanced.

NATURAL CLAMATIES

The success of agriculture depends primarily on the monsoon rains. An ideal year would be one in which there are no drought or floods. Successful crop production depends not only on the total seasonal rainfall but also on the proper distribution of precipitation in time and space. The abnormalities or vagaries of the monsoon may either cause floods by excessive rain or droughts by scanty rains.

Famines

The district suffered greatly in earlier times under the influence of drought. The scanty records, however, that remain give no details of the distress in the great famines which occurred from time to time before the introduction of British rule, but it is safe to presume that Etawah did not escape the ravages of those of 1424, 1471, 1661, 1770 and the great *chalisa* of 1783. The earliest accounts still extant are connected with the visitation of a hailstorm in 1803-04. The *rabi* harvest of 1803 was injured by a very severe hailstorm on account of which a large amount of revenue had to be remitted. The following *kharif* almost entirely failed. The rains, which set in abnormally late, held over from August 12th to September 4th, entirely and the hot winds recommenced to blow entirely destroying the harvest. Torrential rain about the middle of the latter month prepared the soil for the reception of *rabi*, and raised a hope, but there were no winter rains and the end of the season was characterised by a recrudescence of destructive hailstorms. Between 1803 and 1837 several minor drought visited the district. In 1813 the sum of Rs 6,129 had to be remitted, and in 1819 in addition to a striking off of over Rs 15,000 a balance of Rs 41,800 accrued. Again in 1825 drought prevailed over the whole province, but it was very variable in the district.

The great famine of 1837-38 is said to have 'revolutionised' the whole district. In July and August 1837 hardly any rain fell, the *munias* doubled their prices and the jails filled with starving peasants who know that the commission of some small offence

would at all events procure for them a sufficient meal. Though a few showers fell in September, the land remained untilled and such was the emergency that Lord Auckland the Governor-General himself came up country to visit the famine stricken tracts. In his despatch of February 13th, 1838, he mentions Etawah as one of the district most affected and where the largest expenditure was required in order to palliate the evil and prevent the total population of the country by starvation and emigration. Special works were authorised for the employment of the destitute, which generally took the form of tank construction or repair. A relief committee was formed at Calcutta to help the aged and infirm, and among other disbursements sent a sum of Rs 19,000 for this purpose to Etawah. Judging from the accounts of the famine left by eye witness in Agra, Farrukhabad and Kanpur, the scenes of destitution and suffering must have been most harrowing and no relief came till this rains of 1838 at length broke. Some idea of the intensity of the distress may be gained from the fact that Rs 8,76,641 of land revenue had to be remitted for the year and that in the following year Rs 1,07,261 remained uncollected.

The year 1860-61 was marked by another extensive drought following on the failure of the monsoon, but the scarcity was felt most severely in Meerut, Rohilkhand and the western portion of the Agra division. Etawah seems to have been somewhat beyond the pale of acute distress for relief to the infirm poor and other were on a small scale. A total number of 54,101 units or daily average of 361 only was relieved, compared with 3,23,563 in Farrukhabad and 6,90,713 in Mainpuri. In August 1868 the Etawah district was again in a critical position and half the *khari* harvest of that year was destroyed. But the rainfall of September came in time to save it from rain. There was no real famine in the district and the distress was met by the grant of gratuitous relief from charitable funds, the average number of persons relieved being only 37 daily for 241 days.

The famine of 1877-78 caused no general severe distress among the people of this district. Prices were high and the poorer classes were undoubtedly badly off. They probably had some little stocks of grain in hand to fall back upon, and these were supplemented by the charity of friends and relatives who were better off. The rainfall was extremely bad. The monsoon burst at the beginning of July but after this there was practically no rain. A large area, however was commanded by canal irrigation and timely rain in October saved the situation. Relief works were started in September and a poorhouse was opened in Etawah on February 10th, 1878. Relief works included *kankar* collection on the Etawah-Gwalior and Dibiapur-Jalaun roads, and the raising and widening of the Etawah-Auraiya road. In the poorhouse the inmates were served with cooked rations and clothing was given to such as required it but no money allowance was made. The poorhouse, supported entirely by municipal funds, was kept open till the close of 1878 but all distress was practically at an end after

the harvesting of the *rabi*, and when that was accomplished, the number of immates never exceeded fifty.

The famine of 1896-97, was both widespread and severe in its effects. The monsoon of 1896 began early and well ; it ceased towards the end of August. The early cessation of rain accompanied by a recrudescence of hot winds not only injured the *kharif*, but imperilled the prospects of the *rabi* and as September, October and November passed away practically rainless, it was perceived that, except in canal-irrigated tracts, there would be an almost total failure of both harvests. Prices were very high. Emigration towards Malwa and Indore now commenced and it was deemed advisable to start relief measures.

A poorhouse was opened at Etawah on October 16th, 1896, and work was started on the old Mughal road from Etawah to Kalpi. This attracted so many labourers that a separate charge had to be established at Ajitmal. The highest number of persons relieved on any one day was 17,886 on February 21st, 1897 ; and the total expenditure incurred thus was Rs 92,066. Gratuitous relief in the shape of monthly grants to the poor at their own homes was also given, Rs 20,754 being in this way distributed to 17,876 persons. An amount of Rs 10,904 was advanced to zamindars for village works, of which only Rs 5,830 were recovered less ; remission of land revenue to the extent of Rs 59,227 was granted and Rs 9,237 were suspended. Towards the close of the famine Rs 45,000 were received from the committee of the charitable relief fund for the help of those who had lost all their property in the struggle. Out of this sum Rs 30,275 were distributed to 6,055 cultivators for seed, Rs 13,350 to 890 cultivators for the purchase of plough cattle, and Rs 1,162 to others for that of implements of labour.

The famine that followed in 1905 was greatly accentuated by precedent events. The *rabi* harvest of that year promised to be a record one, but an unprecedented frost at the end of January and the beginning of February caused an immense amount of damage. The loss incurred then might have been made good, had the monsoon of the year given good rain, but between June and October only 10.15 inches were registered against a normal of 29—54 with the result that the *kharif* was very much injured and much land could not be prepared for the *rabi*. As a preliminary measure Rs 79,846 of the *kharif* instalment of land revenue were remitted and Rs 5,836 were suspended. Test works were subsequently opened but it was not until the beginning of February 1906 that the signs of distress became well marked ; and famine conditions were declared over the district on March 12th. A fortnight later most destructive hailstorm passed over the district and within a tract five to ten miles wide wiped out the crops in a large number of prosperous irrigated villages. As a result of this and of the shortage of rain Rs 1,94,237 of the *rabi* demand had to be remitted. Relief measure were continued till beginning of June. The total expenditure incurred by civil officers was Rs 38,937. During the year from October 1st, 1905 to September 30th, 1906, a sum of Rs 1,33,056 was distributed in *takavi* loans for the purchase of bullocks, the construction of wells and embankments and petty works of improvement.

The serious drought of 1907-08 greatly affected the trans Yamuna tract, the neighbourhood of the Sengar river and the east of the Bidhuna tahsil. Over the whole district the outturn of the autumn harvest in terms of a normal yield on a normal area was estimated at 42 per cent, and of the *rabi* 62 per cent. Measures of relief commenced in the beginning of December with the distribution of gratuitous relief, but no relief works were required until the later half of January 1908. Two poorhouses were opened, which were closed in June at the out break of the rains, having never contained more than 137 inmates, while the highest number of those relieved by the civil officers was Rs 15,276 at the end of March. The total expenditure incurred on this occasion amounted to 89,906 by the Public Works Department and Rs 1,34,951 by the civil authorities. In addition to this Rs 71,792 of the land revenue were remitted and Rs 2,72,499 were suspended in both harvests, while Rs 2,68,450 were advanced in *takavi* loans for various purposes.

The famine of 1913-14 was confined to the trans-Jamuna country, the *ghar* tract along the north bank of the river, the neighbourhood of the Sengar and the triangle between the Sirsa and the Sengar rivers. The striking feature of this famine was the scarcity of fodder, to meet which enormous quantities of *bhusa* were imported from the west, while 1,24,083 *maunds* of hay from the Government forest were sold at the low rate. Gratuitous relief started in January, 1914, and in the following month civil relief works were opened in the trans-Jamuna country the number being increased as the need arose. The *rabi* harvest was a complete failure and the famine reached its maximum intensity in June, the greatest number on works, including dependents, being 12,009 and on gratuitous relief 7,219. Poor-houses were maintained at Etawah and Auraiya till the close of the famine at the end of August. Famine labour was utilised for afforestation work at Chakarnagar, Sahson and in parts of the Bhareh estate.

Apart from the famine there was a severe hail storm which swept over the district on the second and third March 1914. The damages was very great in parts of Bidhuna and Auraiya tahsils necessitating measures of special relief over a considerable area.

In 1918-19 owing to failure of the monsoon, famine conditions prevailed throughout the year and the gradual rise in prices continued. The local traders, imported a lot of wheat, gram and rice on priority certification from the Punjab and Bengal on the exhaustion of local stocks and made good profits.

The earliest recorded inundation in Chambal river took place in 1857 in which great damage must have been caused to crops. The next one took place in river Yamuna in 1871, when water rose to nearly 8 meters. No record of any flood in the rivers of the district is available prior to 1924-25 when the Yamuna came down in flood in the beginning of October causing great damage to the crops and

dwelling of the people. The tahsils of Etawah and Bharthana were badly affected. Fifty one villages were affected, 230 houses were demolished, 2,860 acres under crops were completely submerged, while another 2,399 acres suffered serious loss. An amount of Rs 4,000 was given from the relief fund for rebuilding houses, while a sum of Rs 16,470 was lent as *takavi* free of interest, land revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs 3,830.

The year 1929-30 was not marked by serious calamities except that there was drought in the beginning, frost in December 1929 and hail in April 1930 in some parts of Auraiya, Bidhuna and Etawah tahsils, causing an insignificant damage to *arhar* in few villages. Swarms of locusts, however visited the district during October, November 1929, May, June, July and September 1930. They did some damage to Jowar, and *bajra* during October, 1929 and to other crops in June and July 1930. The pest also laid eggs in six villages of the Etawah tahsil and in two villages of Bharthana tahsil but in July 1930 all eggs and hoppers were completely destroyed. Anti-locust operations were carried out at a cost of Rs 3,040 under an officer to act as supervisor and it resulted in the complete annihilation of eggs and hoppers.

In 1938-39 scanty rains in September and failure of timely winter rains caused considerable damage to the *kharif* and *rabi* crops. Hailstorm, insect, pests, strong wind and squall were responsible to some extent for the loss of the *rabi* crops. The table below shows the amount (in Rs) suspended and remitted in rent and land revenue as a measure of relief in the affected villages of the district :

Suspension in Kharif 1846 F		Remission in Kharif 1346 F		Remission in Rabi 1346 F	
Rent	Land Revenue	Rent	Land Revenue	Rent	Land Revenue
60,401	23,971	30,754	11,663	58,059	21,034

The flood in trans-Yamuna and Chambal tracts in Etawah, Bharthana and Auraiya tahsils, which took place in 1948, caused considerable damage to the *kharif* crops. An area of 13,540 acres was badly affected as it remained under water for a pretty long time. The commissioner approved the suspension in rent amounting Rs 23,778 and Rs 8,131 in land revenue in the affected areas but the Zamindars had already realised the full rent from tenants.

A wide spread hail storm occurred in February, 1948 damaging the *rabi* crops in all tahsils covering an area of 11,735 acres.

Considerable damage to *kharif* crops of 1356 F. was caused by floods in the rivers of Yamuna and Chambal which resulted in the grant of suspension of Rs 20,039 in rent and Rs 1,410 in the land revenue for a period of six months. This suspended amount was, however, realised in *Rabi* 1356 F. because of the satisfactory condition of the *rabi* crops and the paying capacity of the tenants.

During the months of August and September, 1949 there had been continuous heavy rains in the district which caused great damages to the residential houses in the rural and urban areas both. Much loss was suffered by the *kharif* crops as well. Relief committees were formed and necessary help given in the shape of providing tinsheets, cement, and bricks for repair and reconstruction of houses; and arrangements of shifting to safer places were made.

The *rabi* crops of 585 villages of the district were affected by the occurrence of hailstorm during the month of March 1952. No relief was necessitated as the loss did not reach the relievable standard.

During the months of August and September 1952 the rains were abnormally heavy causing saturation of water in low lying areas. Rivers Yamuna and Chambal were often overflowing. This affected the *kharif* crops of maize, jowar and *bajra* except in Jamnapar tract. The crops were so damaged as to require some relief measure.

Cases of fire outbreaks occurred the same year in 41 villages of the district, involving a total loss of Rs 77,822 to household and agricultural properties and the death of a 5 year-old girl. Gratuitous relief was necessitated and was distributed to the sufferer to the extent of Rs 1,450 in two villages of the district.

In January 1955 hailstorm visited 144 villages of Etawah and Bharthana tahsils causing a loss of both the tahsils and a nominal loss in the remaining 108 villages. A remission of Rs 3,848 in Etawah and Rs 6,298 in Bharthana tahsils was sanctioned. Besides, Rs 40,000 in tahsil Etawah and Rs 10,000 in tahsil Bharthana were also advanced as *taqavi* loan to the sufferers.

Five villages of tahsil Auraiya were affected by frost and loss to crops on this account was below six annas in a rupees. Hence no relief was necessitated.


There was flood in river Yamuna between 10th and 16th of October 1955, which caused damage to *bajra* and jowar crop in 27 villages of tahsil Etawah. Five *kachcha* houses also collapsed. The loss caused by flood, did not however, necessitate any remission of land revenue because the area washed away by floods was resown in *rabi*. The tenants were advanced *takavi* loan on their request.

A severe hailstorm occurred in the month of March 1956 causing considerable damage to *Rabi* crops in 452 villages of tahsils Etawah, Bharthana and Auraiya. The loss was very heavy. A sum of Rs 50,000 was sanctioned as *taqavi* by Land Reforms Commissioner.

The same year fire broke out in 46 villages causing an estimated damage of Rs 1,06,793 to house hold properties and agricultural produce.

There is no record of any calamity between the years 1956 to 1972-73 when there were drought, hailstorm and 18 cases of fire. The drought affected about 38,152 acres of land whereas in hailstorm only an area of 5,485 acres was affected. The total number of villages affected by drought was 432 and by hailstorm 38. In the case of fire 50 houses and one threshing floor were affected. An amount of Rs 24,300 as *takavi* and an amount of Rs 33,564 as grant was given as a relief measure in all the three calamities.

A hailstorm of some severity occurred in 1973-74 which caused great damage to an area of 91,44,759 acres of land affecting 3,27,284 persons of 743 villages. The flood and fire outbreaks also did not spare the district this year. An area of about 37,225 acres was affected causing trouble to 4,229 persons of 76 villages. The fire outbreaks which were 108 in number caused damage to 356 houses and 25 threshing floors. An amount of Rs 38,220 as *takavi* and Rs 1,48,171 as grant was given as a relief measure this year. Besides a suspension in land revenue to the extent Rs 1,45,417 and in land development tax to the extent of Rs 2,31,126 was granted.



CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

The district has a good agricultural base and a reasonably good infrastructure of various facilities, but the industrial base is weak, resulting in a low income to the district. The dominating agriculture and the weak industrial base together appear to leave a gap, which can be effectively bridged by a co-ordinated approach to enrich the economy of the district. The lack of enterprise and technical knowledge in the local people and the paucity of skilled labour are the major constraints for the industrial growth in the district. Industrially the district remained as one of the backward districts of the State. For want of chronicles it is not possible to trace out the development of industries, avocations and the level of excellence achieved in the past, but it is certain that in ancient times and also in Mughal period, many villages of this region constituted self-sufficient economic units producing their own cloth, crude agricultural implements and other necessities of life. It is, however, likely that during the peaceful reign of first four Mughals, some industries and handicrafts prospered and received considerable encouragement from the rulers and local chieftains.

The old time manufacturers of the district are few and insignificant. Some country cloth was woven in a number of villages, situated in the west of Etawah tahsil. In Etawah city, *daris* of good quality were manufactured on small scale. Few workers were engaged in producing the different articles of horn, especially combs, peacock-feather fans were exported to other places. Bidhuna was famous for the manufacture of leather bags and portmanteaux while Biran for fine baskets woven from grass. Crude glass was manufactured at few places and produced the coarser type of glass bangles while the refinement was carried at Sarai Shishgaran. The chief ingredient in the glass was *reh*. The crude glass produced was primarily always of a greenish-white or black colour, the former tinge being produced by the addition to the scorched *reh* of a mixture of saltpetre and *senda*, a red ferruginous stone. Ornamental brass articles, musical instruments and utensils used in worshipping god were manufactured at Jaswantnagar. Candlesticks formed one of the chief articles produced and were made in all sizes from small light candlesticks to pretentious candelabra of sixty branches, manufactured by casting in moulds; and the branches were adorned with various kinds of foliage and crocodile heads, the lines on the leaves being developed with a file after the casting was complete. The musical instruments consisted of marriage trumpets, called *turai* and *kandal* or *bhobu*. Among the sacrificial utensil-sets the most interesting was the *puja-ka-gilas*, which contained all the utensils necessary for worship and was used by Brahmanas both in private life and in

temples. In the nineteenth century the most flourishing industries were those connected with the cotton trade which were run on European lines and were managed by European firms. There were about ten cotton ginning mills in the district.

The main cause of the decay of old time industries was the lack of government assistance and of market facility and the availability of mili-made goods at cheaper rates.

Power

Electric power is available in the district from Northern Power Grid of the State. The district is backward in the consumption of power. In 1971-72 the consumption of power was 16.6 K.W. per hour per capita in the district while the State average was 48.6.

The consumption of power in various sectors of the economy in Etawah city in 1974 is given below :

Sector	Total consumption of power (in k.w.t.)	Number of connections
Industries	83,03,832	282
Domestic and commercial	30,87,815	7,157
Street light	1,80,044	1,803
Other purposes (agricultural and water works)	10,17,225	108

Rural Electrification

Till 1965-66, the rural areas were not electrified but in 1970-71, 13.76 per cent villages of the district were electrified. The figure rose further to more than 22 per cent in 1973.

Large-Scale Industry

There is only one large-scale unit and it produces cotton yarn. It is known as the U. P. Co-operative spinning Mills Ltd., Etawah. Established in 1958 and situated on Mainpuri road, it is spread over an area of 17.4 ha. This unit started production as late as 1964 with 12,320 spindles which increased to 25,064 in 1969. The total investment in this unit is 174.53 crores and it produced cotton yarn worth Rs 2,67,43,854 in 1974. The raw material, consumed by the unit and mostly imported from Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana was valued at Rs 1,97,642 in 1974. It employed 1458 persons. The produced cotton yarn is consumed in local looms besides being exported to different districts of U.P. This unit is managed on co-operative lines by a board of 15 members, ten nominated by the State Government and five representatives elected by the weavers. It consumed power worth Rs 9,28,837 in 1974 and produced the yarn weighting 22,03,571 kg. This mill has a good plan for future expansion and has got the licence for 25,000 more spindles.

Small-scale Industries

Oils, wheat flour, dal, rice, chemicals, engineering goods, plastic goods, grass ware, electricals, leather goods, and textile and allied products are produced in a large number of small-scale units, which are mainly located in the urban areas.

The following statement gives comparative figures of progress of small-scale industries in the district in 1956 and 1974 :

	1956	1974
Total number of units	401	289
Total number of persons employed	4,000	2,217
Total investment (in Rs)	88,48,800	14,92,55,000
Total production (in Rs)	1,74,32,000	19,10,19,000

The investment and production of goods in small scale industries sector have gone up since 1956 and it appears that now the industries have become more capital-intensive.

Agro-based Industries—Oil from oilseeds, flour from wheat and pulses from plants, are produced in 53 units, located mainly at Etawah. These units are either operated by electricity or diesel oil.

Agricultural Implements—Agricultural implements, ploughs, crushers, buckets and pans (for making jaggery) are produced in 46 units, majority of which are situated in Etawah, Auraiya, Bharthana and Bakewar. The units are operated by electricity and use iron as raw material.

Chemical and Allied Products—Candles, chalks, boot polish washing soap, ink, tooth powder and Ayurvedic medicines are manufactured in 39 units in the district. These units use wax, colour, glycerine, caustic soda, Caster oil, etc., as raw material.

Mechanical Engineering—Spare parts of machinery, rolling shutters, steel almirahs, trollys, steel furnitures, etc., are produced in 41 units which are mainly located at Etawah. General repairing work is also done by some of these units.

Plastic and rubber goods producing industries—plastic badges, containeers ornament cases, droppers, spectacles, frames, photo frames and other goods are manufactured in 3 units, located at Etawah proper. These units use polythene, moulding powder and pigment dyestuff as raw materials.

Glass and Ceramics—Optical lenses, and other crude glass articles, cement jalties, pipes, etc., are manufactured in 14 units in the district. Sarai Shishgaran is noted for bringing out by boiling and melting *reh* and also for manufacture of bangles and glass tumblers of mediocre quality. Glass, cement, iron, sand and allied articles are used as raw material in these units.

Electrical Goods Industry—The manufacture of miniature bulbs and battery charging is done by 2 units, located at Etawah and Auraiya. Filament, tungston, resistance and moteweldow wires are used as raw materials in this industry.

Food and Allied Products—Biscuits and other confectionary articles are produced in two units, located at Etawah. Sugar, *maida*, *suji* and ghee are used as raw materials in this industry.

Live-stock-based Industries—Shoes, chappals, suitcases, etc. are manufactured in 15 units, in the district. Leather, wax, and other allied goods are used as raw materials in these industries.

Textile-based Industries—Bed-sheets, *lungies*, curtains and *dhotis* are manufactured in 20 units, scattered throughout the district. Yarn is used as raw material in this industry, which is available in the district.

Other Industries—Building material, printing, card board boxes, ready made garments, ice candy and bricks are produced in 54 units, scattered throughout the district.



The following statement gives the details about the small-scale industries of the district in 1974.

Industries	Number of industrial units	Total investment (in Rs)	Total cost of raw material consumed (in Rs)	Total production (in Rs)	No. of Persons employed	Places from where raw material imported	Places where produced goods are sold
Agro-based industries	53	13,61,00,000	11,47,00,000	17,52,00,000	1,050	Local	mostly in U. P.
Agricultural implements	46	20,25,000	12,75,000	23,25,000	230	Local	Etawah and neighbouring districts
Chemical and allied products	39	36,00,000	17,42,000	37,38,000	165	Local	All over India
Mechanical Engineering	41	27,20,000	13,15,000	21,84,000	212	Local	Etawah and neighbouring districts
Plastic and rubber goods	3	3,05,000	1,64,000	2,38,000	14	Local	U. P. and other States
Glass and ceramics	14	10,65,000	2,25,000	4,74,000	35	Local	U. P. and other States
Electrical goods	2	60,000	25,000	45,000	12	Local	Delhi and Local
Food and allied products	2	32,000	16,000	35,000	9	Local	Local
Live-stock industries	15	98,000	22,000	80,000	45	Local	District only
Textile based industries	20	4,00,000	3,00,000	4,00,000	75	Local	Etawah and neighbouring districts
Other Industries	11	28,50,000	16,50,000	63,00,000	350	Local	District only

Village and Cottage Industries

The village and cottage industries include mostly the handicrafts handed down from generation to generation. Cotton textiles, pottery, edible oils, carpentry pieces, footwear, baskets, *resha*, blankets and agricultural implements, are the goods falling under the group of industries, which are manned and owned by particular section of the village community. Textile is generally in the hands of Muslim weavers, while Kumhars monopolise pottery, Chamars leather trade, Gadarias blanket matting, and Kaseras metal-works.

A survey of the village and cottage industries in 1956, revealed the following facts :

Total number of units	9,800
Total number of persons employed	30,000
Total Investment (In Rs)	17,12,500
Total value of raw materials used (in Rs)	1,29,61,000
Total value of goods produced (in Rs)	1,68,92,000

Handloom Industry—Amongst cottage industries, this industry is the most important. Though this trade is scattered throughout the district, but Etawah, Ekdil, Jaswantnagar, Phaphund, Bharthana, Auraiya and Bidhuna are the main centres. There are at present in 1974, 3,000 looms (including 380 power-looms) with 9,240 people engaged in this work. This industry has come in the fold of co-operative societies and the majority of the weavers have joined them. The District Weavers Central Co-operative Stores Ltd. established in 1936, is the apex body of these societies which effects sale of finished goods and purchase of raw materials. This co-operative organization faced difficulties in the initial stages but with the help from the industries department kept the paddle of the store moving. The store specialised in production of furnishing materials, staple and *andi chaders*, coating, shirting, *dhoti*, sari and dusters, the last ones mostly supplied to Government U. P. Handicrafts and U. P. Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd and other sale depots of the State. It supplied bed spreads and dressing materials to U. S. A., U. K. and Germany. The industries department of the State has the co-operative societies in setting the sales depots at Etawah, Auraiya, Bharthana and Jasyantnagar, the main market centres of the district.

Cotton yarn, the main raw material, is available locally. The total investment of this industry was Rs 1,52,230,000, while the raw material consumed valued Rs 91,20,000 and the total production amounted to worth Rs 4,45,93,950 in 1974. The articles worth about Rs 2.5 crores are exported to different places. This industry is getting incentive from the State government and there is a plan to change handloom into framelooms.

Pottery—Pottery, an old industry of the district, still sustains the economic life of some people. Beside the earthen-wares and tiles, the potters usually concentrate on the images of gods and

goddesses particularly of Ganesh, Laxmi, Shiva, Durga and Saraswati. These products are easily sold out on the occasion of fairs and festivals. Smooth black clay, commonly used for pot-making is available locally, however, the industry is presently not in a prosperous state. Though the traditional potters are scattered throughout the district, but there are three co-operative societies engaged in this trade, whose investment was Rs 54,000 in 1874. The total production valued Rs 26,100 while the raw material consumed costed Rs 22,500 and 42 persons were employed in these units. This industry has only local market.

Oil—Oil from oil-seeds is extracted by many units but 6 co-operative societies are engaged in this trade, located at Etawah, Jaswantnagar, Phaphund, Dibiapur and Ajabpur. An amount of Rs 22,356 was invested in the industry, when oil worth Rs 96,880 was produced in 1974. These units consumed the raw materials valued at Rs 82,000 and gave employment to 118 persons. Oil-cakes is a bye-product which is used as cattle feed.

Leather-work—The manufacture of shoe and allied articles is an age old industry depending mostly on traditional skill and workman-ship. The shoes made conform mostly to indigenous designs, and utilise locally tanned leather. There were 11 co-operative units engaged in this trade, employing 243 persons in 1974. The total investment was Rs 76,715, while the raw materials consumed valued Rs 10,87,000 and the articles produced were worth Rs 11,61,100, in 1974.

Gur and Khandsari making—The indigenous production of *gur* and *khandsari* provides seasonal employment to 150 persons, who work on a daily wage system. There are 5 co-operative units, located at Bakewar, Kuiyan, Bhatpura Mukutpur and Singanpur, with total investment of Rs 18,171, engaged in this industry. The production amounted to Rs 1,65,000 and the raw materials consumed valued at Rs 1,54,000 in 1974.

Smithy and Carpentry—Simple agricultural tools and implements such as sickles, spades, axes, cutters, wooden frames for doors and windows, beds, wheels for carts, ploughs and some pieces of furniture are manufactured throughout the district, but 3 registered co-operative units are also engaged in this work, and they are located at Sahar, Phaphund and Etawah. The total outlay of these units was Rs 20,114 and the production figures were Rs 82,833, while the raw material consumed was worth Rs 73,970 in 1974. As many as 45 persons were employed by these three co-operative units.

Edibles Producing Industry—Puffed rice, *lai chura* and splitting of pulses is produced in 7 co-operative units, located at Rajman, Bahermur, Rasoolpur, Nagla, Jadaun, Atsu, Nawdhana and Etawah, in the district. The total investment of these units was Rs 35,138, while the raw materials consumed were worth Rs 1,19,289 and the productions were worth Rs 1,27,254 in 1974. As many as 110 persons were employed in this trade.

Resha Industry— Ban or *mooj* strings are produced in 4 co-operative units, located at Arwa, Pachhahan Gaon, Dibiyapur and Etawah. This industry is being run from times immemorial and the basic raw material is available in appreciable quantity in the district. The total investment of these units was Rs 10,450, while the raw materials consumed valued Rs 56,000 and the production was worth Rs 65,000 in 1974. As many as 75 persons were engaged in these units.

Other Industries— The articles of peacock feathers, *morha* making, basket-making, horn-combs, utensils of iron and bangles are produced in large number of units, which are scattered throughout the district.

Industrial Estate

An industrial stage was established in 1964 at Jaswantnagar. It covers an area of 2 ha. 10 sheds were constructed but none was utilized and at present they are occupied by Food Corporation for storage purposes.

There is a proposal to set up a new industrial estate in Etawah.

Aid to Industries

Etawah is one of the industrially under developed districts of Uttar Pradesh. Though the number of industrial sheds and chimneys is going up as technical knowledge, financial assistance and local facilities of power, and water are being made available, still the district requires special attention.

Financial assistance is made available by the industries department of the State Government, commercial banks and the Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation. However the bulk of the financial assistance is being channelised through the U. P. Financial Corporation.

The U. P. Financial Corporation Kanpur, extends assistance to industrial concerns on its own behalf and on behalf of the State Government. Its own plan of disbursement is known as the corporation loan scheme while the loans advanced on behalf of State Government are of two types—liberalized loan scheme and ordinary loan scheme. Under the former scheme, loans are advanced at reduced rates of interest and for longer periods extending upto 15 years.

The corporation has been authorised by the State Government to carry on and transact various types of business but at present, it has confined its activities to the granting of loans to industrial concerns and issue of deferred payment guarantee to industrial units for the purchase of indigenous machinery from manufacturers and suppliers. The corporation can grant loans under the corporation loan scheme to the extend of Rs 30,00,000 in the case of private and public limited companies or registered co-operative societies and Rs 15,00,000 in the case of proprietorship concerns. The rate of interest is 11.5 per cent per annum with a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt payment.

Liberalized Loan Scheme

The loans under the ordinary loan scheme and liberalised loan scheme are considered for amounts ranging from Rs 5,000 to Rs 50,000. The applications for loans under the schemes are channelised through the district industries officer, Etawah. The interest charged is 8 per cent per annum with a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt payment. The loans are recoverable in eight equal instalments. The number of instalments are increased in the case of liberalized loan scheme. The following statement gives an idea of the loans assistance provided by the corporation :

Scheme	Loans (in Rs) as on 31-3-74 disbursed	
	No. of Units	Amount
Corporation Loan Scheme	4	30,63,000
Liberalized Loans Scheme	13	4,28,000
Ordinary Loan Scheme	5	68,000

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL AND PLANS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

With the introduction of modern methods of cultivation and a minimum price of agricultural produce, the economic condition of the people has improved, providing the district a better base for industrial development. The prospects for establishing new industries in the district is analysed on the basis of available resources and the existing and anticipated demand for various manufactured items in the district. Since there is only one large scale unit in the district, there is some scope for the establishment of few more and also for the ancillary industries.

Industrial potential for small-scale industries is based on the available resources, infra-structure facilities and the market. The district is poor in natural resources and only agriculture can provide certain crops and bye-products which can be processed and utilized by few small scale units. District leads the State in respect of production of peas and wheat, while barley, maize, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, pulses and potatoes are grown in surplus. The industries are classified under two major heads, resource-based industries and demand-based industries. Under resource-based industries certain industrial units can be opened to utilize the available resources of the district. The district produces about 2.10 lakh metric tonnes of sugar-cane and there is no sugar mill in the district. Thus one or two industrial units for manufacture of sugar by sulphitation plant can be easily established. A solvent extraction plant can be opened in the district, as the district produces oil-seeds in large quantity and much of oil is left in oil-cakes, the percentage being between 7 to 10. This oil left in oil-cakes may be extracted by solvent extraction process because it has double advantage : viz., oil is recovered from oil-cakes and the dry oil cakes, being exportable item, earn foreign exchange. There are many rice mills in the district, but there is no rice bran oil mill. In view of the availability of sufficient quantity of rice-bran from rice mills, there is scope for the operation of such mills at some trade centres of the district like Etawah, Dibipur, Bharthana, etc. An industrial unit for the manufacture of activated charcoal (carbon) can be opened. Activated charcoal is used

as a decolouring agent by vegetable oil-mills and paint industry. Much of rice husk is burnt by rice mills instead of being utilized for the manufacture of activated charcoal by some unit preferably at Etawah or Bharthana. A manufacturing unit for straw-board can also be established in the district, as paddy, wheat, maize and sugar-cane baggasse, the raw material of this industry is available. The district produces about 50,000 metric tonnes of green peas and 42,000 metric tonnes of potatoes annually and the people like to eat it in off season as well, so there exists a necessity for the establishment of a mill for dehydrated peas and potato chips. There is a scope for the opening of vegetable tannery, as about 50,000 hides and one lakh of skins annually are available in the district. At present only 10 per cent of these hides and skins are used by the local cobblers. The establishment of this unit may also take the advantage of availability of babool bark in plenty from local forests. At present the flour is milled by 'atta-chakkis' and there is no roller flour mill in the district. With the increasing demand for maida and suji a roller flour mill with a capacity of 30 tonnes per day can be opened. There is a scope for the opening of some new dal mills also.

Size of market, levels of income, educational standard, degrees of urbanization, habits and outlook of consumers are major factors which determine the demand based industries. Industrial units for the manufacture of P. V. C. pipes and R. C. C. pipes can be opened. With the opening of new primary health centres the demand for distilled, saline and glucose water has increased and some units can be easily set up to meet the demand. Besides these, the units for the manufacture of steel furniture, rolling shutter, conduit pipes, utensils, electric goods, hosiery items, ready made garments, polythene sheets and bags, plastic novelty items and toys and toilet articles etc., can be set up in the district. There is scope for few cold storages also. The old cottage industries need serious attention and efforts in order to revive them with good results.

Labour Organisation

There were 10 trade unions registered in the district in 1974 with a total membership of about 1200 workers. The main objects of these unions are to ensure fair wages, good living and working conditions, proper medical and educational facilities for labourers and their general welfare. They also help in creating a healthy relationship between the employers and employees.

Labour welfare—The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Employment of Children Act, 1936, the U. P. Maternity Benefit Act, 1938, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, the U. P. Industrial Establishments (National Holidays) Act, 1961 and the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, are enforced in the district. In 1974 there were two labour inspectors in the district, to ensure the enforcement of labour laws, advancement of labour welfare schemes and for maintaining liaison between the employees and employers. For fuller details of labour welfare scheme chapter XVII may be seen

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

History of Banking

The region covered by the present district of Etawah had flourishing trade with the adjoining regions, represented by the present districts of Farrukhabad, Mainpuri, Agra, Gwalior and Kanpur, since early times. Trade was huge when law and order prevailed and tended to decrease sharply in chaotic conditions. Although there was a lack of means of communications trade was carried on horses, ponies, and boats which sailed on the rivers Yamuna and Chambal. Chambal was mostly used by the trader to cross over to Bhind and Gwalior in the south of the district, while Yamuna was extensively used for trade with Delhi and Agra in the west and Kalpi and Allahabad in the east. There was also a flourishing internal trade and the transactions were financed by traders and money-lenders known as *lalajis* and *sahukars*. The general practice of payment for the purchase of different commodities through *hundis* (bills of exchange) continued to be in vogue here. Details about indigenous banking in the district are not available, but it may be presumed that general trade practices which prevailed in the trade centres of northern India also obtained in this district. The giving and taking of loans was in vogue even in ancient times, the word *rina* (debt) is mentioned repeatedly from Rigvedic times onwards¹.

As far back as the fifth and sixth centuries B. C., wealth was hoarded in brazen jars or in houses. Usury was frowned upon even when indulged in by members of traditional high castes though the Vaishyas charged more than the prescribed rates of interest.² In the mediaeval period particularly in the reign of Akbar and his two successors, trade was flourishing and the money was available with the rich and affluent. Etawah being situated between Agra and Allahabad was an important centre of trade for agricultural commodities, ghi and handloom cloth. Etawah, Auraiya, Ekdil and Phaphund were the main centres of trade and where indigenous bankers operated. There was a government treasury at Etawah and a few subtreasuries at important places like Phaphund and Auraiya. The treasuries served as government banking institution for the collection of government dues, and for incurring expenditure on behalf of the government. The British established their own treasury at Etawah after 1801, on taking over the administration of the district. Subsequently subtreasuries were established at the four tahsil headquarters. For more than a century the treasuries were the main centres for the collection and expenditure

1. Jain, L. C.: *Indigenous Banking in India*, p. 3 (London, 1929)
Jain, L. C.: *Indigenous Banking in India*, p. 8

of money in the district. The district magistrate was exofficio officer in charge of the treasury. He was assisted by a treasury officer and other staff.

In the beginning of the twentieth century there were a number of firms that advanced money. In large transactions, when valuables such as jewellery were deposited with the lender as security, the rate of interest varied from 8 to 12 per cent per annum, according to the proportion that the value of the property deposited bore to the sum advanced to the debtor. For loans advanced on personal security only, the interest charged was higher, the average being 18 per cent per annum.

The Allahabad Bank was the first bank to establish a branch at Etawah in 1921. In the following year the Etawah District Co-operative Bank, Ltd. was established at Etawah. In 1924 the State Bank of India (then known as Imperial Bank of India) opened a branch at Etawah, and the bank established another branch at Auraiya in 1943. The Punjab National Bank opened a branch at Etawah in 1949. However banking was mainly confined to urban centres and in 1960, there were only 3,889 depositors in the banks, who had deposited a total sum of Rs 3,19,01,741. A sum of Rs 2,59,85,568 was withdrawn by the depositors in the same year.

Since 1969, the commercial banks have opened a number of branches in the district, and at present there are eight branches of the Central Bank of India, eight branches of the State Bank of India, and 2 branches, each of the Allahabad Bank and the Punjab National Bank. The Etawah District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., has ten branches and the Uttar Pradesh State Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd. has four branches in the district.

Rural Indebtedness

The general condition of the people was satisfactory in 1874 and there was considerable improvement in the condition of the tenants since 1844. Zamindars themselves agreed that their tenants were better clothed and better fed, than they were in 1840. The improvements continued slowly but steadily as the law and order situation improved. The extension of canal irrigation that took place in the thirty years since 1840, the construction of roads, railways and bridges, and the increase in the area under better variety of crops, all went a long way to enable the people to fight famines and scarcity. The Brahmanas and Rajputs who formed the large proportion of the cultivators of the district, as petty proprietors or as tenants, were said to be all comfortable, and in some cases very well off.

The high caste had a greater power of resistance to their landlords, and the expansion of the area held under statutory rights indicated that the tenants as a whole had not suffered from the pressure of population on the soil. The lower castes, on the other hand, had, probably, fared worse. They had inferior land, or in the case of Kachhis and Lodhas, good land could be obtained at high rents, and they were usually hampered by want of capital to cultivate it to the best advantage. The unskilled and general

labourers had fared somewhat better. There was normally no lack of work and wages rose in the two chief towns of the district.

In the first decade of the twentieth century when small cash advances were made to cultivators on the security of a crop, the ordinary rate of interest demanded was 24 per cent. Besides, it was customary for the lender to give the borrower one *seer* (*ser*) in the rupee less than the number of *seers* at which the grain borrowed was selling at the time when the loan was made, and to take, at the time of repayment, one *ser* more than the rate then current. Thus if the borrower required 80 *seers* of a grain, which was selling 20 *seers* to the rupee, he received 76 *seers*, only. He repaid 84 *seers* if the selling price of the grain was 20 *seers* to the rupee at harvest time, in addition to 24 per cent of interest on the money value of the loan.

A large number of residents of the district joined the army in the wake of the First World War (1914-18), and substantive amount of money from the salaries of these men was diverted to their relatives in the villages.

The economic depression of the years 1928-32, led to the fall in the incomes of the agriculturists as prices declined sharply. The prices became stable and rose after 1933, and they increased further in the wake of the Second World War (1939 to 1945). The high prices of the Agricultural commodities gave Agriculturist good returns in terms of money and some of them were able to repay many old debts. The prices have continued to rise ever since the fifties and agriculturists have been assured of good returns. But the prices of items like cloth, fertilisers, implements etc., have also increased, adding to the expenditure. There has also been considerable increase in the population of the district, 21.7 per cent in the decade 1951-61, and 22.5 per cent in the decade 1961-71. In 1961 there were 17,995 agricultural labourers in the district and after a decade there were 51,672 agricultural labourers in the district in 1971. This category of persons is generally indebted as they find seasonal employment, and on the average for about three months in a year they are unemployed. On the average the cultivator of the district produces enough grains to feed and cloth his family, and money is available from co-operative and commercial banks as well as from the government for investment in agriculture. However the agriculturists who have less than one hectare to cultivate are generally indebted. The money-lenders in the rural areas charge at the rate of 25 per cent per annum to 30 per cent per annum as interest.

Urban Indebtedness—Industrial and office workers, residing at Etawah and other urban centres find it difficult to make the two ends meet. However the prices have shown a tendency to fall since July, 1975, and if the trend continues the urban worker will be relieved to a great extent. The rate of interest charged by urban money-lenders varies from 24 to 30 per cent per annum.

The skilled artisans of the district earn about Rs 7.50 to Rs 10 per day and they appear to be satisfied. There are a large number of handloom workers in the district and a few years back in 1970, most of them were heavily indebted. As cotton yarn was not

available to them, the production of handloom cloth and consequently their earnings decreased. With the help of the government, cotton yarn is available in plenty. Loans on easy terms are also available to them from co-operative and commercial banks.

Debt-relief Legislation

The government made attempts to regulate the terms and conditions of money-lending through legislation in 1918, when the Usurious Loans Act, 1918 authorised the courts to reopen transactions between the parties and relieve the debtor of all liability where the interest was 'excessive' and the transaction 'unfair'. By an amendment in 1926, the Act was made applicable to all parties seeking relief from mortgage, but it did not define the words 'excessive' and 'unfair', and the courts could not take effective decisions. By another amendment affected in 1934, the Act was made applicable to all debtors and debts, and it also provided definite limits beyond which the rate of interest should be deemed to be excessive.

The other enactments that followed the economic depression of the thirties were the United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1934; the U. P. Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937, and the United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1943. They enabled a considerable reduction of rates of interest and fixed easy instalments for the payment of debts. They also protected the person and property of debtors, from being proceeded against in execution of decrees.

The Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Money-lending Act, 1976 provides for the compulsory registration of money-lenders. The responsibility of issuing receipts for payments is entirely of the money-lender and he cannot charge interest at rates which exceed the rates prescribed by the government. Molesting a debtor is punishable with three months imprisonment or fine which may extend to Rs 500.

Government Loans

It has been a tradition of the rulers of this country to provide relief to the agriculturists in distress, and British Government also followed suit since 1886. These loans are known as *taqavi*. However, with the attainment of independence in 1947, it has been the policy of the government to advance loans not only for distress, but also for the development of the agricultural economy. The loans for development are made available by the revenue and agriculture departments of the State Government and by the U. P. State Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd.

The following statement gives the amount of loans advanced by the revenue department of the U. P. Government to agriculturists in the district :

Year	Amount of loan advanced (in Rs)	Purpose	Rate of interest per cent per annum
1972	1,19,095	For buying live-stock and seeds	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1973	26,800	For distress, and for buying live-stock	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1974	41,820	For distress, and for buying live-stock	8 $\frac{1}{4}$

Commercial Banks

There are 20 branches of the commercial banks in the district. The following statement gives the location of the banks :

Bank	Location of branches
Central Bank of India	Etawah, Achhalda, Airwa katra, Ajitmal, Bakewar, Bela, Dibiyapur, Bharthana
State Bank of India	Etawah, Ajitmal, Auraiya, Basrehar, Bidhuna, Bharthana, Jaswantnagar, Mahewa
Allahabad Bank	Etawah, Auraiya
Punjab National Bank	Etawah, Phaphund

Deposits of the commercial banks have been increasing steadily as the figures for 1972 and 1975 indicate. On the last day of June, 1972, the total deposits of the commercial banks was Rs 5,60,00,000 which increased to Rs 10,40,82,000 on March 31, 1975. In spite of the fact that efforts have been made to mobilise savings of the agriculturists, the bulk of the deposits comes from the urban community. In 1972, out of the total deposits of Rs 5,60,00,000, the deposits at Etawah amounted to Rs 3,84,00,000 and only Rs 1,76,00,000 were deposited in the offices of the commercial banks situated in other places of the district.

The advances have also been increasing, which increased from Rs 1,85,00,000 in June, 1972 to Rs 2,24,86,000 in March, 1975. In the past the bulk of the advances were made to the trading merchants in the urban centres. Since 1969, the emphasis is to advance loans on a priority basis to agriculturists, small-scale industries, export trade, transport operators and for education. In 1975 as much as 56.1 per cent of total advances were diverted to the priority sector and only 43.9 per cent to the retail traders and merchants. The credit-deposit ratio on March 31, 1975 was 21.6.

The amount of loans outstanding against the priority sectors of the district economy, is given in the following statement :

Sector of economy	Amount (in Rs) on 31-8-72	Amount (in Rs.) on 31-3-75
Agriculture and allied activities	37,82,000	82,54,000
Industries (small-scale)	79,40,000	28,92,000
Trade (wholesale and retail)	47,69,000	11,49,000
Others	19,11,000	3,20,000
Total	1,84,02,000	1,26,15,000

Co-operative Movement

The co-operatives were first introduced in the district in 1920. However the co-operative movement gathered real momentum after 1950. In 1974 there were 460 primary agricultural co-operative societies with a total membership of 1,65,584. The societies had advanced a sum of Rs 1,44,28,174 by the end of 1960, and this figure increased to Rs 1,74,62,464 by December 31, 1974.

Other Co-operative Institutions—The district co-operative development federation, Ltd, was established at Etawah in 1948. Its total investment was Rs 1,25,634 in 1974. It is the central institution for consumer's and other goods. It sold food-grains and goods worth Rs 23,42,618 in 1970, and worth Rs 3,66,059 in 1974. It earned a profit of Rs 43,387 in 1970 and Rs 12,203 in 1974.

Six co-operative marketing societies have been established at Etawah Auraiya and Bharthana. Food-grains and consumer goods are sold from the shops kept by these societies. The following statement gives functional aspect of the societies in 1974:

Co-operative Marketing Society/Location	Value of sales in 1974 (in Rs)	Profit (in Rs) in 1974
Etawah	2,19,825.48	5,026.97
Jamvantnagar	14,44,749.00	19,997.95
Auraiya	23,12,136.41	6,990.51
Achhalda	11,44,719.19	2,630.65
Dihlyapur	11,59,761.04	2,523.97
Bharthana	24,96,281.11	6,267.15

A number of societies have been formed in the industrial sector of the economy of the district on co-operative basis. There are 44 handloom co-operative societies, 67 khadi and village industries societies, 7 sericulture co-operative societies and six small-scale industrial co-operative societies, whose members pool their resources to organise production and sale of goods.

Co-operative Bank—The Etawah District Co-operative Bank Ltd. finances the co-operative institutions of the district and also provides banking facilities to its members. It has 10 branches in the district and its total capital investment is Rs 37,22,000, share capital Rs 52,25,000 and a total membership of 596 in June 1975. The following statement gives the other relevant information about the bank :

	1970	1974
Advances made by the bank (in Rs)	1,28,49,874	1,44,06,974
Deposits (in Rs)	65,58,340	1,18,64,531
Deposits-advances ratio	1 : 2	4 : 5
Rate of interest on deposits (per cent per annum) in 1974-75	5½ to 10½	
Rate of interest on advances (per cent per annum) in 1974-75	11½ to 15	

The Uttar Pradesh State Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd. has four branches located at Etawah, Auraiya, Bharthana and Achhalda. The bank provides long term loans for the development of agriculture. The bank had advanced Rs 39,59,000 by the end of June, 1972. By the 30th of June 1975, the bank had advanced Rs 2,90,00,000 to the agriculturists mainly for minor irrigation.

National Savings Organisation

The post-office savings bank scheme has been in operation in the district since the last decade of the nineteenth century. This and other subsequent small savings schemes have been formulated to tap the savings of those who generally do not subscribe to government loans and to inculcate the habit of thrift in people, in order to make funds available for investment in development schemes.

The scheme of premium prize bonds was introduced in the district on January 1, 1963. Bonds were available in the denominations of Rs 5 and Rs 100. They were encashable five years after the date of sale with premium of 10 per cent, each holder being eligible to participate in two draws for prizes.

The Government of India introduced a 15-year public provident fund scheme in 1974-75 for the benefit of people who have no regular savings schemes for old age like pension or provident fund. Any individual can subscribe to the fund either on his own behalf or on behalf of a minor of whom he is the guardian. The subscriber can save up to Rs 20,000 in a year and is able to make annual or monthly deposits in his account.

The net value of various national savings securities in the district was Rs 59,32,800 at the end of the financial year 1974-75. Rs 2,95,32,600 was deposited and Rs 2,35,99,800 was withdrawn in the period. There were 11,922 accounts in 1971-72, which increased to 21,446 in 1974-75. The per capita national savings was only Rs 2.09 in 1974-75.

The following statement gives the net value of national savings securities on March 31, 1975 :

Security	Value (in Rs.)
1. National Saving Certificates	11,35,400
2. Postal Recurring Deposit Scheme	10,26,300
3. Postal Time Deposit Scheme	22,51,800
4. Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme	37,100
5. Postal Small Savings Scheme	23,39,700
6. Payment made for mature old securities	8,57,300

Life Insurance

The life insurance business was taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in 1956, and a branch office of the corporation was opened at Etawah on August 15, 1958. The office is manned by two class I officers, 12 class II officers and 23 others. The following statement gives the business procured by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the district in the last five years :

Year	No. of persons insured	Total premium paid (in Rs.)
1970-71	2134	27,11,000
1971-72	2175	30,64,000
1972-73	2757	34,75,000
1973-74	2442	39,93,000
1974-75	1881	46,24,000

Aid to Industries—Financial assistance is provided to the industrial units of the district by the U. P. Financial Corporation Ltd. A total sum of Rs 35,59,000 was advanced to 22 industrial units in 1973-74.

Currency and Coinage

The actual coins, i.e., pieces of metal of regular shapes, whose weight and fineness was guaranteed by a recognised authority, are said to have been in circulation as far back as the sixth century B. C. These coins were issued by merchants, guilds, and corporations besides the government of the day. These were known as punch-marked coins, because one or more figures were marked as symbols of the issuing authority. The imperial Guptas issued a series of fine old coins, which are considered to be of high artistic standard.¹ The weight of the earliest coins was based on the system laid down in Menu-Samhita. Generally coins of single metal, copper or silver were in circulation. The silver *purana* or *dhurana* of 32 *ratas* and their various multiples and subdivisions have been discovered all over India.

1. Majumdar, R. C.: *Ancient India*, p. 15

In the mediaeval period there were mainly three types of coins—the dam, the rupee and the *mohar*. A rupee comprised 40 dams and 10 rupees were computed as equal to a gold *mohar*¹. Farrukhabad rupee was in value in the district. This coin was of 169.2 grains and was minted at Farrukhabad.

The British issued their own rupee of 180 grains. A rupee comprised 16 annas and an anna divided into 12 pies or four paisa (old).

The decimal system of coinage was introduced on October 1, 1958. The rupee has been divided into 100 paise. There are coins of one paise, two paise, three paise, five paise, 10 paise, 20 paise, 25 paise and 50 paise. However old coins of four annas (25 paise) and eight annas (50 paise) are still in vogue.

The currency consists of one-rupee notes and coins issued by the Government of India and bank notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India has issued notes of denominations of rupee two, five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred. Currency and coins are made available to the district through branches of the State Bank of India, located at Etawah, Bharthana, Jaswantnagar, Auraiya, Bidhuna, Bareilly and Mahewa. Each bank is provided with a currency chest, which is receptacle in which stocks of new or reissuable notes are stored along with rupee coins. The branches of the State Bank of India in the district receive their supply of currency notes and coins from the currency office of the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur.

Trade And Commerce

In the last 35 years of the nineteenth century, the railway was the main artery of communication. East Indian Railway was easily accessible to every portion of the district. The chief exports were cotton, ghi, oil-seeds and imports—piece goods, metals, rice, salt and sugar. In 1872, 75,984 maunds of cotton, 41,823 maunds of ghi, 56,224 maunds of oil-seeds were exported from the railway stations of the district. In 1900 these figures had risen to 89,723 maunds for cotton, 1,07,495 maunds for ghi, and 1,41,789 maunds for oil-seeds. Even ghi and wheat from adjacent areas of Gwalior were diverted to the railway stations in the district for export. Further east an extensive* traffic plied along the road from Jalaun to Auraiya over Shergarh ghat, and this road and the metalled road to Bhind from Etawah were the main trade routes of the district. The other road-borne traffic followed the route Farrukhabad to Etawah, and then proceeded to Agra via Kachhaura ghat and yet another from Bidhuna to Kannauj and Makanpur.

The pattern of trade in the twentieth century was the same—export of ghi, cotton and other agricultural goods and import of cloth, general merchandise, cotton-yarn and machinery. However by the thirties, the growing of cotton declined sharply and by fifties there was no cultivation of cotton in the district.

With the development of roads, the pace of trade has increased, and besides the railway a large number of trucks operate in the district. The road to Bhind and Madhya Pradesh has been bridged and now there is a continuous flow of goods and passenger traffic on this road.

Ghi and food-grains are the main commodities of trade. Ghi is transported to as far as Punjab in the west, Bengal in the east and Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Bombay in south and south-west. Wheat is the main food-grain which is transported to the adjoining districts from the wholesale markets of the district.

The other important commodities of internal and external trade are gram, paddy, pulses and oil-seeds. The production of handloom cloth has also increased since 1972-73, and it is finding its way to markets in the district and elsewhere. Etawah and Jaswantnagar are the main trade centres of handloom cloth. Fish is available in the rivers and lakes of the district in large quantities. Fish is sent to Delhi, Bihar and Bengal.

In 1974, there were 590 km. of metalled roads in the district, which connect the various trade centres in the district and also link them with the adjoining districts and states. There are 11 railway stations and the Northern Railway runs for a total length of about 90 km. in the district. The infra structure of the district thus adds to the increasing trade. As many as 15,523 persons were employed in trade and commerce in 1961, and 16,325 persons were engaged in this profession in 1971. There were 537 licensed traders in the district in 1970-71, and about 260 commission agents also earned their livelihood from trade and commerce.

Exports and Imports

Exports—Food-grains, jaggery, oil-seeds, ghi, fish and handloom cloth are the main items of export of the district. The other items of export are Ayurvedic medicines, bones and skins, and cotton-yarn. Peas and pulses are exported to Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Madras, rice and fish to Bihar and Bengal, wheat, oil-seeds, jaggery and paddy to Mainpuri, Kanpur, Lucknow and Agra, while handloom cloth is mainly sent to Delhi, Kanpur and Lucknow; bedspreads were exported to the United States of America, Britain and Germany in 1974. Ayurvedic medicines are exported to the adjoining districts, skins to Kanpur and bones to Magarwara. The goods are carried by trucks or by rail. The following statement gives the exports of certain goods from the district in 1974:

Comodity	Export
Fish	6,000 quintals
Bones	8,000 "
Hides and skins	1,00,000 (No.)
Handloom cloth	Rs 10,36,000 (value)

Imports—The main imports of the district are consumer goods, medicines and drugs, cotton, diesel and mobil oil, spirit, petrol, mineral oils and machinery. They are generally transported to Etawah from Lucknow, Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta, Agra, Mirzapur, and Varanasi.

Trade Centres

In 1911, Humeganj formed the centre of Etawah town, and it was also the main market of the district. As the name suggests, the locality was founded and erected, when Mr A. O. Hume was the district collector. It formed the site of imposing public buildings and a handsome market place. The northern and southern sides of Humeganj formed the principal grain and cotton market, and were lined with shops remarkable for their brickwork arches. To the west of the grain market was Hume's serai, adjoining a fine well. To the east of Humeganj lies another market place called Brounganj, after Broun, a later collector of the district, built on land drained at considerable expense in 1894-95. The present wholesale market of Etawah comprises the markets located at Humeganj, Brounganj and Ramganj.

Etawah is the main assembling and distribution centre for ghi, oil-seeds, paddy, grains, peas and arhar (a kind of pulse). It is the largest regulated wholesale market (*mandi*) for ghi and oil-seeds in the district. Ghi is tested and graded in a laboratory located in the *mandi*. Oil extracted from oil-seeds (mustard, *lahi*, etc.) is also sold in the *mandi*. The following statement gives the quantities of oil-seeds and food-grains, that arrived in the market in 1970 :

Commodity	Quantity (in quintals)
Oil-seeds	26,752
Paddy	23,030
Peas	7,787
Arhar	6,170
Wheat	2,831.6
Gram	867.5

The town has also a flourishing market for the sale of non-agricultural goods like, cloth, general merchandise, machinery, etc.

The other important wholesale markets of the district are situated at Auraiya, Jaswantnagar, Achhalda, and Bharthana—all being regulated markets. Auraiya is the largest wholesale market for paddy in the district. Ghi is also sold in this wholesale market, where it is tested and graded in a laboratory. Auraiya is situated at a distance of about 19 km. from Phaphund railway station and it is served mainly by trucks. Bharthana, Jaswantnagar and Achhalda are the other important wholesale markets, which mainly deal in ghi and food-grains. The following statement gives the

quantities of food-grains that were assembled in the four wholesale markets situated at Auraiya, Bharthana, Jaswantnagar and Achhaldia in 1970 :

Figures in tons						
	Wheat	Gram	Peas	Paddy	Arhar	Oil-seeds
Auraiya	84,900	2,964	11,400	19,500	10,650	8,175
Bharthana	5,184.6	297	2,222.4	6,995.5	2,071.8	3,015.1
Achhaldia	743	48.8	702.2	11,097.5	552.4	710.7
Jaswantnagar	1,656.4	950	3,500	41,780	1,387	15,532

The requirement of the people residing in the rural areas of the district are generally supplied by small local bazars, known as *hats*. The markets are scattered all over the district. The dealers of the neighbouring villages exhibit their wares in the markets, which are held twice or thrice a week. The markets are the focal points for trade in country produce. When country produce is not available retail traders operating in these markets bring agricultural commodities, salt, and spices from the nearby wholesale market on horses, mules, bullock-carts and camels. The camels are used in the ravines between the rivers Yamuna and Chambal. There were as many as 2,073 horses, ponies and mules and 2,030 camels in the district in 1973. In the markets which are located on metalled roads or near a railway station, consumer goods, handloom cloth and even patent medicines are sold. The markets at Aheripur, Usrahar, Kudar Kot, Phaphund, Lakhna, Dibiyapur, Harchandpur Baburpur, and Muradganj are important markets, where agricultural and non-agricultural goods are available. The following statement gives the number of major markets held in each tahsil of the district :

Tahsil	No. of markets held
Auraiya	11
Bidhuna	11
Etawah	8
Bharthana	5

The retail trader gains from the difference in wholesale and retail prices and also receives some commission on sales.

Warehousing Facilities—These facilities have not developed in tune with the development of transport facilities and trade. About 190 warehouses are available in the district, majority numbering 110 belong to the Warehousing Corporation, Ltd. The agriculture department of the U. P. government has 44 warehouses and the

co-operative department operates 36 warehouses in the district. Greater portion of the agricultural commodities are stored in *khattis*, an indigenous arrangement for storing grains in pits in the ground, the base and walls of the pit are covered by *bhusa* (straw) as also its top.

Price Control and Rationing

The Second World War saw the increase in prices of all commodities, and in order to arrest their further rise, and to give relief to the consumers, chiefly residing in the urban areas, the prices of a large number of commodities were controlled and the supply of many of them to consumers was rationed. The more important commodities were food-grains, cloth, matches, drugs and petrol. Dealers in these commodities had to take licences from government officers. Various schemes for the rationing of food-grains chiefly wheat, and its products, gram, rice, sugar and kerosene oil have however persisted ever since, with varying spheres of applicability, and at present there are 1,215 fair-price shops in the district. Of these 85 are located in the urban centres and the rest operate in the rural areas. Wheat, sugar and rice are sold from these shops. Kerosene oil is distributed by 16 wholesale dealers to 941 retail shops for sale. Coal is made available in 72 depots in the district.

Fairs

There are a large number of fairs, held in the district, but few are of any commercial importance. The majority are mere gatherings of people around some temple or shrine to celebrate some festival of a purely religious character. However in a number of the fairs, traders sell cloth, toys, footwear, utensils, sweetmeats and cattle.

The largest of these fairs known as Etawah cattle fair and exhibition takes place in Etawah city in the month of November every year. Handloom cloth, ghi, utensils, plastic goods, sweetmeats, fruits and toys of clay are sold in the fair besides several thousands heads of cattle. The Dasahra fair is held in the month of October and the Muharram is held subject to the visibility of moon. More than 10,000 persons assemble in each of these fairs.

Weights and Measures

The weights employed in the past were the *man* (maund) of 40 seers, the half maund (*adhman*), the *dahsera* or *adhan* of ten seers, the *arhaiya* of two and half seers, and the seer of 16 *chataks* or 80 tolas. The most popular subdivisions of the seer were the *adhsera* (half-seer), *paua* (quarter-seer), and *adhpaau* (one-eighth of a seer). The pakka seer was used for articles other than ghi and cotton in many markets. The *panseri* (five seers) weighed 400 tolas in government weight, while it weighed 480 tolas in Lakhna, Aheripur, and Paraoh, 500 tolas in Etawah, 510 tolas in Harchandpur, 520 tolas in Auraiya, Muradpur and Baburpur, 532 tolas in

Bharthana, and 535 totals in Barhadana, Nagaria, and some other markets. The *panseri* was also known as *dhara*, and the difference in weight between market and standard weights was only observable in the case of *dhara* and *arhaiya*.

Gold and silver were sold by *rattis*, *mashas* and *tolas*. Eight rice grains made one *ratti*, 8 *rattis* made one *masha*, and 12 *mashas* made one *tola*, which was 3 *rattis* less than the government rupee in 1911. The linear measure was the yard of three feet. The *pakka bigha*, was equivalent to 2,756.25 square yards or 2 *roods*, 11 *poles*, and 24 *yards*. One acre was equivalent to one *pakka bigha*, 15 *biswas*, 2 *bis-wansis* and eight *kachwansis*. The *kutchha bigha* varied from village to village and with every class of land, but the system appeared to be dying out in the second decade of this century.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced in the district with effect from October 1, 1960. For the proper enforcement of the new system, the U. P. Government established an office under the district supply officer, Etawah, who is also known as the assistant controller of weights and measures. He is assisted by a senior inspector, an inspector and five others.

Each trader in the district has to submit his weights and measures for periodical inspection, and every such unit is stamped after being found accurate. Camps are also held in the wholesale markets and the traders are able to buy accurate weights and measures. Once in a year publicity week is organised in the major markets of the district where new measures are publicised through films, placards, hoardings and pamphlets. Traders are advised to seek the co-operation and guidance of the officials of the department of weights and measures. Those who refuse to adopt the new weights and measures are brought to book and punished.

The following statement shows the number of persons punished and fines realised from them in the last three years :

Year	No. of cases detected	No. of cases compounded	Value of fines realised by courts (in Rs)	Compounding fee realised (in Rs)
1972-73	399	261	860	10,266
1973-74	509	362	4,190	13,531
1974-75	507	316	5,655	13,810

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

TRADE ROUTES AND HIGHWAYS

Old Time Trade Routes and Highways

The old imperial highway existing from the times of *Mauriyas* traverses the district connecting the trade routes of Punjab, Delhi, Agra in the north-west with Allahabad and Bengal. It enters the district from Mainpuri district and passing through Etawah and Auraiya goes to Fatehpur and Allahabad district. Before the construction of railways in the district in 1862, it was the main line of communication. The portion between Agra and Fatehpur came to be known as Mughul Road. It meets the Grand Trunk Road of Sher Shah Suri at Fatehpur. It was the practice of the Hindu kings in ancient times to provide wells and avenues as well as roofed shelters on the main roads. This road was well maintained having milestones, wells and serais and long avenues of fairly well-preserved trees. Another important road which traversed the district was Fatehgarh-Gwalior Road. These roads were of great utility in those days. During the reign of Akbar the main roads in the district were the same as they are at present except that they were unmetalled and there were ferries on the rivers instead of bridges existing at present. During the rainy season they were generally difficult to negotiate. Some improvements were effected during the Rohilla rule. Some more places were connected by roads. After the cession of the district to the East India Company in 1801, an effort was made to hold the land-owners responsible for the upkeep of the roads passing through their estates, but it did no good. Then the roads were sought to be improved by an imposition of a road cess and the formation of a road and ferry fund committee to administer the proceeds. Till 1857, all the land routes were treated as local and no metalled road had been in existence. After 1857, a network of roads running in every direction was contemplated by the authorities. In 1876, the metalled roads consisted of Etawah-Mainpuri road, Etawah-Gwalior road and Etawah-Farrukhabad road. Other roads were Phaphund railway station to Bela, Usrahar to Sandaus, Bidhuna to Achhalda, Etawah to Kalpi, Etawah to Jaswantnagar besides certain third class and village roads. Many more were added in following three decades but even in 1908 the majority of the roads were poor, many of them being impossible to travel upon during several months of the year. Many rivers flowing through the district presented a great obstacle in the construction of roads. The roads approaching the ferries passed over expanses of drifting sand skirting the river, etc.

The following statement gives the length of each metalled road existing in the district in 1908 :

Roads	Length (in km.)
Etawah-Gwalior	58.7
Etawah-Kalpi	93.3
Etawah-Mainpuri	22.9
Dibiyapur-Phaphund	10.5
Jaswanthnagar-Kachauraghat	■ ■
Allahabad-Bidhuna	16.2
Jaswanthnagar-Station road	2.0
Total	211.9

In addition there were 666.6 km. of unmetalled roads in the district. There was very little development of roads in the first half of the twentieth century. However, planned development of means of communications and the construction of new roads was undertaken after 1947 particularly by the public works department. In 1947, the total length of metalled roads in the district was 286.46 km. which increased to 434.5 km. in 1963. In March 1975, the total length of the metalled roads was 553 km. which is almost the double of total length of such roads in 1947.

Highway	Length in district (in km.)
Agra-Etawah-Kanpur	90.00
Bareilly-Etawah	30.80
Dibiyapur-Bela	27.21
Dibiyapur-Auraiya	20.11
Etawah-Gwalior	12.50
Auraiya-Shergarh	5.06

The public works department also maintains major local roads majority of which are metalled. The following statement gives the length of each in the district :

Road	Length (in km.)
Bidhuna-Kishni	33.23
Bharthana-Bidhuna	30.00
Etawah-Mainpuri	23.00
Bakewar-Lakhna-Sandaus	21.20
Bharthana-Asrar or Usrahar	20.00
Wah-Udi	18.53
Bidhuna-Bareilly	15.80
Achhalda-Bidhuna	16.20
Phaphund-Achhalda	13.00
Bakewar-Bharthana	11.00
Etawah-Bharthana	8.00
Muradganj-Phaphund	6.80
Airwa Katra-Kudar Kot	5.00
Bhikhepur-Juhikha	4.50
Muradganj road	4.20

There is also a Shramdan road, partly metalled connecting Baburpur to Phaphund running about 16.5 km. in the district. There are also a few small feeder roads in the district.

The Zila Parishad, Etawah, maintains 47 roads in the district, of which 22 are metalled. The total length of the unmetalled roads which connect various villages is 325.7 km. The following statement gives the length of each of the metalled roads :

Road	Length (in km.)
Mahewa Aheripur Niwadi	12.00
Chimara Karribina	12.00
Phaphund-Auralya	9.65
Dibiyapur-Phaphund	9.45
Jaswantnagar-Kachaura	8.37
Ruru Ganj-Kudar Kot	8.00
Muradganj-Ayana Bijhalpur	7.50
Jaswantnagar-Chimara	7.16
Ekdil	3.50
Manikpur	2.13
Sarai Bhopat-Pratabner	2.11
Pachhimgaon	1.61
Etawah-Bhadamai	1.61
Ajital	1.60
Bela Bazar	1.11
Badhpura	1.07
Malhajini	0.90
Garhaita	0.90
Jugramau	0.87
Hainvra	0.80
Phaphund-Kanchausi	0.44
Kaliwahan	0.30

The municipal board, Etawah maintains 64.77 km. of roads within its limits, of these about 63 km. of roads are metalled.

In the forest tracts many serviceable roads have been constructed by the forest department totalling 233.76 km. in the district under the jurisdiction of the forest department. They are primarily intended to facilitate the export of forest produce, but at the same time, they constitute an important addition to means of communication in the forests where roads are few.

Modes of Conveyance

From the earliest times till the coming of the railways, the usual means of transport and travel were palanquins, horses, camels, and vehicles drawn by bullocks, buffaloes, horses and camels. The bulk of the heavy goods was moved by means of

pack animals but valuable goods were usually carried in carts and carriages. Horses and ponies were very rarely used for draught purposes during the Mughal period and the familiar conveyances of later days, the *ekka* and *gari* or *bughee* appear to have been developed since Akbar's time; the former from ancient Indian and the latter from European models. People in the villages depended largely on the bullock cart and on vehicles drawn by horses and camels. Camel carts (which have disappeared from the road now) were a common sight in olden days. With the construction and improvement of metalled roads speedy mechanised transport which has the added advantage of being able to ply in almost any kind of weather, also made its appearance and today motor cars, motor-cycles, other motor vehicles, cycle-rickshaws and bicycles are a common sight in the city and its outskirts. As an economical and convenient means of transport, the bicycle is popular both in the rural and urban areas of the district. Cycle-rickshaws are a recent addition to the modes of public conveyance and are so popular that to a great extent they have driven *ekkas* and *tongas* off the roads. However, carts driven by bullocks and buffaloes are even today the main conveyance in the rural areas of the district.

In the urban areas the cycle-rickshaw is popular means of conveyance in the district. In 1974-75, as many as 1,028 rickshaws were registered in the Etawah municipal board. Generally the rickshaw-pullers do not own the rickshaws but take them on hire.

Vehicular Traffic

Motor trucks and buses started operating in the district since the thirties. However, there were only a few motor vehicles in the district before 1947. In the following years as the prices of buses and trucks declined due to termination of Second World War (1939-45) and military vehicles were available in large numbers, motor vehicles began to be used on the roads in larger numbers.

The following statement gives the number of registered vehicles on road as on March 31, 1977 :

Kind of vehicle	Number
Motor cycles	416
Motor cars	64
Buses	25
Public carrier (trucks)	38
Private carrier (trucks)	4
Taxis	49
Tractors	510
Others	144

Bus Service—Road transport was nationalised on certain routes in the State in 1947 to provide facilities for travelling public such as stoppages at certain definite wayside halts on prescribed routes, punctuality in the arrival and departure of vehicles, fixed rates of fares and freights, avoidance of overcrowding in buses, etc. In 1950, a sub-depot was set up at Etawah with a fleet of 20 vehicles which ran on Etawah to Kanpur and Farrukhabad routes.

The U. P. Government Roadways was constituted into the U. P. State Road Transport Corporation in 1972. The number of routes and buses plying from Etawah sub-depot has increased. The following statement gives the name of routes in 1973-74 on which the buses of the U. P. Road Transport Corporation plied, Etawah bus station being the operating station :

Routes	Trips
Etawah—Allahabad	2
Etawah—Fatehpur	2
Etawah—Ghatampur	13
Etawah—Auraiya	36
Etawah—Kanpur	15
Etawah—Farrukhabad	28
Etawah—Kannauj	4
Etawah—Mainpuri	8
Etawah—Agra	12
Etawah—Mathura	6
Etawah—Lucknow	1
Etawah—Krai	4
Etawah—Kasganj	6
Etawah—Meerut	2
Etawah—Hardwar	2
Etawah—Bareilly	1
Etawah—Fatehpur Sikri	6

There are 17 routes on which 53 buses run daily from Etawah. The district is linked with all the adjoining districts of Kanpur, Jalaun, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri and Agra through these buses. Buses can also be reserved for sight-seeing, marriage parties and other types of journeys.

Railways

The railway line was opened for traffic in 1862. The East India Railway traversed the whole length of the district from north-west to south-east. In November, 1951 the railways were regrouped and devided in zones. Etawah now lies on the Northern railways with head quarters at New Delhi.

The Delhi-Howrah main line of the Northern Railways traversing via Tundla and Shikohabad enters the district near Balarai railway station and after traversing 35 km. in the east reaches Etawah railway station. The railway covers a total length of 90 km. in the district.

Ferries— In 1974, there were 36 ferries in the district of which 33 were maintained by the Zila Parishad and 3 by the public works department on the rivers Yamuna, Chambal, Arind (Rind), Seugar and Sindh.

Travel Facilities

According to Asokan edicts there were rest houses and wells on the high roads. The Mauryas had a separate department to look after roads and transport and provided a number of conveniences to travellers. Sher Shah Suri and the Mughul emperors (particularly Jahangir) took great interest in providing amenities for travellers like the planting of roadside trees, building of serais and wells along the sides of the main highways.

Due to the existence of big serais on the old imperial road in the district certain places have derived their names which are associated with serais such as Sarai Ajitmal, Sarai Bhopat, Sarai Ekdil, Sarai Baburpur, etc. Other important old serais were at Etawah. Phaphund, Auraiya, Sarai Khati, Sarai Nawar and Sarai Shishgram.

Passengers including tourists can reach the district by rail, buses and taxis. Boarding and lodging are available in all the urban centres, notably Etawah, Bharthana, Jaswantnagar, Auraiya, Dibiyapur, Bidhuna and Achhalda.

The town of Etawah is centrally located having road links with all the adjoining districts viz., Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Mainpuri and Jalaun and other districts of the State such as Allahabad, Fatehpur, Mathura, Agra, Lucknow, Meerut, Hardwar and Gwalior and Bhind district of Madhya Pradesh.

The inspection houses, rest houses and dak-bungalows in the district are maintained by different departments of the government and are chiefly for the use of their own officers, but officers of other departments members of the public and tourist are also given accommodation, if available, on payment. A list of inspection houses, rest-houses and dak-bungalows is given in Table I (a) at the end of the chapter.

The hotels at Etawah, Auraiya, Bharthana and Bidhuna provide accommodation and board. There are a few hotels at Etawah mostly within a radius of two kilometres from the district headquarters. Besides, there are a number of restaurants which provide eatables and light drinks.

There are a number of dharmshalas at Etawah, Auraiya, Bharthana and Bidhuna and certain other places in the district. They are privately managed and they charge a nominal rent for providing accommodation. The visitor has to make his own arrangements for board. A list of dharmshalas is given in Table I (b) at the end of the chapter.

POST—OFFICES

When the British occupied the district there was a postal service from Jhansi to Kanpur which passed through Etawah. After the freedom struggle of 1857 the work of carrying and distributing the mails was entrusted to the police and for that purpose offices were opened at the tahsils and principal *thanas* (police station). The system proved unsatisfactory, and in 1865 a new scheme was introduced whereby the police were relieved of postal duties and the district dak service started with a regular staff. The whole district was divided into a number of circles, with a post-office in each, the police stations being generally selected for the purpose of administrative conveniences, and the mails were carried by runners. There were imperial dak lines from Etawah to the branch lines and district dak runners were employed to deliver the despatches. With the introduction of the railways in 1862 the dak began to be carried by trains, the runners being employed in the interior of the district.

In 1870-71, about 159,741 deliveries were made by the department and an amount of Rs 22,315 was earned. Further improvements were made with a view to ensure the regular delivery of letters in the villages and the system remained in force till 1876. In 1876-77, for postal purposes, Avadh was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces and its administration was taken over by the Imperial Government (Government of India). The district dak, was not however, altogether replaced, only important offices were taken over by the Imperial Government. There were 11 post-offices. The district dak offices were functioning at Aheripur, Airwa, Bela, Barhpura, Baralokpur, Chakarnagar, Kudar Kot, Usrahai, Rahin and Sahail. By 1908, all the post-offices were placed under the control of the Central Government.

The Post and Telegraph department, a Central Government establishment is presided over by a director general, under whom are the post-masters general of the States. The district is in the administrative jurisdiction of the superintendent of post-offices, Etawah postal division, with headquarters at Etawah. He works under the administrative control of the post-master general of Uttar Pradesh at Lucknow.

The development and extension of roads and consequent increase in vehicular traffic and growth of population have led to the opening of more and more post-offices in the district. In 1908, there were 36 post offices in the district. The number rose to 102 in 1961 and to 254 in 1975.

Table I (a) Reference Page No 137
Inspection Houses, Dak Bungalows, etc.

Village/Town	Name	Management
Tahsil Auraiya		
Ajltmal	P. W. D. Inspection House	Public Works Department
Atsu	Atsu Dak Bungalow	Public Works Department
Chaparh	Chaparh Dak Bungalow	Public Works Department
Dibiyapur	Dak Bungalow	Canal Department
Dibiyapur	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Panhar	Canal Dak Bungalow	Canal Department
Phaphund	Canal Dak Bungalow	Canal Department
Mirzapur	Canal Dak Bungalow	Canal Department
Takpura Kothi	Canal Dak Bungalow	Public Works Department
Tahsil Bharthana		
Bharthana	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Bharthia	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Chakarnagar	Forest Inspection House	Forest Department
Jainalpur	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Lakhna	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Mahewa	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Sahson	Forest Inspection House	Forest Department
Samhon	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Samthar	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Umar sanda	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Tahsil Bidhuna		
Achhalda Town Area	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Bidhuna Town Area	P. W. D. Dak Bungalow	Public Works Department
Hardu	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Kudar Kot	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
(Meena Kothi)		
Samaian	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Tahsil Etawah		
Etawah town	P. W. D. Inspection House	Public Works Department
Etawah town	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Etawah town	Forest Inspection House	Forest Department
Etawah town	Zilla Parishad Inspection House	Zilla Parishad
Bagrehar	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Jaswantnagar	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Kakarpur	Canal Inspection House	Canal Department
Hawash	P. W. D. Inspection House	Canal Department
Udi	Canal Inspection House	Public Works Department

Table I (B)

Reference Page No. 137

Village/Towns	Name	Facilities available	Management
Tahsil Auraiya			
Gurhai Mohalla	Old Dharamshala	Lodging only	Private
Gurhai Mohalla	New Dharamshala	Lodging only	Private
Badanpur	New Dharamshala	Lodging only	Private
Humeganj	Purwar Dharamshala	Lodging only	Private
Phaphund town	Phapund Dharamshala	Lodging only	Private
Saleshwar	New Dharamshala	Lodging only	Private
Dibiyapur	Old Dharamshala	Lodging only	Private
Tahsil Bharthana			
Ahirpur	Maheshwari Dharamshala	Lodging only	Private
Bakewar Chauraha	Arya Samaj Dharamshala	Lodging only	Private
Azad Road	Seth Prabhu Dayal Dharamshala		Private
Azad Road	Purwal Dharamshala		Private
Azad Road	Dan Sahai Dharamshala		Private
Gandhi Nagar	Sonar Dharamshala		Private
Babuganj	Shri Sita Ram Dharamshala		Private
Motiganj	Maheshwari Dharamshala		Private
Sindhi Colony	Sindhi Dharamshala		Private
Station Road	Paliwal Dharamshala		Private
Lakhana Town Area	Gajadhar Dharamshala		Private
Subzi Mandi	Satti Durga Dharamshala		Private
Tahsil Bidhuna			
Achhalda Town	Achhalda Dharamshala	Lodging Food and refreshment	Private
Area Bus stop			
Noble Ganj	Noble Ganj Dharamshala	Lodging	Private
(T.A. Achhalda)			
"	"	Lodging	Private
Airwa Katra	Airwa Katra Dharamshala	Lodging	Private
Bela	Bela Dharamshala	Lodging	Private
Bidhuna Town Area	Dharmshala	Lodging	Private
Pala Railway Station	Dharmshala	Lodging	Private
Puswa Dan Shah,	Dharamshala	Lodging	Private
Bela Auraiya Road			
Tahsil Etawah			
Etawah City Station	Kishen Hotel	X Food and refreshment	Private
Etawah City Station	Gilaja Hotel	X "	Private
Aurangabad	Sher-e-Punjab Hotel	X "	Private
Pakki Sarai	Nav Prabhat Hotel	X "	Private
City	Swatantra Bhojnalaya	X "	Private

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATION

In 1961, the population of the district numbered 11,82,202 of which 3,85,021 were workers. A study of the occupation structure of the working population reveals that 86,272 persons were engaged in miscellaneous occupations. The break-up according to the census report of 1961 was as follows :

Occupation	Number
Industry	20,715
Unspecified services	15,642
Trade and commerce	15,523
Public services	6,777
Personal services	6,058
Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities	4,476
Transport, storage and communications	3,148
Educational and scientific services	3,140
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	2,893
Construction	2,349
Medical and health services	2,156
Recreation services	1,150
Business services	881
Legal services	724
Religious and welfare services	580
Community services, trade and labour association	56
Mining and quarrying	4

In 1971, the population of the district rose to 14,47,702 and the workers numbered 3,95,253. Classification under various categories of economic activities differed from the previous arrangements resulting in a lower enumeration of miscellaneous workers whose number was recorded as 74,866. Further details of workers engaged in miscellaneous occupations can be obtained from the books of census of 1971 :

Public Services

With the growing responsibility of the government towards planned economic and social development of the country, employment opportunities under the Central and State Governments at different levels have increased considerably. Besides this, the activities in the public sector corporations and local bodies have also assumed vast dimensions. An idea of this may be had from the following statement :

Type of establishment	No. of reporting establishments		No. of employees	
	1973	1974	1973	1974
Central Government	—	1	—	1,068
State Government	75	76	12,312	12,650
Quasi-government (Central)	11	18	384	359
Quasi-government (state)	4	4	2,517	2,651
Local bodies	20	20	1,475	1,551

Persons in the above services fall under the category of fixed income earners who are hard-hit by the ever increasing cost of living. However, comparative position of Central Government employees is much better than those under the employment of the State Government or the local bodies, if fringe benefits are taken into account. Dearness allowance is paid to all classes of employees at rates varying in accordance with their salaries. Other benefits like provident fund, free medical treatment etc., are available to government servants as well as employees of the local bodies, while pension facilities are available to Government servants only. Leave rules have been revised by the government to provide more relief to temporary employees. Other benefits include grant of advances for purchase of conveyances and construction and repair of houses. Besides, either residential accommodation at moderate rent is made available in government colonies or suitable house-rent allowance is paid in lieu thereof. The benefit of non-practising allowance is given to medical staff holding posts prohibiting private practice. The employees are free to form service associations or unions established under the Societies Registration Act XVI of 1960. for their welfare and for, protection and settlement of their service conditions. The state employees of the district have joined the State Employees' Joint Council or the Ministerial Employees' Association which is affiliated to its parent body at the State level. The employees of the local bodies have become members of the Local Authorities Employees' Associations and the employees of the State Road Transport Corporation are members of the Employees' Road Transport Corporation Joint Council. These are affiliated to the apex organisations at the State level.

EARNED PROFESSIONS

Education

In ancient times, education was considered to be the exclusive concern of religious teachers and institutions, such as the *pathshalas* and *maktabs* were run mostly by the Brahmanas and Maulvis. In those days, teaching was an act of philanthropy and consequently no regular fee was charged from the pupil. The modern system of education have gradually replaced the traditional class of village teachers by a professional class of school and college teachers. Teaching is still regarded as a noble profession. Vast avenues of employment have opened to the experienced teachers and, since 1974, they are paid better than other categories of employees. In 1961, the district had 3,186 teachers including 248 women. In 1971, their number increased to 6,463 including 971 women. The following statement shows the numbers of the primary and secondary school teachers employed by different agencies in 1971-72 :

Type of schools	No. of schools		No. of teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	Total
Higher secondary schools	18	7	1,421	210	1,631
Senior Basic schools	160	58	867	262	1,129
Junior Basic schools	805	160	3,193	486	3,679
Pre-junior schools	—	3	11	13	24

Since 1954 the triple benefit scheme has been in force in the State-aided institutions run by local bodies. This scheme provides facilities of contributory provident fund, compulsory life insurance and pension to teachers. Payment of salaries to the teachers of those institutions which are on the grants-in-aid list of the State Government are made through cheques signed by the manager of the institutions concerned and a nominee of the district inspector of schools, usually the associate inspector of schools. The teachers serving in the government institutions are entitled to all the benefits available to other State Government employees.

Teachers' wards are entitled to get free tuition upto intermediate classes. Needy and disabled teachers can get financial assistance from the National Foundation for Teachers' welfare Fund and those suffering from tuberculosis can get admission to the Bhowali Sanatorium where certain seats are reserved for them. Principals, head-masters or head-mistresses of government higher secondary schools and government normal schools and lady teachers employed in primary schools in rural areas are entitled to get residential quarters. The teachers of the district have organised themselves into various associations like Madhyamik Shikshak Sangh constituted by teachers of the higher secondary schools of privately managed institutions and the Prathamik Shikshak Sangh formed by the teachers of the

primary and junior high schools of the district. These associations are affiliated to their parent bodies at the State level. The main aims of these associations are to protect and promote the service interests of their members.

Medicine

Before the advent of the British rule, Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine were practised by the *vaids* and *hakims* in the district. During the British rule the allopathic system of medicine was introduced and dispensaries were opened with the result that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems began to lose ground. In due course, the homoeopathic system also entered the field providing relief particularly to poor people.

In 1961, there were 434 medical practioners of all systems of medicine and 400 nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians in the district. In 1975, the various hospitals and dispensaries had 60 doctors and 273 compounders, nurses and other staff.

A branch of the Indian Medical Association has been established in the district. The main aims of the association are to advance medical and allied services in all the different branches of medical and public health to promote medical education and to maintain the efficiency and dignity of the medical profession. It has 16 members on roll in 1975.

Law

The profession attracts fresh law graduates and a few retired persons possessing a degree in law. In 1961, there were about 239 practising lawyers in the district. They had one or more *moharrirs* (clerks) depending on the size of their clientele. The State Government appoints district government counsels for criminal, civil and revenue work from among eligible legal practioners to represent, the government in district courts. To lighten their load of work some lawyers are appointed as panel lawyers and special counsels. To conduct cases in lower criminal courts, the government appoints public prosecutors and assistant public prosecutors. The mode and source of their recruitment has been varying from time to time and is determined by the government.

With the influx of new entrants legal profession has become more competitive though not less remunerative, and some mal-practices has crept in. Still it retains its high position in the society. Lawyers lead in almost all spheres of public activity, particularly those connected with social service and politics. Majority of the lawyers practise at the district headquarters as most of the cases lie in courts located there. However, a few also practise at tahsil headquarters where subordinate courts are established.

The legal practitioners of the district have formed the Civil Bar Association, District Bar Association and Peoples Bar Association. In 1975, the three Associations had in all 195 members. The main objects of the associations are to create a feeling

of brotherhood among the members, to maintain harmonious relations between the bench and the bar, to safeguard civil liberties of citizens and the interests of the legal profession and to offer suggestions for improvement in the administration of justice.

In 1975, there were four judges, one civil judge and three munsif magistrates. The pleaders numbered 360 including one lady advocate.

Engineering

Engineering services in the district are represented mainly in four branches, the building and roads, the irrigation, the local self-government engineering and the hydel. They have separate divisions of survey, designs and construction. In 1974-75 there were four executive engineers, 12 assistant engineers and 77 junior engineers in the public works department; the irrigation department had two executive engineers, 12 assistant engineers and 42 junior engineers besides other mechanical staff; the Hydel department had only one executive engineer and four assistant engineers. The local self-government engineering department had one executive engineer and two assistant engineers. In 1975 the Zila Parishad had one civil engineer and four junior engineers. A number of overseers now called junior engineers, linemen and draughtmen are also employed in these branches. Several industrial establishments of the district have on their pay roll engineers and diploma holders. Besides these, there are some engineers, architects and surveyors who work privately.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Domestic Servants

Domestic servants constitute a fair proportion of the population of the district. They are not necessarily unskilled workers but get lower wages as compared to other class of labourers. They render whole-time as well as limited or part-time services in houses. With the increasing cost of living, only rich people employ full-time domestic servants. Generally people engage part-time domestic servants. Usually these persons are paid their remuneration in cash but occasionally receive meals, garments and other amenities alongwith the cash. Generally they live in slums or in out-houses provided by their masters. They have no security of jobs and they themselves often change masters. In 1961 there were 1,262 house-keepers, cooks, maid servants and related workers of whom 21 were house keepers, matrons, stewards, 424 cooks and cook-bearers, 812 butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other servants, and 5 *ayas* and nursemaids. The number of cleaners, sweepers and watermen was 2,763.

Barbers

In the past barbers or *nais* and *hajjams* used to visit families at regular intervals for rendering services but with the advance of the time they have opened shops for the purpose and no longer move from house to house. Most of the hair cutting shops are in the urban areas. They are usually manned by more than one person, the owners generally employing paid workers. Some barbers attend their customers on road side pavements and save

expenditure on establishment. The barbers still play a significant role in the life of the district, particularly in villages, as they have to perform traditional duties in rituals and sacraments like naming, *mundan*, marriages and deaths etc., when they are assisted by their women-folk as well. Formerly they played an important role in negotiating marriages but now the parents or the concerned parties themselves settle the marriages. According to the census of 1961, the number of barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers was 2,170 of whom 584 worked in the urban areas, although the urban population is not more than one length of the district population.

Washermen

The washermen still go from house to house to collect dirty clothes for washing specially in villages. In cities they go only to permanent customers' houses. However, most of the people are taking to washing at home for reasons of economy as well as due to large use of synthetic fabrics which are easily washable at home and are crease resistant. Besides, they dry up quickly and are ready for use again in no time. The laundries and dry cleaning units are mainly located in the urban areas and are growing popular because they are prompt and regular in delivery of clothes. Conditions in the villages, however, have not undergone any substantial change. In 1961, there were 2,139 washermen including dry cleaners, launderers and pressers of whom only 605 worked in the urban areas.

Tailors

In urban areas tailoring is considered to be an art and needs specialised training. Big tailors use the scissors themselves but employ a number of workers on daily or monthly wages for stitching and sundry jobs. In the rural areas the entire work including work-cutting and stitching is done by a single individual. *Kurtas*, shirts and pyjamas continue to be the chief items of tailored dress in rural areas where the women-folk hardly find time to sew their own or children's garments at home. In 1961, there were 2,280 tailors, dress makers and garment makers of whom 737 lived in the urban areas.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Among those pursuing certain other occupations in the district in 1961 there were 2,043 spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers ; 2,540 hawkers, peddlars and street vendors ; 818 basket weavers and related workers ; 1,534 brick layers, plasterers and masons ; 441 crushers, pressers and related workers ; 561 mechanics, repairmen ; 2,612 potters and related clay formers ; 1,028 bakers, confectioners, candy and sweetmeat makers ; 3,434 salesmen and shop assistants ; 35 fishermen and related workers ; 8 *khandsari*, sugar and *gur* makers ; 3 log-fellers and wood-cutters ; 2,280 tailors and garment makers ; 920 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths ; 4 jewellery engravers ; 21 plumbers and pipe fitters, 15 tobacco preparers and product makers, 1,262 house keepers, cooks and maid servants ; 4 cheroot, cigar and bidi

makers ; 27 photographers and related camera operators ; 987 furnacemen, kilnmen and overmen; 798 shoe-makers and shoe-repairers; 154 dancers and related workers; 548 musician and related workers ; 351 gardeners (*malis*) . 1,475 drivers for road transport 1,249 drawers and weavers ; 4 hunters and related workers ; 99 precision instrument-makers, watch and clock makers and repairmen ; 219 sawyers and wood working machinists ; 12 carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers and related workers ; 7 stone cutters, stone carvers and stone dressers.



CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Workers And Non-workers

In 1961 the ratio of workers and non-workers to the total population in the district were 32.6 per cent and 67.4 per cent, the corresponding ratios for the State being 39.1 and 60.9 respectively. Of the total workers in the district cultivators and agricultural labourers comprised 77.6 per cent. Next come 'other services' claiming 10.4 per cent followed by household industry and other manufacturing concerns with 6.4 per cent and trade and commerce 4 per cent. In other categories the percentage was very small. The extent of female participation in work was 4.9 per cent against 6.7 per cent of the State. The corresponding percentage in agricultural activities was higher than in non-agricultural activities accounting for 9.9 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively.

The total rural population 10,74,931 of the district in 1961 comprised 32.8 per cent workers and remaining 67.2 per cent non-workers. The corresponding percentages for the urban area were 30.4 and 69.6 respectively. Thus the proportion of workers was lower in towns than in villages. Of the total 3,52,362 workers, in rural area in 1961 cultivators and agricultural labourers were 84.4 per cent and workers engaged in non-agricultural activities were 15.6 per cent only. As usual there was preponderance of non-agricultural workers in the urban area, the percentage being 95.3.

The comparative data of 1961 and 1971 are as follows:

Year	Total population	Total workers	Percentage of workers to total population			
			Agricultural workers	Non-agricultural workers	Total workers District	U.P.
1961	11,82,202	3,85,021	25.3	7.3	32.6	39.1
1971	14,47,702	3,95,253	22.2	5.1	27.3	30.9

The statement apparently indicates an alarming decrease in the working population indicating unemployment even amongst the already employed persons of 1961. This anomaly has cropped up due to the change in the definition of worker in 1971. The definition of worker adopted in 1961 Census allowed many persons to be included in the category of workers. In 1961 as little as one hour's work in a day entitled a person to be treated as worker. Accordingly a woman, whose time basically utilised in household duties,

was defined a worker even if she took food on the field, tended the cattle or did some such other work. In the census of 1971 a man or woman who was engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household, whether such a person helped in the family's economic activities as a part time worker or not, was not treated as worker and was put in the category of non-worker. This should explain the appalling decrease in the number of total workers in 1971 in spite of increase in population by about 22.5 per cent from 1961.

In 1971 Census, workers have been classified into nine major categories, the basis of the classification being those economic activities which were similar in respect of process, raw material and products. The details of the nine categories of workers, in 1971 are as follows :

Number and name	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to Total workers	Percentage to Total population
I Cultivators	2,68,469	2,255	2,68,724	68.0	18.0
II Agricultural labourer	48,748	2,924	51,672	13.1	3.6
III Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchard and allied activities	2,032	54	2,086	00.5	00.1
IV Mining and quarrying	30	—	30	00.0	00.0
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :					
(a) Household industry	9,143	916	10,059	2.6	0.7
(b) Other than household industry	9,484	480	9,964	2.5	0.7
VI Construction	2,446	■	2,451	0.6	0.2
VII Trade and commerce	16,114	211	16,325	4.1	1.1
VIII Transport, storage and communication	4,083	17	4,100	1.0	0.1
IX Other services	27,601	2,241	29,842	7.6	2.0
Total workers	3,86,150	9,103	3,95,253	100.0	27.3
Non-workers	4,06,601	6,45,848	10,52,449	—	72.7
Total population	7,92,751	6,54,951	14,47,702	—	100.0

As will be observed from above, all the non-workers have been grouped together in one single class though they have been classified in the census as follows :

- (a) Full-time students
- (b) Those attending to household duties
- (c) Dependants and infants
- (d) Retired persons and rentiers
- (e) Persons of independent means
- (f) Beggars and vagrants
- (g) Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions
- (h) Others

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES AND WAGES

Prices

No record of prices can be traced in the district before 1840, but it is probable that they did not differ greatly from those obtaining in the neighbouring districts of Agra and Kanpur, in which between 1830 and 1837 wheat sold at an average rate of 27.5 and 24.5 seers per rupee. From 1839 to 1850 in Etawah and Auraiya markets prices ruled extremely low, wheat selling on an average at 32.0 seers, gram at 45.75 seers and jowar at 66 seers for a rupee. After the latter year a sharp rise took place. The average price of wheat during the next decade (1861-70) was 19.95 seers, per rupee representing a rise of 48 per cent over that of the period between 1849 and 1858, the decennial average was, however, effected by the droughts of 1860 and 1869. The prices of produce other than wheat had risen in the same proportion. It was generally estimated that prices in the district were 40 per cent generally higher in 1870 than they were in 1840. The famine of 1878 led to considerable rise in the prices, and it continued for almost a decade. In the last decade of the nineteenth century, prices further rose considerably owing to the scarcity or famine of 1896-97, followed by the drought of 1900, and ruled higher than ever, wheat selling on the average at 14, barley at 18.5 jowar at 18.75 and gram at 18.25 seers for a rupee. About 1910 normal prices for the district were reckoned to be 14 seers per rupee for wheat, 20 seers for gram and 22.5 seers for jowar.

With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, a series of changes in prices including a considerable rise in the cost of food-grains, were witnessed in the succeeding years. In 1916 the price level in the district was higher by 28 per cent, and in 1928 by 54 per cent over the rates prevailing in 1911, which were 11.62 seers per rupee for wheat, 7.75 seers for rice (ordinary), 14.75 seers for gram and 12.50 seers for dal *arhar*.

The world-wide economic depression started in 1930 and continued with greater severity in the years that followed. Consequently from 1930-31, the rates registered a downward trend and the price level in 1934 went down by about 40 per cent and 28 per cent as compared to those of 1928 and 1916 respectively. Prices remained low till the end of the first half of 1936 when they began to be stabilized and became steady in 1937, at a level higher than that of 1936. By 1939 they registered a rise of nearly 19 per cent over those prevalent in 1934.

The annual average prices for certain years during the above period were as follows :

Year	Annual average prices in Seers and kg.							
	Wheat		Gram		Dal Arhar		Rice	
	Srs.	Kg.	Srs.	Kg.	Srs.	Kg.	Srs.	Kg.
1929-30	9.69	9.00	9.31	8.67	6.69	6.23	—	—
1933-34	15.12	14.00	18.49	17.24	12.49	11.64	—	—
1935-36	13.56	12.65	21.04	19.64	10.49	9.78	—	—
1936-37	10.81	10.14	16.69	15.56	10.06	9.38	—	—
1937-38	13.75	12.82	18.00	16.79	8.56	7.98	11.56	10.26

After the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 there was a steep rise in prices, largely due to speculation and profiteering. Other factors like the holding back of stocks in anticipation of further shortages, contributed in no small measure to maintain and even to advance the high level reached in prices. At the beginning of 1940 price control measures which had been put into operation on the outbreak of the war were vigorously enforced by the district authorities. These measures included fixation of prices, as modified from time to time, institution of prosecution to check profiteering and licensing of food-grains dealers. Even then the prices continued to go up and it was experienced that effective control of prices was not possible without control over supplies. Therefore, to ease the situation, a partial rationing scheme was introduced in 1943 for the poorer section of the society and the markets were allowed to function normally. In 1944, the partial rationing scheme was converted into hundred per cent rationing under which all were allowed the facilities of obtaining rationed food-grains at subsidized rates from the government shops without disturbing normal sale of food-grains in the district. By leaving a free market simultaneously the possibility of breakdown in supplies was avoided. The availability of certain food-grains at cheaper rates from the government shops induced the dealers to reduce their own prices and to bring out their hoarded stocks. These measures having failed to ease the market position total rationing was enforced a little later and sale of rationed commodities was totally banned in the open market.

It was expected that with the end of the War and enforcement of price control measures by the government the general food situation would ease, but it did not. In August, 1944 the prices stood higher by 253 per cent than those of 1911 and by about 210 per cent than those of 1939. The average annual rate for certain years from 1935-40 to 1948-49 were as follows :

Year	Rates per rupee					
	Wheat		Gram		Dal Arhar	
	Seers	Kg.	Seers	Kg.	Seers	Kg.
1939-40	11.1	10.4	11.7	10.91	8.7	8.11
1941-42	7.3	6.81	7.6	70.91	6.3	5.88
1943-44	3.5	3.26	5.1	4.75	3.2	2.98
1945-46	2.9	2.71	4.4	4.10	2.9	2.70
1948-49	1.6	1.49	2.6	2.42	2.1	1.95

The period between 1944 and 1952 was that of control and rationing when the prices attained a new height. In 1952 the prices per kg. were Rs 0.44 for wheat, Rs 0.37 for gram and Rs 0.64 for rice. From August 1952, markets were allowed to function normally and restrictions on movements and prices of food-grains were also withdrawn. Food-grains to ration card holders, however, continued to be supplied from ration shops under an informal rationing scheme, in order to arrest any rising trend.

Expectations of an immediate fall in the prices of food-grains and easing of food situation as a result of the relaxation of controls from August did not materialise. On the contrary the prices of nearly all food-grains kept on rising. Towards the end of 1953, prices tended to come down a little. The normal forces of demand and supply once again started to operate. Neither the cultivator was sure of getting a fixed minimum price for his grain nor the trader was assured of his commission on the grains supplied by him. The nervousness of both led to a further decline in prices. As a result the downward trend which had started at the end of 1953 could not be arrested and by 1955 prices fell by about 15 per cent for wheat, 46 per cent for gram and 25 per cent for rice as compared to those prevailing in 1952. This was a countrywide trend, which required to be checked in the interest of the overall economy particularly for the cultivator who needed to be assured of a minimum price, so that he could stick to his land. The government, therefore, took measures in 1953-54 to support the minimum price which started a gradual upward trend as a result thereof. The prices did not stabilize but continued to move upwards. The rates for certain years from 1953 to 1974 are given below:

Year	Rates (Rs per kg.)				
	Wheat	Gram	Rice	Dal	Arhar
1953	0.48	0.40	0.50		0.54
1955	0.35	0.20	0.48		0.31
1960	0.46	0.39	0.34		0.54
1965	0.82	0.71	0.78		1.01
1967	1.33	1.36	1.41		--
1974	1.89	2.24	2.53		3.04

Wages

In 1858 a skilled labourer earned between Rs 0.19 to Rs 0.25 and an ordinary labourer Rs 0.60. The wage level did not record any marked variation in the years that followed and about 1900 skilled labourers of the type of masons, smiths and carpenters were paid a monthly remuneration of Rs 10.00 or over Rs 0.31 per day, while ordinary labourers earned a daily wage of Rs 0.16.

Wage census was first carried out in the State in 1906, according to which wages for skilled and unskilled labour in that year

and in the years of the censuses that followed were as follow:

Year	Wages (in Rs per day)	
	Unskilled labour	Skilled labour
1906	0.12	0.28
1911	0.15	0.30
1918	0.19	0.44
1928	0.28	0.75
1934	0.16	0.53
1939	0.19	0.53
1944	0.58	1.62

After the First World War ■ marked all round rise in wages had occurred as revealed in the wage census of 1928. The year 1930 was one of world-wide economic depression which reflected in the census of 1934, whereafter wages began to rise. The steep rise in 1944 was attributed to the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939. The wages moved for an adjustment but there was no coming down and they continued to move upwards as noticed in the following statement :

Year	Wages (in Rs per day)	
	Unskilled labour	Skilled labour
1955	1.22	2.77
1960	1.70	3.00
1965	2.25	4.50
1970	3.71	6.00
1974	5.67	9.75

In 1974, wages for various agricultural occupations, e.g., weeding, reaping, ploughing, transplantation etc., were about Rs 4.50 per day for eight working hours. The wages normally paid to the different categories of workers in the town of Etawah are shown in the statement below :

Occupation	Unit of quotation	Wages (Rs)
Gardener	Per month	120.00
Chowkidar	Per month	100.00
Wood-cutter	Per 40 kg. of wood turned into fuel	1.00
Herdsman	(a) Per cow per month	7.00
	(b) Per buffalo per month	10.00
Porter	Per 40 kg. of load carried for a km.	0.75
Casual labourer	Per day	6.00
Domestic servant	(a) Per month, without food	100.00
	(b) Per month, with food	50.00
Carpenter	Per day	12.00
Midwife	(a) for ■ boy	15.00
	(b) for a girl	10.00
Barber	(a) Per shave	0.30
	(b) Per hair-cut	1.00
Scavenger	Per month for a house with one latrine for one cleaning per day	3.00
Motor driver	Per month	450.00
Truck driver	Per month	400.00

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment Trends

The statement given below shows that there has been a considerable increase in the number of persons employed in private sector though in the public sector the increase is comparatively less, during the years 1970-74. The data relate only to a few selected establishments which were subjected to enquiry conducted by the employment exchange authorities.

Year	No. of establishment			No. of employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1969-70	127	90	217	3,354	14,853	18,207
1970-71	120	100	220	3,579	14,122	17,701
1971-72	131	106	239	4,034	14,695	18,729
1972-73	157	119	276	4,811	15,788	20,599
1973-74	163	118	281	5,334	15,802	21,136

The number of persons given in the foregoing statement for the last two years, when further divided according to their work were as follows :

Nature of activity	No. of reporting establishment			No. of employees				
				1973			1974	
	1973	1974		Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector
Agriculture, live-stock, hunting and fishing	8	■	—	686	686	—	707	707
Manufacturing	62	61	748	1,186	1,934	933	1,344	2,277
Construction	10	10	85	1,315	1,400	276	1,637	1,913
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	4	4	126	578	702	145	532	677
Trade and commerce	35	35	223	430	653	213	439	652
Transport, storage, and communications	■	■	23	864	887	23	1,955	1,978
Services (public, legal, medical, etc.)	161	158	3,120	10,573	13,693	3,205	10,520	13,725

Employment of Women

The extent of employment of women workers is indicated by the following statement showing their number in the private and public sectors during the year ending December, 1974:

	No. in December, 1974
No. of reporting establishments	281
No. of women employees in public sector	1,118
No. of women employees in private sector	427
Total number of women employees	1,545
Percentage of women employees in private sector to total employees in that sector	9.0
Percentage of women employees in public sector to total employees in that sector	5.9

The proportion of women workers in different spheres in the quarter ending in December, 1974 was as follows :

Sphere	Percentage
Education	61.1
Medical and public health	18.6
Manufacturing	13.4
Construction	00.2
Services	6.7

Employment Trends

Educational standards of men and women who registered for employment during the year ending December, 1973 were as follows :

Educational standard	Men	Women	Total
Post-graduate	120	14	134
Graduate	1,228	53	1,281
Higher secondary & Intermediate (below graduate)	3,006	59	3,465
Matriculate	3,255	103	3,360
Below matriculate	4,181	130	4,311
Illiterate	1,208	203	1,411

During the quarter ending September, 1974, the employment exchange was required to recommend candidates for 1,080 posts, the Central Government needed 7 candidates State Government 24, quasi-government (State) 911, local-bodies 82 and the private sector 55.

The district experienced shortage of stenographers (Hindi and English), qualified nursery teachers, midwives, radio mechanics, instructors, tractor mechanics, hosiery instructor, gardeners, and analyst-chemists. There was a surplus of persons having no previous experience and technical training.

Employment Exchange

The employment exchange at Etawah was established in 1957 to render assistance to the unemployed and the employers of the district in finding suitable jobs and suitable candidates for jobs respectively. A sub-employment exchange was also established in 1972 for recruitment to be made in the U. P. Co-operative Spinning Mill in the mill premises.

The following statement gives an idea of the assistance rendered by the employment exchange during 1969 to 1973:

Year	Vacancies notified by employers	No. of persons registered for employment	No. of 'live register'	No. of persons provided with employment
1969	1,577	9,815	4,178	1,318
1970	3,800	11,890	4,795	2,835
1971	3,456	13,951	6,296	3,141
1972	2,963	15,382	10,446	2,701
1973	2,428	15,954	13,962	2,173

The exchange introduced the employment market information scheme in 1960. Under this scheme an intensive study is carried out to ascertain the number of persons employed, posts fallen vacant and the type of jobs for which qualified candidates are not available, in a quarter in the establishments in the public and some selected private sectors.

The vocational guidance and employment counselling programme is also being carried out by the exchange since 1969. Under this project, material assistance is provided to desirous candidates to enable them to formulate their plans in conformity with their qualifications, aptitude and realities of employment market. In 1974, as many as 329 candidates sought individual guidance and 1,896 persons participated in group discussions.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The subject of national planning and rural development received little attention under the British rule and whatever efforts were made in this direction were merely the outcome of political expediency and confined to activities such as sanitation, expansion of agriculture and providing of irrigational facilities. When the first Congress government came into office in 1937, a scheme for rural development was adopted in certain villages of the district. The scope of the scheme was later expanded and a rural development association was formed at district level. The functions of the association having a non-official chairman and subdivisional magistrate as secretary were more or less advisory in nature. They covered rural hygiene, construction of roads, establishment of libraries, construction of panchayat ghars, holding of night schools for adults, and allied developmental activities. With the Congress government going out of office in 1939 the rural development programme also dwindled. In 1946, the rural development department was merged with the co-operative department, the rural development association was replaced by the district development association with a non-official as chairman and the district co-operative officer as its secretary.

In 1948, the pilot project division of the Community Development Administration was started in the district with headquarters at Mahewa (which shifted to Ajitmal in 1954). Here, the people and the government cooperated with each other in getting their first lessons in mass mobilisation with a view to achieve general uplift-social, cultural, industrial and agricultural. The project extended to Mahewa both in tahsil Bharthana and Ajitmal and Bhagya Nagar blocks in tahsil Auraiya, covering almost one-fourth area of the district.

In the First Five-year Plan (1951-56) the main objective was to raise the standard of living of the people and to make available to them opportunities of wider and more varied life. It was largely a collection of departmental programmes. In the wake of the problems created by partition emphasis was naturally on agriculture, irrigation and transport. Consequently efforts were made for improving agricultural practices and developing the village

community through national extension service schemes and peoples participation in different activities. Earth-work on buildings and village roads, drainage, brick pavement, digging of soakage pits, etc., was done by voluntary labour (*shramdan*). Improved methods of agriculture and use of compost manures were also introduced. Tube-wells and other facilities of irrigation were augmented.

In 1951, the district planning committee having the district magistrate as its chairman and the district planning officer as its secretary, replaced the district development association. It had a number of subcommittees for the preparation and execution of Plan programmes. Its role however, continued to be advisory. The development block was the unit of operation into which the district was divided for the implementation of the Plan programmes of each department.

Mahewa, in tahsil Bharthana, the first community development block of the country, as also described earlier, was opened in September, 1948, followed by Bhagya Nagar on October, 1951.

The scope of the Second Five-year Plan (1956-61) was enlarged to include industrialisation with stress on the development of heavy industries in the public sector. The aim was to increase the national income by 25 per cent and to reduce unemployment. In the field of agriculture, schemes relating to Japanese method of paddy cultivation, U. P. method of wheat cultivation, expansion and training in the use of agricultural implements, chemical and green manures were taken up. The whole district was divided into 15 development blocks for implementation of Plan schemes.

In 1958, the Antarim Zila Parishad which was the precursor of the present Zila Parishad, was formed by amalgamating the district planning committee and the district board. For the co-ordinated execution of the different plan schemes the resources of agriculture, co-operative, animal husbandry, panchayat Raj and some other departments were pooled and put under the control of the district planning officer.

During the Third Plan period (1961-66) a three tier structure of rural self-governing bodies was set-up with effect from December, 1, 1963, to ensure peoples' participation in the successful implementation of the planning and development programmes. Now the village panchayats function at village level, the Kshettra Samitis at block level and the Zila Parishad at district level.

The district has now 14 development blocks as per details given below :

Tahsil	Name of block	Date of inauguration	Stage	No. of Gaon Nyaya Sabha Panchayat		Population (1971)
Bharthana	Takha	April, 1959	Post-Stage II	58	8	73,779
"	Chaker Nagar	August, 1954	"	57	10	54,241
"	Bharthana	October, 1958	"	61	8	82,677
"	Mahewa	September, 1948	"	105	14	1,33,540
Bidhuna	Bidhuna	October, 1957	"	83	10	92,205
"	Achhalda	October, 1958	"	82	10	92,426
"	Aerwa Katra	October, 1960	"	58	6	64,257
"	Sahar	October, 1960	"	75	8	82,210
Etawah	Barhpura	April, 1958	"	64	9	78,383
"	Jaswantpur	April, 1958	"	99	13	1,20,506
"	Barerahar	April, 1959	"	99	13	1,17,278
Auraiya	Ajital	April, 1960	"	88	13	94,118
"	Bhagya Nagar	October, 1951	"	90	13	1,04,078
"	Auraiya	April, 1957	"	111	15	1,14,330

The Third Five-year Plan was conceived as the 'first stage of a decade or more of intensive development leading to a self-reliant and self-generating economy'. It sought to ensure a minimum level of living to every family while narrowing economic and social disparities. Some special programmes, such as improved variety of seeds, particularly those of dwarf variety, intensive method of wheat and paddy cultivation and plant protection measures were taken in hand. The next three years from April, 1966 to March, 1969 did not form part of the next plan. Yearly Plans for these three years were formulated with the following broad objectives :

(i) A growth rate of 5 per cent in the agricultural sector and 8 to 10 per cent in industry

(ii) An annual growth rate of 6.9 per cent in production of food-grains to achieve self-sufficiency

(iii) To maximise employment opportunities with the proposed growth rate

(iv) To redress imbalance arising from a high rate of population growth and inadequate expansion in agricultural production by reducing the fertility rate to 25 per thousand in shortest possible time.

The Fourth Plan (1969-74) defined more precisely the wider and deeper social values as 'the structure of socio-economic relations should be so planned that they result not only in appreciable increases in national income and employment but also, in greater equality in incomes and wealth'. It sought to enlarge the income of the rural population and to achieve self-reliance in agriculture and industry. Consequently new small industrial units in the district were established, besides increased facilities for sanitation, transport and health services with special emphasis on improving the conditions of the backward classes and grant of subsidies to them for starting cottage industries.

Removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance have been defined to be the two basic objectives of the Fifth Five-year Plan; and expansion of employment opportunities has to receive the highest priority.

The Plan programmes of the district are an integral part of the State Plan and they broadly reflect the same priorities and compulsion. Without going into details, it may be observed that the implementation of various development plan schemes has helped in appreciable growth in agricultural production, power generation and consumption, industrial development, irrigation and road transport. The planned efforts have also resulted in raising the standard of living, providing better wages and living conditions all round and helping the general economic growth of the district. People have adopted improved methods of cultivation and the good old wooden ploughs are seldom seen in the district, specially in the areas covered by the Pilot Development project. Young agriculturists coming to markets in the evenings, dressed in pants and bush-shirts present a complete contrast to the old Kisan in loin-cloth and banivan

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The district of Etawah forms the north-western part of the Allahabad Division. The Division consists of the five districts, the other four being Allahabad, Farrukhabad, Kanpur and Fatehpur. The Division has been placed under the charge of a commissioner with headquarters at Allahabad.

Commissioner

The post of commissioner, created in 1929, was then known as commissioner of revenue and circuit. While regional officers of many new departments have been created at the Divisional level, the commissioner continues to represent the government in his Division, supervising and coordinating the work of almost all public departments and local bodies within his territorial jurisdiction. He controls, guides and advises district and regional level officers. On the appellate side, the commissioner hears appeals and revisions under the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act and other allied enactments like Arms Act, 1959, Anti Goonda Act, etc. He is chairman of regional transport authority. He has extensive supervisory powers over the district boards, municipal boards and other local bodies. In all important matters, the district magistrate has to address government through him or to keep him concurrently informed. In fact he is the connecting link between the government and the districts placed under him.

District Staff

The district is in the charge of the district officer. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, he is designated as the magistrate and as head of the revenue administration he is called the collector. As a magistrate he exercises the Powers specified under the Code of Criminal Procedure and various special Acts. The district police being subordinated to him, he is the highest authority responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. He has to maintain a close watch on the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases and the unkeep of under-trial prisoners in the district jail.

As a collector he is responsible for recovery of land revenue and other government dues and maintenance of up-to-date records of rights, survey, record operations, settlement, consolidation of holdings, resumption and acquisition of land, rehabilitation of displaced persons, distribution of relief on occurrence of natural calamities, etc.

The district officer also heads the department of civil supplies and is responsible for equitable distribution of food-grains and other essential commodities with the help of the district supply officer. He is **ex-officio** district election officer and president of the district soldiers' sailors' and airmens, board, which looks after the welfare of ex-servicemen as well as families of serving soldiers of the district.

He plays a pivotal role in the planning and development activities of the district. He is generally assisted in this sphere by the district planning officer or the A. D. M. (planning), as the case may be, who is in immediate charge of the Planning and development activities of the district.

The district officer is assisted by four sub-divisional officers, one for each subdivision, who perform duties similar to those of the district officer but confined to their subdivision and consisting of hearings of revenue cases, maintenance of law and order and relief work, when necessary. They also supervise the work of land management committees of *gaon sabhas*.

For the convenience of revenue administration each of the four tahsils, Etawah, Auraiya, Bidhuna and Bharthana is in the immediate charge of a resident tahsildar who acts as a magistrate in addition to being an assistant collector and presides at his tahsil office and court. His main duties are the collection of land revenue, maintenance of correct land records in his tahsil, and relief from scarcities and calamities, when necessary. Each tahsildar is also the subtreasury officer in charge of the tahsil subtreasury and the district is divided into four subdivision—Etawah, Auraiya, Bidhuna, and Bharthana, each one forms a tahsil of the same name.

The superintendent of police is in over all charge of the police force and is responsible for its efficiency, discipline and proper performance of duties. He is assisted by six deputy superintendents of police. For further details of police organisation chapter XII may be seen.

The judicial organisation of the district is headed by the district and sessions judge with headquarters at Etawah under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. He is the highest authority for administration of justice in civil and criminal matters for the district. Appeals against his orders lie to the High Court. He was also the district registrar but a recent change conferred the powers of the district registrar on one of the additional district magistrate under the district magistrate, known as additional district magistrate (revenue). A subregistrar, whose work is to register documents relating to movable and immovable property, titles and interests, is stationed at the headquarters of each tahsil.

Other District Level Officer

The following are the district level officers, each being responsible to the head of the department concerned, their designations giving clue to the nature of the work they do :

Assistant Registrar Cooperative societies
Assistant Engineer, Minor Irrigation

District Agriculture Officer
 District Panchayat Raj Officer
 District Savings Officers
 District Statistics Officer
 District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer
 Basic Shiksha Adhikari
 Deputy Conservator of Forest
 Chief Medical Officer
 District Cane Officer
 District Settlement Officer (consolidation)
 District Supply Officer
 District Cottage Industries Officer
 District Industries Officer
 District Information Officer
 District Inspector of Schools
 District Employment Officer
 District Live-stock Officer
 District Probation Officer
 Executive Engineer, P.W.D.
 Executive Engineer, Tube-wells
 Executive Engineer, Lower Ganga Canal
 Executive Engineer, Jal Sansthan
 Treasury Officer
 Soil Conservation Officer
 Superintendent, District Jail
 Sales Tax Officer

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Income-Tax Department

For the assessments of levy and collection of income-tax, wealth tax and gift tax, the district falls under administrative control of the inspecting assistant commissioner of income-tax, Kanpur range. The district is in the charge of an income-tax officer, assisted by an income-tax inspector who performs outdoor duties such as survey, search and raids etc.

Central Excise Department

For the purpose of excise administration, the district comes under the central excise division Kanpur. The work is looked after by the assistant collector central excise Agra. There is one superintendent posted in the district to supervise the work with the help of two intelligence Officers (preventive), in respect of the commodities like tobacco, cotton yarn, steel, cosmetics, matches, electric bulbs, iron safe, glass, asbestos, *khandsari*, etc.

Indian Post and Telegraph Department

Etawah district falls under Etawah postal Division which comprises Etawah and Mainpuri districts. The division is under the charge of a superintendent of post-offices. A post-master is in charge of the district post-offices who carries out postal work with the help of five assistant post-masters posted at Etawah.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal History

Precise details about the land system prevalent in ancient times are not available, making it somewhat difficult to ascertain the exact set-up of fiscal administration in the region covered by the present district of Etawah, before the Mauryan rule. On the basis of literary and epigraphical evidence, it may be said that free holdings created by earlier rulers and respected by subsequent governments had existed. Some proof of State ownership of land in the Vedic period does appear but it was a sort of gradation of ownership; the rights of the ruling authority were superimposed over those of the people without undue hindrance to their rights to till, sow and reap, and to inherit or partition their land. This tract, forming a part of domains of the Panchalas, the Mauryas, the Guptas and Harshavardhan was, in all probability, subjected to the usual system of revenue administration prescribed by the *Dharma Sutra* viz: the duty of the peasant being to raise the crop and to pay a share of the produce directly to the State without the aid of any intermediate agency. Taxation was justified in return for the protection afforded by the ruler. According to the *Smritis*, the ruler's share varied from one third to one-sixth of the produce. However, the *Arthashastra* of Kautilya prescribed one-quarter or even one-third for fertile lands, in the proximity of towns. One-quarter was the share mostly levied in the reign of Ashoka. The payment was generally made in kind.

It is difficult to ascertain at what time the Muslims firmly applied their system of revenue administration in this tract. The Muslim rule at Delhi, dates from 1206 A.D. when Qutb-ud-din Aibak styling himself as sultan, ascended the throne; but it is doubtful if he had any control over the present territory of Etawah. The fiscal administration operating during the Hindu period continued during the Muslim regime, only Arabic or Persian names were given to some institutions or posts. In Hindu period the village was the smallest unit of all life. The village headman was called *gramini*. His office continued under the Muslims under the name of *Mukhiya*. A bigger unit called *pargana* which comprised a group of villages was, however, introduced with a chief called the *chaudhri*. The village accountant was known as *patwari*. Later, the village headman was re-named *muqaddam* or *mukhiya* in place of *gramadhipati* and the *pargana* accountant became *qanungo*.

In the early phase of Muslim rule, very few references to this tract are to be found in contemporary annals. Under Ala-ud-din Khalji this part was subjected to his measures of revenue collections. The revenue demand was fixed at one-half of the produce assessed by measurement and collected wholly or partly in the form of grain. The next mediaeval being who is definitely known to have reorganised the revenue administration in this tract was Sher Shah. He

introduced measurement of land by rope or chain. The normal yields of staple crops were calculated for three classes of land; good, middling and inferior, and one-third of this average yield was fixed as the revenue assessment.

During Akbar's reign the area covered by the present district fell into four sirkars, those of Agra, Kannuj, Kalpi and Erachh. The revenue demand of each pargana in Akbar's reign was as follows :

Akbari pargana	Revenue demand (in dam)	Cultivated area (in bighas)
Etawah	1,07,39,325	2,84,108
Sakatpur	6,23,441	22,561
Sahar	8,46,553	25,195
Phaphund	54,32,391	1,11,546
Patti Nikhat	5,66,997	49,261
Deokali	14,66,985	1,09,852

The statistics of the *Ain-i-Akbari* point towards a developed agrarian condition prevailing in this tract although no specific details are available regarding the fiscal history of the district during the reigns of either Akbar or his successors except that the land was measured and the revenue was fixed at one-third of the produce.

During the anarchy which followed the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the authority of the Agra governor was completely set at defiance. The local chiefs again found themselves almost independent, while withholding the tribute due to the imperial treasury, they quarrelled among themselves. It was a favourable time for the Rohillas to rise rapidly to power, by taking advantage of the general confusion and the jealousies and dissensions of the local chiefs. The rough Rohillas with a strong dash of the free-booter in their characters were indeed hardly the men to scatter plenty over a smiling land. They adopted a system of direct management and of farming out of the revenue. However, the unstable conditions prevailing in the region, obviously allowed little scope for uniformity in the administration of revenue during these years. The ravages of the Rohillas, Bangash nawabs and Marathas rendered agriculture a very precarious means of subsistence. The area came eventually under the nawabs of Avadh towards the latter half of the 18th century. With all the horrors that overwhelmed the lower doab during this time, famine anarchy, the marching about of contending armies of Rohilla, Marathas, nawabs of Avadh and British, it was hardly necessary to attribute the depressed condition of the agriculturists to the bad system of the Rohillas alone. Much of the land was, therefore, thrown out of cultivation and many villages were deserted. The intermediaries began, extracting as much as they could from the cultivators who naturally gave up taking interest in the improvement of

their lands. In such chaotic conditions, the area covered by the present district of Etawah with some other districts was ceded by Saadat Ali Khan, the nawab of Avadh, to the East India Company (in 1801).

Settlements

The district of Etawah was formed at the cessation in 1801; but it also included large areas now in adjoining districts, and was administered from Mainpuri. Many changes took place, and in 1824 four subdivisions were formed. In 1840 the district took its present shape.

These changes have resulted in greatly confusing the details of fiscal history; and at the last settlement it was found impossible to verify the figures of revenue for the various tahsils owing to them.

The first summary settlement of 1801-02 was based on the accounts of an officer of the Avadh government and it was followed by five triennial settlements, the first one beginning in 1803. The demand at each of these was based on the previous demand and on general considerations, such as the area under cultivation and the ease or difficulty with which collections were made. A large part of the district was held by the *Talukdari* tenures; but many of the *talukdars* gave much trouble to the administration. The early settlements were oppressive and cultivation decreased and tenants migrated. Operations were commenced along more scientific lines under Regulation VII of 1822, but the progress was extremely slow. The year 1825 was very bad and the district suffered from ■ severe drought.

First Regular Settlement—The first regular settlement was made in 1839 under Regulation IX of 1833. The district was in a bad state when the settlement officer took up the work of assessment. The operation was based on carefully compiled data, accompanied by a comprehensive record of rights, perhaps the most important innovation being that the demand of each village was determined by classification and evaluation of soil and crops and the fixation of revenue for a term of 30 years. The total revenue assessed amounted to Rs 12,48,078 and the assessment proved to be a fair one.

Second Regular Settlement—Operation for the settlement of 1870 commenced with the demarcation of boundaries followed by an ordinary field to field planetable survey and continued owing to financial difficulties and other causes till 1872. This was carried out by selected *amins*, under the control of *girdawars* and *munsarims*, who were supervised by the assistant settlement officers. Great attention was paid to the inspection of the land, more especially on the spot and every care was taken to have the boundaries of the villages accurately drawn. The land of each village was classified according to its soil, and suitable rent-rates for each class of soil were fixed. The enhanced revenue was fixed at Rs 13,27,651 representing an increase of about 11.44 per cent on the old revenue. However, the incidence of the new revenue in Etawah was not severe.

Third Regular Settlement—The last settlement in the district commenced in 1911 preceded by a revision of records. The existing village maps were corrected and brought up-to-date. The formation of circles and the classification of soils generally followed the lines laid down in the previous settlement. The revenue demand was fixed at Rs 15,98,264, representing an enhancement of 19.24 per cent. The settlement was originally sanctioned for a period of 29½ years in the Etawah, Bharthana and Bidhuna tahsils and for 28½ years in Auraiya, so as to expire on the 30th June, 1944, but it had to remain in force till 30th June, 1952 when the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act came into force on 1st July, 1952.

Relation between Landlords and Tenants

The land system in ancient India was so simple and conducive to agricultural production that it could hardly pose any serious problem for good relations between the landlord and the tenant. Territorial aggrandisement by Muslim adventurers, followed by their attempt to settle down and consolidate power, gave rise to a plethora of problems regarding landholding, assessment, settlements and rights of the cultivating communities. Rulers like Ala-ud-din Khilji, Sher Shah and Akbar, no doubt, adopted measures to lay down a sound policy of land management in the country but frequent spells of misrule, following their reigns brought more misery than relief to the peasantry.

The zamindars under the Mughals were functionaries of the state administration in as much as they were agents to collect land revenue. Initially their office was neither proprietary nor hereditary, but after the fall of the Mughal empire and with the rise of the British power in India, they usurped both these rights.

The East India Company on acquiring the territory of the present district, followed the then existing system. The Company always came to the rescue of the zamindars where ever they were in trouble for the security of its income, not by reducing the revenue but by strengthening their powers to effect recovery. No definite principles of tenants rights' or tenancy laws existed till much after the national upsurge of 1857.

The Land Improvement Act of 1883 and the Agricultural Loans Act of 1884 provided further relief to indigent cultivators who had fallen prey to the avarice of the money-lenders. Then came the Agra Tenancy Act of 1926 which further ameliorated the miserable condition of the farmers. The U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939 was more favourable to the tenants, the law in respect of devolution being made elaborate and restrictions being imposed on ejectments. Tenants of *sir* had been given a certain tenure for five years during which they could not be ejected except for non-payment of rent. Some other tenants were given the right to make improvements on their land, for which consent of the landlord was not necessary. They could also erect buildings on their land for themselves and their cattle. The tenants rights also became heritable and all tenants, except tenants of *sir* and sub-tenants, became hereditary

tenants with rights of succession from father to son. The fear of enhancement, except at the time of the settlement and up to the fair standard rates fixed by the settlement officers, was completely done away with. However, this Act was a half-way measure because the tenancies were not transferable. The tenants were not benefited materially till the whole structure of the tenure system was changed and the body of persons interposed between the State and the cultivators was eliminated a measure that came into being with the passing of the U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, followed by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. 1 of 1951)

LAND REFORMS

Abolition of Zamindari

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 which was enforced in the district on July 1, 1952 brought about an end of the intermediaries and once again established direct relationship between the cultivators and the State. The rights of zamindars in *abadi* land (inhabited sites), *parti* (fallow land), *banier* (barren land), etc. were abolished and rights of the actual tiller enhanced. The Act reduced multiplicity of tenures and secured the cultivators ownership of the land providing incentive for improvement. Compensation was to be paid to the zamindars. Sub-letting except in cases of disability as defined under the Act was prohibited.

There are three types of cultivators now, *bhumidhars*, *sirdars* and *asamis*. Bhumidhars have full proprietary rights. A *sirdar* can also acquire *bhumidhari* rights in his holdings by paying to the government a sum equal to twenty times his annual rent. Public land is now vested in the Gaon Samaj and is managed by a committee known as the Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti, i.e., the land management committee. It lets out land on temporary leases for agriculture or horticulture or for other purposes. The tenants are known as *asamis* of the Gaon Samaj. The Act guaranteed compensation to all ex-zamindars and a rehabilitation grant to those whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 10,000. The total amount of compensation payable to the zamindars of district Etawah been paid in cash and bonds by March 1975 and a sum of Rs 3,87,020 amounted to Rs 1,16,54,088 out of which a sum of Rs 1,16,52,301 had been paid in cash and bonds by March 1975 and a sum of Rs 3,87,020 had been assessed and paid in cash and bonds by way of rehabilitation grant. In 1973-74 the holdings under different tenures in the district were as follows :

Kind of tenure	Area (in hectares)	Rent (in Rs)	Total number of tenures
Bhumidhar	1,21,061	8,72,861	40,320
Sirdar	1,98,281	28,69,087	66,093
Asami	1,004	15,352	311

This shows that average holding of almost all classes was about 3 hectares which is good enough as compared to the State average of a little more than one hectare.

Collection of Land Revenue—After zamindari abolition the system of direct collection by government was introduced through the agency of the collection amins whose work is supervised by naib-tahsildars, tahsildars and subdivisional officers. The ultimate responsibility for the collection of dues is that of the collector of the district. Commencing from 1952, for brief period, the government also appointed a district collection officer for doing this work exclusively but later on he was withdrawn in 1958. On the eve of the abolition of zamindari in 1951-52 the district demand of land revenue was rupees 13,36,534. The district demand of main dues in 1975 recovered as arrears of land revenue was as follows :

Main dues	Total demand (in Rs)
Land Revenue	40,14,618
Vikas Kar	33,82,078
Irrigation	79,08,354
Takavi Act XII	61,384
Takavi Act XIX	1,07,701

Bhoodan—The Bhoodan movement of Acharya Vinoba Bhave was initiated in Uttar Pradesh in 1951 with the object of obtaining land for the landless. By March, 1975, an area of 76 hectares was received as gift for the landless. But the movement had little effect. The only achievement that can be ascribed to it is bringing about a psychological change in the land-owing class.

Consolidation of Holdings

The U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, came into force in 1955 to prevent fragmentation of holdings and consequent loss to agricultural production. The main object was to consolidate holdings and to replan the village. Suitable places were reserved for works of public utility; and *chak* roads were laid out to provide approaches to the holdings in the villages. The tahsil-wise area of holdings consolidated up to 1960, when the operations were closed, was as under :

Name of tahsil	Year of enforcement	Total number of villages	Area consolidated (in hectares)
Bharthana	1956	231	51,024
Auraiya	1956	315	49,481
Etawah	1960	304	49,109
Bidhuna	1960	390	64,377

The scheme was re-started in tahsils Bidhuna and Auraiya on May, 1972 in 25 villages and 49 villages, respectively.

Urban Land Reforms—Abolition of zamindari in respect of agricultural lands in urban areas of the district was done after the enactment of the U. P. Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition and Land

Reforms Act, 1956 (U. P. Act IX of 1957). Up to March 31, 1975, a sum of Rs 44,832 was assessed as compensation of which Rs 44,760 has been paid.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

To bring about a more even distribution of land, the U. P. Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960 (Act 1 of 1961), was enforced in the district on January 3, 1961. By a later amendment brought into force on June 8, 1973, the maximum size of holding of a tenant was fixed at 7.30 hectares of irrigated land and 10.95 hectares of unirrigated land. All the land declared surplus would be vested in the State government. Compensation would be paid to the landholder concerned. The Act has affected 400 landholders and an area of 1,402 hectares of land has been declared surplus. An amount of Rs 49,603 was assessed as compensation of which Rs 35,870 has been paid up to March 31, 1975.

The result of all these reforms has been extinction of absolute landlords, eradication of unweildy holdings and security of possession of tenure holding. This has provided an incentive to effect improvements and the erection of a large number of small private tube-wells, with lights visible in the dark nights in the district, is a good proof of it.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, sources of revenue include several Central and State taxes. The important ones are central excise and income-tax.

Central Excise—A superintendent of the central excise with headquarters at Etawah, exercises jurisdiction over the district. The excise revenue collected in the district from 1970-71 to 1974-75 was as under :

Year	Amount (in rupees)
1970-71	11,33,493
1971-72	11,12,605
1972-73	10,36,926
1973-74	10,92,411
1974-75	12,86,615

The revenue realised from principal commodities during last 3 years ending 1973-74 is given below :

Important commodities	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Cotton yarn	1,89,453	1,74,703	1,64,752
Medicines	2,76,289	3,56,763	4,75,662
Matches	14,006	6,975	14,794
Tobacco	2,49,134	2,56,214	2,31,107

Income Tax—For income-tax collection, the district is placed under the charge of an income tax officer with his headquarters at Etawah. He also deals with wealth tax and gift tax. The following amounts were collected in the district during the last three years :

Year	Income Tax		Wealth Tax		Gift Tax	
	No. of assessees	Amount (Rs.)	No. of assessees	Amount (Rs.)	No. of assessees	Amount (Rs.)
1972-73	3,333	21,48,000	90	78,000	53	18,000
1973-74	3,494	26,50,000	72	1,21,000	66	24,000
1974-75	3,576	32,00,000	74	1,12,000	64	26,000

Excise—Excise has been one of the most important sources of State revenue in the district since the beginning of the British rule. It is chiefly realised from the sale of liquor. Administration of excise duty is the charge of the collector and district magistrate assisted by the district excise officer. The district is divided into two excise circles each in the charge of an excise inspector.

Liquor—The number of liquor retail shops in the district in 1975 was 21. There are 2 licenced dealers for indian-made foreign liquor. The consumption of country liquor in the last five years was :

Year	Quantity (in alcoholic litres)
1970-71	59021.4
1971-72	64171.0
1972-73	66598.5
1973-74	79455.2
1974-75	93678.8

The total excise revenue during the last two years ending 1973-74 was as follows :

Year	Amount (in Rs.)
1972-73	17,74,400
1973-74	31,24,547

Hemp Drugs—The hemp drugs viz; *ganja* and *bhanga* constituted important items of excise revenue in the past. The use of charas is abandoned now and licences for retail-sale of *bhanga* are granted through annual auction. The consumption of *bhanga* and *ganja* in last five years was as follows :

Year	Ganja (in kg.)	Bhang (in kg.)
1970-71	3643	5,500
1971-72	3319	1.00
1972-73	3349	—
1973-74	3401	2,500
1974-75	3972	2,500

Sales Tax—Sales tax is levied under the U. P. Sales Tax Act, 1948 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1957. For the purposes of assessment and collection of this tax, the district is put under the charge of a sales tax officer. The amount realised in respect of some important commodities like cloth, *kirana*, bricks, food-grains, kerosene oil, oil seeds, timber, etc., during five years ending 1974-75 was as follows :

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1970-71	33,10,168
1971-72	37,61,284
1972-73	47,51,982
1973-74	62,04,612
1974-75	84,03,413

Stamps and Registration—Stamp duty was originally introduced by the British, to discourage large number of law-suits in the courts and for earning revenue from civil litigants, affixation of stamps being required in legal proceedings and in courts of law only. Later on, use of stamps was made obligatory for business transactions, such as receipts, hand-notes, bills of exchange, bonds, etc., Similarly legal documents and sale deeds for the transfer of property also had to be written on stamp paper.

Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, stamps are classified as judicial and non-judicial, the former are used to pay court fees and the latter have to be affixed on bills of exchange in token of defraying duty on documents and receipts, etc. The income from stamps include fines and penalties imposed under the Indian Stamp Act (Act 11 of 1899). The receipts during the five years ending 1973-74 were as follows :

Year	Receipts (in rupees) from Stamps	
	Judicial	Non-judicial
1969-70	4,31,796	12,09,785
1970-71	4,69,910	14,42,533
1971-72	4,55,234	17,86,114
1972-73	4,33,789	13,77,834
1973-74	4,91,103	20,60,743

Registration—The district judge, Etawah, is the district registrar. There are 4 sub-registrars in the district, one at each tahsil. The following was the income from registration between 1970-71 and 1974-75 :

Year	Income (in rupees)
1970-71	4,55,154
1971-72	5,22,354
1972-73	3,58,702
1973-74	5,62,023
1974-75	5,92,859

Taxes on Motor Vehicle—All motor vehicles are liable to taxation under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The regional transport officer, Kanpur, is in charge of the district. The collection under passenger tax, goods tax and road tax in the region for the years from 1970-71 to 1974-75 are given below :

Year	Passenger Tax (in rupees)	Goods Tax (in rupees)	Road Tax (in rupees)
1970-71	4,25,619	36,95,738	92,88,088
1971-72	5,28,760	35,98,816	92,31,908
1972-73	10,19,668	42,31,629	1,03,61,168
1973-74	14,97,690	50,19,954	1,21,12,606
1974-75	18,65,442	77,48,660	1,46,04,862

Entertainment and Betting Tax—This tax is imposed on all paid public entertainments and betting, cinema houses are the biggest source of this tax. The following statement shows the amount collected between 1969-70 and 1973-74 :

Year	Amount (in rupees)
1969-70	5,66,014
1970-71	6,97,024
1971-72	7,25,762
1972-73	7,86,405
1973-74	10,80,416

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

As stated earlier, the area included in the present district of Etawah formed a part of the empires of Mauryas, Guptas and Harshavardhan who had made the inhabitants collectively responsible for maintenance of peace and prevention of crime in their localities. Rakshaks were appointed in each village to guard public property and in case of failure they were held personally liable to make the loss good to the person concerned. With the growth of feudal institutions, the responsibility for maintaining peace devolved on the landlords, though the institution of *rakshak* was retained. During the Muslim rule, *kotwals* were appointed in the towns and were paid a monthly allowance to meet expense on their staff of chowkidars and peons. In the 16th century it was the duty of the *faujdar* to maintain peace, keep the roads free from robbers and enforce imperial regulations. To assist him *thanadars* were appointed. Due to frequent incursions of Marathas and Rohillas in the eighteenth century A.D., the district remained under sort of permanent disorder. Taking advantage of the fluid state a number of tribes, namely, Kanjars, Haburas and Bahelias, inhabiting this tract indulged in crimes and other anti-social activities.

The British acquired this portion in 1801 and raised a separate police force for maintaining law and order. Escorts and guards were drawn from the army, special patrols were deployed for road and river traffic and a small force for detection of crimes was kept at the police-stations. In the beginning police duties were performed by revenue officials with the magistrate and collector acting as chief of the district police force. The tahsildars supervised police work in the tahsils, with a number of thanas placed under their jurisdiction. The combination of judicial, police and administrative functions in the magistrate and collector made him heavily overworked. The tahsildars paid more attention to revenues and neglected their police duties. The duty for maintaining watch and ward was performed very inefficiently by the village watchmen who were the servants of the landholders and it all resulted in chaos and confusion.

The years following 1857 A.D. brought several administrative problems to the fore and an effort was made to organise the police on regular basis. The government felt that responsibility for policing the country must devolve upon the provincial administration and that it was for the latter to maintain a paid force for this purpose. In 1860, a committee was appointed and its recommendations led to the promulgation of the Police Act of 1861 (Act

V of 1861), still in operation with minor modifications. The Act introduced a uniform system. In each district was appointed a superintendent of police to act as the head of the district police. The district was divided into a number of police circles which were further subdivided into thanas (police stations), each under the charge of a subinspector.

Incidence of Crime

District Etawah is notorious for the emergence of a large number of listed inter-state and interrango gangs of dacoits and kidnappers operating throughout its southern and western boundaries. The riverain areas of the district provide excellent hide outs for the criminals. It is comparatively easier for them to escape across the rivers instead of by rail or roads. The ravines of Chambal and Yamuna provide a safe place for shelter and retreat for these gangs. Crime statistics in the different heads for the years 1970 to 1974 is given below :

Crime	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Murder					
Reported	57	56	50	63	66
Convicted	14	15	12	20	26
Acquitted	17	15	21	23	25
Dacoity					
Reported	102	92	78	99	177
Convicted	16	10	11	17	18
Acquitted	22	18	37	26	28
Robbery					
Reported	204	181	114	115	157
Convicted	11	8	16	6	16
Acquitted	8	5	16	13	25
Theft					
Reported	1,085	894	994	929	1,173
Convicted	53	65	80	47	86
Acquitted	21	33	52	11	57
Riot					
Reported	231	232	188	183	178
Convicted	9	5	12	23	18
Acquitted	15	9	10	24	22
House-breaking					
Reported	863	833	816	695	793
Convicted	30	196	45	25	66
Acquitted	28	23	34	27	64
Kidnapping					
Reported	43	42	34	38	45
Convicted	5	1	4	7	14
Acquitted	10	4	1	13	19

ORGANISATION OF POLICE

At present the district is included in the police range. Kanpur, under the charge of a deputy inspector general of police, with headquarters at Kanpur. The district police administration is headed by a superintendent of police who is responsible for its efficiency, discipline and proper performance of its duties. He keeps contact with the residents of the district to acquire knowledge of unlawful happenings in the district. The police force is divided into two broad divisions, the civil and the armed police.

Civil police—The duties of the civil police consist of watch and ward, maintenance of law and order, prevention, detection and investigation of crime and service of summons and processes of the law courts. The sanctioned strength of staff working in all police-stations is 596 consisting of one inspector, 49 subinspectors, 56 head constables and 490 constables.

To secure a systematic and speedy functioning of the police, the district is divided into six circles Auraiya, Bharthana, Bidhuna, Chakar Nagar, Jaswantnagar and Sadar (city), each under the charge of a deputy superintendent of police. Each circle is subdivided into a number of police-stations which have broadly been demarcated on the basis of area and population, and located in important villages and towns. The police-stations and outposts circle-wise are given below :

Police circle	Police-station	Outpost
1	2	3
Auraiya	Auraiya	Auraiya
	Ajtmal	Moradganj
	Phaphund	Phaphund
	Dibiyapur	Kanchausi
	Bharthana	Bharthana
Bharthana	Airwa Katra	—
	Usrahar	—
	Chaubia	—
Bidhuna	Bidhuna	Kudarkot
	Achhaldia	—
	Sahayal	—
	Bela	—
Chakar Nagar	Chakar Nagar	—
	Sahson	Bindwa Kalan
Jaswantnagar	Jaswantnagar	Jaswant nagar
	Barhpura	Udi
	Basrehar	Heonra

1	2	3
Sadar (city)	Kotwali	Nayashahar, old city, Ast- hal, Naurang- abad, Railway road, Civil lines, Takla
	Ekdil	—
	Bakewar	Lakhna, Aheripur

Armed Police—The duties of the armed police are to furnish guards and escorts, to suppress and prevent disorder and crimes of violence, to maintain peace in disturbed areas and to protect Government property, treasuries and vital communications. The armed police is stationed at the reserve police lines at the district headquarters. The sanctioned strength is one subinspector, 45 head constables and 207 constables.

Prosecution Staff—There is a prosecution branch which has been separated from the regular police and placed under the charge of the district magistrate since April 1, 1974. It consists of a public prosecutor and 11 assistant public prosecutors. They are to conduct proceedings on behalf of the State before magistrates and also to advise the investigation of officers of legal matters, arising in the course of investigation of crimes.

Village Police—The village chowkidars, who are part-time servants are the only police agency in the villages. Their main duty is watch and ward, but they are also required to help during investigation. They are appointed by the district magistrate, while the control and supervision over them rests with the superintendent of police.

Pradeshik Vikas Dal

This organised and disciplined body of volunteers was set up in the district originally under the name of Prantiya Rakshak Dal to mobilize manpower carry out youth welfare activities in the rural areas and prepare villagers for self-defence. It also performs civil defence duties like guarding, assisting police in traffic control, preventing looting, fire fighting, maintenance of communication, etc.. At the district level a district organiser supervises all the activities pertaining to this organisation. He is assisted by 14 block organisers. The unpaid staff comprises 150 *halka sardars* (circle leaders), 1,132 *dalpatis* (group leaders), 5,660 *tolinayaks* (section leaders) and 56,600 *rakshaks* (guards). The P.V.D. personnel are also called for duty during fairs and when the police force is in need of relief.

Village Defence Societies—The village defence societies are purely non-official organisations set up to protect villagers especially against dacoits. The members are trained to stand up against undesirable elements in society and in defence of life and property. There were 996 such societies in the district in 1974.

Government Railway Police

There is a railway police outpost located at Phaphund, with jurisdiction over the railway section of Achhaldia to Kanchausi. It is under the charge of a head constable assisted by 6 constables. It falls in the Etawah railway police-station area. The police station consists of 2 subinspectors, 3 head constables and 14 constables. The staff maintains law and order at these railway stations, controls passenger traffic and assists the railway magistrates on duty in the prevention of ticketless and deals with crimes committed within the railway areas.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

At present the district jail located at district headquarters is under the charge of a part-time superintendent who is assisted by a jailor, a deputy jailor and four assistant jailors. The control over the administration of jail is exercised by the inspector general of prisons, U. P. Lucknow. The jail hospital is looked after by a whole-time doctor, called assistant medical officer. This jail has separate wards for women prisoners and persons under trial. The district jail has a capacity to accommodate 346 convicts and undertrials. Its population figures from 1970 to 1974 are tabled below :

Years	Daily average population	
	Convicts	Undertrials
1970	118.38	276.81
1971	101.60	253.07
1972	147.42	320.31
1973	124.42	395.89
1974	110.46	382.19

Welfare of Prisoners—Prisoners and undertrials were formerly divided into three categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' but since 1948 they are classified only as 'superior' and 'ordinary'. Conditions of life in the district jail have improved considerably after independence with the introduction of added amenities. Regular wages are paid for the work they do in jail, apart from the allowance from relatives for personal needs. They are encouraged to learn the three 'R's reading, writing and simple arithmetic and take part in other constructive activities. They read newspapers, books and periodicals from the jail library. Facilities for recreation indoor and out-door games, cultural and social activities and religious discourses are also provided. Manufacture of articles of *moong* like thin ropes and baskets e.c. is the chief industry in which prisoners are engaged.

Visitors—The ex-officio visitors of the jail are the director of medical and public health services, U. P., the commissioner of the Allahabad division, the district and sessions judge and the district magistrate.

All the members of the State and Central legislatures belonging to the district, all members of the standing committee of the State legislature on jails, the chairman of the central committee of the Uttar Pradeshiya Apradh Nirodhak Samiti and three members recommended by the district magistrate are non-official visitors of the jail.

Revising Board—There is a revising board for the district jail which considers the revision of the sentences of casual and habitual convicts with sentences of three years and above after they have served a specified period. It consists of the district magistrate, district and sessions judge and one non-official member.

Lock-ups—Lock-ups for both males and females are located in the premises of the collectrate for the custody of undertrials brought from the jails to courts to attend the hearing of their cases and persons sentenced to imprisonment by the courts till they are finally taken to the district jail. Lock-ups are supervised by the public prosecutor. At each police station also there is a lock-up under the charge of the station-in-charge.

At the headquarters of each tahsil, there is a revenue lock-up, usually a small room, to detain persons arrested for non-payment of government dues. Such defaulters may be detained for a maximum period of 14 days at a time.

Probation

The probation scheme was introduced in the district in 1961, under the U. P. First Offender's Probation Act, 1938. For this purpose a probation officer has been appointed. He supervises the activities and conduct of those released on probation, ensures that they observe the conditions of the bonds executed by them and makes reports regarding them to the courts concerned. In 1974 as many as 55 first offenders were released under the supervision of the probation officer.

Justice

The administration of justice under the Hindu monarchy always remained separate from the executive, and mostly independent in form and spirit. The law court bore the ancient Vedic name, the Sabha. The few references in Magasthene's work about the penalties for offences current in Chandragupta's time breathe the spirit of the penal law of the period. One of the means of ascertaining guilt was the ordeal used in both civil and criminal cases. Mutilation and torture were common penalties for many crimes. Besides Dharma, there were other bases of law : contract, custom and royal ordinance. The judges were

appointed from amongst the Brahmanas and were fairly above the influence of the king. Records of cases were kept. Before the British introduced their own law, the Munammadan law of crimes was enforced in this region as in other parts. The *qazi* (judge) was the administrators of the Islamic law, both civil and criminal based on Qoranic principles. By the close of the 19th century sufficient uniformity in the substantive and procedural laws of the country was achieved by the passing of the Indian Penal Code. Code of the Criminal Procedure and the like.

In the pre-independence period the judicial courts consisted of those of the district and sessions judge. Mainpuri, whose jurisdiction extended to Etawah, the subordinate judge of Etawah and the munsifs of Etawah and Phaphund. The latter munsifi comprised the tahsils of Bidhuna and Auraiya, while the other two tahsils fell within the munsifi of Etawah.

The district of Etawah was taken out of the jurisdiction of the district judge of Mainpuri and began to function as a separate judgeship from August 1, 1958.

Criminal Justice

The sessions judge is the highest criminal court of the district and has the power to inflict the penalty of death subject to confirmation by the High Court. He is assisted by three additional sessions judges. The chief judicial magistrate at the district headquarters and two judicial magistrates of Bidhuna and Bharrhana are also under the sessions judge. One munsif and two additional munsifs have also been invested with magisterial power of the first class and they try criminal cases.

Details of the criminal cases committed to the sessions in the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 are given below :

Nature of offence	1972	1973	1974
Affecting life	105	120	197
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	27	45	47
Hurt	14	4	19
Rape	—	—	—
Unnatural offences	7	2	—
Extortion	1	2	—
Robbery and dacoity	159	139	682
Other cases	140	151	266

Details of the persons tried and sentenced in criminal cases during the three years ending 1974 by the Etawah judgeship are given below :

Persons tried/sentenced	1972	1973	1974
Persons tried	6,919	6,317	5,733
Sentenced to death	—	■	2
Life imprisonment	36	■	■
Rigorous imprisonment	197	42	124
Simple imprisonment	57	524	558
Fined only	3,638	3,320	2,578
Other punishment	301	217	114

Executive Magistrates—The entire responsibility to deal with situations like riots or disturbances in the district is integrated under the authority of the district magistrate. He is the chief executive magistrate of the district assisted by an additional district magistrate at the headquarters. The city magistrate, 4 sub-divisional-magistrates and 3 extra magistrates are executive magistrates. All the 4 tahsildars are subordinate executive magistrates. The new Code of Criminal Procedure enforced in the country from April 1, 1974 took away the judicial powers of the executive magistrates. However, they continue to exercise jurisdiction of a preventive nature under section 107 and 151 and of a prohibitory character under section 133 and 144 of the new Code. The executive magistrates also retain the power to arrest or order the police to arrest any person committing an offence in their presence. They have the power to send an offender to police or jail custody for a period not exceeding 24 hours, a remand being needed if the custody exceeds the period. They are also authorised to conduct identification proceedings of accused persons and record dying declarations under the new Code.

The position regarding cognizable crimes under Code of Criminal Procedure and other special Acts in the year 1970 to 1974 was as follows :

Year	Cases under Cr. P.C.		Cases under special and local Acts	
	Cases instituted	Persons involved	Cases instituted	Persons involved
1970	378	2,497	2,673	3,819
1971	444	1,432	4,143	5,182
1972	601	2,562	3,460	3,465
1973	533	1,961	4,030	5,823
1974	469	1,863	2,019	4,129

Details of persons tried and sentenced in criminal cases during the last five years ending 1974 in the courts under the district magistrate, Etawah are given below :

Year	Persons tried	Sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	Fined only
1970	7,765	245	3,168
1971	9,057	888	2,690
1972	9,970	387	3,551
1973	10,182	428	3,253
1974	8,464	292	1,820

Civil Justice

Besides the district judge, there are three additional civil judges in the district who exercise equal powers with him. All of them have unlimited original pecuniary jurisdiction in civil cases, and powers of hearing revisions. Further, they have powers to hear certain other cases for which jurisdiction has been conferred upon them by various other Acts and statutes. The munsif and two additional munsifs dispose of regular civil suits and also cases from the court of small causes up to a prescribed valuation.

The position of the case work in civil courts in the year 1974 was as follows :

Cases	Number
Pending at the beginning of the year	2,641
Instituted during the year	1,681
Suits disposed of during the year	1,710
Pending at the end of the year	2,612

In the same year the number of suits involving immovable property was 261 and those involving money and movable property concerning matrimony and relating to mortgages were 430. The cases under Specific Relief Act numbered 312.

The number of suits instituted in 1974 according to valuation were as follows :

Valuation	Number of suits
Not exceeding Rs 100	68
Exceeding Rs 100 but not Rs 1,000	581
Exceeding Rs 1,000 but not Rs 5,000	276
Exceeding Rs 5,000 but not Rs 10,000	63
Exceeding Rs 10,000	23

Total valuation of the property in the suits so instituted was Rs 22,84,609.

Details of the disposal of suits in the year 1974 were as follows :

Manner of disposal	Number of suits
Dismissed for default	494
Decided after trial	772
Suits decided <i>ex parte</i>	240
On admission of claims	10
Settled by compromise	187
On reference to arbitration	1

The position of appeals instituted and disposed of in the district in the year 1974 was as follows :

Nature of appeals	Instituted	Disposed
Regular civil appeals	112	220
Miscellaneous civil appeals	145	160

Separation of Executive from Judiciary

Previously, the judicial magistrates who were trying criminal cases under the appellate authority of sessions judge worked under the administrative control of the district magistrate for purposes of law and order duties. As a step towards separation of the judiciary from executive all judicial magistrates working under the district magistrate were transferred to the control of district and sessions judge, Etawah, with effect from October 2, 1967. This process reached its culmination with the enforcement of the new Code of Criminal Procedure on April 1, 1974 which ensures an absolute separation of the judiciary from the executive. The new Code makes some far-reaching changes, among others, in the classification, nomenclature and powers of courts. It also provides for a simplification of the procedure with a view to speeding up the course of trials, and attempts to give a fair deal to those generally placed disadvantageously in trials before criminal courts.

Nyaya Panchayats

For the purpose of associating people with the administration of justice, the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, established panchayat *adalats* in 1949. They were subsequently named *nyaya* panchayats. The jurisdiction of a *nyaya* panchayat usually extends over an area of five to ten *gaon sabhas*, depending on the population of the constituent villages. The total number of *nyaya panchayats* in the district was 150 in 1974.

The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to try cases under the following Acts and their respective sections :

- (a) The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947
- (b) The Indian Penal Code. sections relating to petty offences such as public nuisance, trespass, intimidation and threat etc. and cases of theft or misappropriation involving property not exceeding an amount of Rs 50 in value.
- (c) Section, 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1872
- (d) Sub section 1 of section 10 of the U. P. District Primary Education Act, 1926 and
- (e) Sections 3, 4, 7 and 13 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867.

The *nyaya* panchayats also try civil suits up to a valuation of Rs 500, and revenue cases if parties concerned agree in writing to such a course. They are not authorised to award sentences of imprisonment and can impose fines only up to hundred rupees. Revision applications against their decisions in civil, criminal and revenue cases are put up before the munsifs, and the subdivisional magistrates. The number of criminal and civil cases instituted in the *nyaya* panchayats during the year 1974 were 338 and 1,040 and the number disposed of by them were 328 and 984 respectively.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The government departments that are concerned with general administration, revenue administration and law and order and justice in the district have already been dealt with in chapters X, XI and XII respectively. The organisational set-up of other principal offices in the district is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture Department

The district is under the administrative charge of the deputy director, Allahabad region with headquarters at Allahabad.

In the district, the district agriculture officer assisted by three additional district agriculture officers, is in the immediate charge of agricultural programmes, including formulation and implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes. The district agriculture officer looks after the execution of all agricultural activities in the district such as distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers and implements, oil seeds extension, plant protection and the like. Under him work 16 assistant development officers (agriculture) and 44 assistant agriculture inspectors for supervision of seed stores and the package scheme. There are 38 seed stores in the district each under the charge of an assistant agriculture inspector. There are two agricultural farms in the district, one is located at Etawah under the charge of a project officer and the other is at village Jonai on the Etawah-Agra road and is supervised by a farm superintendent.

The plant protection officer with headquarters at Etawah supervises operations aiming at control of pests and plant diseases. He also provides the necessary equipment and technical know-how to the farmers and horticulturists. The plant protection officer is assisted by a senior plant protection assistant, 15 junior plant protection assistants, 15 supervisors and 19 field assistants.

Soil Conservation

The district falls within the jurisdiction of the deputy director, agriculture (soil conservation) Agra region with headquarters at Agra.

Two separate soil conservation units are running in the district, one at Etawah and the other at Auraiya, each being controlled by a soil conservation officer, assisted by a technical assistant, two overseers, five soil conservation inspectors and 25 assistant soil conservation inspectors.

Horticulture Department

The horticultural development activities are controlled and supervised by the district horticulture officer who is under the super-

vision of the deputy director (horticulture) with headquarters at Allahabad. The district horticulture officer is assisted by a senior horticulture inspector, a horticulture inspector, an assistant horticulture inspector, and two gardeners. They supervise the lay-out of orchards, and the planting of fruit trees and offer technical guidance to horticulturists and vegetable growers. There is a government garden known as Company Bagh in Etawah which is looked after by a head Chaudhri under the overall supervision of an assistant inspector.

Animal Husbandry Department

Etawah falls within the jurisdiction of the deputy director (animal husbandry) with headquarters at Allahabad. The district live-stock officer is in charge of the veterinary services, breed promotion and fodder development in the district. This includes treatment of animal diseases, castration of scrub-bulls and improvement in the stock of cattle in the district. He is assisted by an artificial insemination officer and a veterinary officer, 19 veterinary assistant surgeons, and 26 stockmen. There are 16 veterinary hospitals in the district, a poultry extension centre at Bakewar, a Jamuna Pari buck centre at Chandi, Bhadawari bull breeding centre at Udi and a stallion stand at Mahewa. A fisheries inspector posted in the district, works under the control of an assistant director (fisheries) with headquarters at Allahabad. The fisheries inspector ensures the breeding and stocking of fingerlings.

Co-operative Department

The department deals with the registration, supervision and working of the various types of co-operative societies formed in the district and their liquidation, besides attending to administrative and statutory functions.

The deputy registrar, co-operative societies, Allahabad is the regional head of the department. At the district level, an assistant registrar supervises all activities pertaining to co-operative undertakings besides exercising control over the staff and institutions in the district. He is assisted by four additional district co-operative officers and eight co-operative inspectors. There are 14 assistant development officers (co-operatives), one in each development block, to supervise and promote the work of the co-operative societies.

There are 30 co-operative supervisors (loan), 40 co-operative supervisors (seed), seven co-operative supervisors (marketing), one farm superintendent (posted at Ashokpuri in Achhalda block), one village level worker and one district accountant.

Education Department

The boys' higher secondary education department in the district is headed by a district inspector of schools, working under the over-all supervision of the deputy director of education, Allahabad. The district inspector of schools is assisted by an associate district inspector of schools and has under him an assistant commandant, who organises Pradeshik Shiksha Dal and looks after the sports activities in the educational institutions and four supervisors.

The girls' high schools and intermediate colleges in the district are directly controlled by the regional inspectress of girl's schools with headquarters at Allahabad, but the duties of drawals and disbursements are performed by the district inspector of schools for sake of local convenience.

The boys' junior high schools are under direct supervision of Zila Basic Shiksha Adhikari. He is assisted by a deputy inspector of schools, an additional deputy inspector of schools and 17 subdeputy inspectors of schools. There is also a Pariyojna Adhikari who looks after the work of functional literacy (adult education) in the district.

For the junior high schools for girls there is an additional Zila Basic Shiksha Adhikari (women) and she has under her a deputy inspectress and four assistant inspectresses of girls, schools.

The Sanskrit pathshalas (schools) are under the overall charge of the assistant inspector, Sanskrit *pathshalas* Allahabad.

Forest Department

Etawah is the headquarters of a forest division known as southern doab division which forms part of the extension circle, Clutter-Buckganj under a conservator with headquarters at Bareilly. The division is in the charge of a divisional forest officer who exercises control over the three ranges of Etawah, Chakar Nagar and Lakhna, each range being supervised by a ranger. Etawah has been divided into four sections and 13 beats, the Chakar Nagar range into five sections and 13 beats, and the Lakhna range into two sections and eight beats. The three rangers posted in the division are assisted by five deputy rangers, 12 foresters and 66 forest guards.

Among the main objects of this department are plantations to meet requirements of the local population for timber, firewood, and grass, conservation and improvement of the erstwhile zamindari forests, afforestation of the waste lands and planned exploitation of the forest wealth, reclamation of ravines and plantation of avenues on the roadsides in the district preservation of wild has also assumed significant importance.

Industries Department

Etawah falls within the Allahabad zone of the department controlled by a deputy director with headquarters at Allahabad.

At the district level the district industries officer looks after the development of both small-scale and large-scale industries. His duties include rendering all possible assistance for setting up new industries and expansion of existing industries. He is assisted by a foreman who supervises the government pilot workshop located at Bakewar. This workshop imparts training in turning moulding repairs of motor engines, carpentry, black smithery and electric fitting. The district industries officer has under him two industries inspectors to impart guidance to entrepreneurs. A supervisor is posted in the district to look after the development of non-textile co-operative societies.

The superintendent (utilisation and recovery) posted at Farrukhabad is responsible for realisation of industrial loan in the district of Etawah. The industrial estate located at Jaswantnagar in the district is directly supervised by the district industries officer.

Etawah is the headquarters of an assistant director of industries (handloom) whose jurisdiction extends to the districts of Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Fatehpur and Allahabad. He works under the control of the director of handloom with headquarters at Kanpur and has under him a superintendent (quality marking), a textile inspector, one examiner (quality marking scheme), one designer, four supervisors (handloom), and two viewers (quality marking scheme). They look after the working of handloom and powerloom.

The district is also the headquarters of an assistant director of industries (sericulture) whose jurisdiction extends to the districts of Etawah, Agra, Allahabad and Meerut. He is supervised by the deputy director (sericulture) with headquarters at Dehra Dun. In the district the assistant director of industries (sericulture) has under him one superintendent and three inspectors. The sericulture centres are at Ajitmal, Auraiya, Muradganj and Balrai.

Public Works Department

The district has four divisions of the State public works department, the construction division, departmental construction unit (temporary division), temporary national highway division no. 1, and temporary national highway division no 2. The construction division which falls within circle IX, Kanpur, is manned at the district level by an executive engineer assisted by five assistant engineers and 29 junior engineers. The executive engineer is responsible for construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and portoon bridges.

The departmental construction unit (temporary division) which forms part of circle 46, Agra, is headed at Etawah by an executive engineer who, with the assistance of an assistant engineer and 18 junior engineers, looks after the construction and maintenance of governments buildings.

The temporary national highway division no. 1 falls within circle 41, national highway, Agra. At the district level the division is under the charge of an executive engineer who is assisted by four assistant engineers and 22 junior engineers.

The temporary national highway division no. 2 which also forms part of circle 41, Agra, is manned at Etawah by an executive engineer assisted by two assistant engineers and eight junior engineers.

Irrigation Department

The department at the district level and its activities spread over the tube-wells, canals, and minor irrigation are described below :

Tube-wells

The district has three (IV, V and VI) temporary tube-wells sub-divisions, of which the divisional and circle officers are stationed in Mainpuri district.

The IV subdivision, tube-wells situated at Auraiya is manned by an assistant engineer, assisted by three junior engineers and a Ziladar.

The V and VI subdivisions of the tube-wells are stationed at Etawah, each having an assistant engineer. There are three junior engineers, ■ Ziladar in the V subdivision, and two junior engineers in the VI subdivisions. The subdivisions maintain and construct the State tube-wells.

Canals

The circle II of lower Ganga canal, under ■ superintending engineer stationed at Kanpur includes in it the district of Etawah which has two permanent divisions viz., the Etawah division lower Ganga canal, and the Bhognipur division lower Ganga canal. Etawah division lower Ganga canal which has four subdivisions is manned by an executive engineer assisted by four assistant engineers and 16 junior engineers. The Bhognipur division lower Ganga canal is subdivided into four subdivisions and is under the charge of an executive engineer with four assistant engineers and 18 junior engineers. The main job is to provide water to the cultivators and keeping the canals clear of silt.

Minor Irrigation

For the supervision of the minor irrigation works the district falls within the jurisdiction of the executive engineer, minor irrigation with headquarters at Allahabad. An assistant engineer posted at Etawah is in charge of the minor irrigation works in the district. He is assisted by a senior mechanical inspector, a supervisor and 11 assistant development officers (minor irrigation). Their main functions are to advise and help the cultivators in the construction of private minor irrigation works, and boring of tube-wells.

State Electricity Board

The electricity maintenance division of Etawah falls within the jurisdiction of the superintending engineer, electricity maintenance circle, U. P. State Electricity Board, Kanpur. At the district level the division is looked after by an executive engineer assisted by an assistant engineer (revenue). A subdivisional officer in charge of electricity maintenance subdivision I Etawah, a subdivisional officer is in charge of electricity maintenance subdivision II Etawah, and ■ subdivisional officer is in charge of rural electricity subdivision, Etawah.

The divisions look after the entire work of distribution of electrical power alongwith the construction of lines, giving supply to rural industries and tube-wells connections and for light and fan purposes. They look to maintenance of electrical lines and substations and ensure uninterrupted supply of power alongwith the billing and realisation of electricity charges.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

During the ancient Hindu period, the villages enjoyed autonomy and were governed by the panchayats which exercised administrative and judicial powers. These village bodies received a set-back under the Muslim rule and almost disappeared in their old form under the British confining their authority only to the social life of the village community. The annexation of territory and centralisation of administration during the early British period brought about the total extinction of traditional institutions of local self-government.

The events of 1857, however, had an eye-opening and softening influence on the British rulers and the subsequent years saw numerous steps being taken for decentralisation, to usher in local self-governing institutions in the rural and urban areas. The first legal provision for the rural areas was the passing of the N. W. P. and Oudh Local Rates Act, 1871 followed by the Local Boards Act of 1883 which provided for the establishment of district and tahsil boards. The N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883, gave greater autonomy and financial powers to the municipalities allowing them to contribute towards education from their own funds, in addition to their functions as before relating to sanitation, drainage, lighting, public health and regulation of markets. The most outstanding feature of the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916, was the introduction of the system of communal representation in the municipal boards, separate seats being allotted to Hindus (called general) and Muslims. Women were also made eligible. But the control of government over the municipal boards including their dissolution and supersession remained as before. There was no major change in the constitution, powers and functions, etc., of the municipal boards till the achievement of independence in 1947. By an amendment made in the Act in 1949, communal representation in the municipal elections was abolished, having only two categories namely the general and the Scheduled Castes, and the method of election was democratised through adult franchise. Another amendment in 1953, changed the nomenclature of chairman of the board to president and provided for his direct election on an experimental basis. However, later on, indirect elections were reintroduced and the municipal area was divided into wards which elected the members.

This was followed by the U. P. Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, which empowered the State government to frame rules for centralisation of any post in the *mahapalikas* (corporations) and municipal boards.

The municipal board looks after the work of sanitation, water-supply street lighting and public health besides the registration of births and deaths.

In 1974-75 there were three municipalities, seven town areas, 14 Kshettra Samitis, 1,130 *gaon* panchayats and Zila Parishad in the district,

MUNICIPAL BOARDS

Etawah

The city of Etawah was constituted a municipality in 1863 and the provisions of Act XXVI of 1850 were extended to the town with the object of making better provisions for conservancy and for the general improvement. A municipal committee was then for the first time instituted; it consisted of five officers and seven persons. The constitution of this committee was modified by Act VI of 1868, which provided for the gradual introduction of the elective principle. The Act XV of 1883 established the system of election for all save the few official members, and this was replaced by Act I of 1900. The board consisted of 13 members, three of whom were appointed by the government and the remaining to be elected from the various wards. The district magistrate was usually the chairman of the board. Later on the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 was made applicable to the board and, now, it is being administered under the said Act. It was only a IIIrd class municipal board up to 1957 when it was raised to class II. According to the census of 1971 the area under the municipality is 9.35 sq. km. and the population is 85,894. The board now consists of 23 elected members including the president. The municipal area is divided into 10 wards. Three wards elect three members each and the rest two members each. The members are elected by the residents of the municipal area on the basis of adult franchise and these members elect the president. The term of office of the members and the president is five years which can be enhanced by the State government in special circumstances.

Finances—The income of the municipal board is mainly derived from sources like government grants and contributions, local taxes and rates. The expenditure is incurred mainly on general administration, public works, public health and sanitation. The total income of the board was Rs 24,37,100 and expenditure Rs 25,83,130 in the year 1974-75.

Water-supply—The execution of waterworks began in 1938 but, due to the Second World War, the work was stopped. It was again started in the year 1951-52 and the water-supply began in the old town. In 1954-55 the water-supply was extended to the north zone also. There are seven tube-wells operating at present to feed the four overhead tanks having the capacity of 256.8 kl., 454 kl., 227 kl., and 1,100 kl. respectively. There are 225 public taps and 3,842 private connections in the town. Water is supplied for 13 hours every day. The supply per day is 70 litres per head. The total length of pipeline in the town is 48.708 km. The board employs a waterworks engineer and other technical staff for the maintenance of the waterworks.

Public Health and Medical Services—The public health department of the board is looked after by the municipal medical officer of health. The board has a chief health inspector and 3 health inspectors. For the sanitation of the town the board has 50 bhisties (watermen) and 279 sweepers. A maternity centre is managed by the board where, at present, only a dai is employed.

Drainage—There are pukka and kutchra drains in the town which are cleaned daily.

Other Activities—There are ■ small parks in the town which are maintained by the board. A library has been opened in the municipal office in 1962 and newspapers and books are provided in its reading room. A statement showing income and expenditure of the board from 1965-66 to 1974-75 is appended [Table I(a) and (b)] at the end of the chapter.

Bharthana

Formerly it was administered as a town area under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856. On March 5, 1974 it was declared a municipality and is now administered under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 as amended from time to time. The area under the municipality is 1.09 sq. km. and the population is 13,668 according to the census of 1971. The municipal area has been divided into three wards. Four members are elected from each ward. The board at present has 12 elected members including the president. The members of the board are elected by the residents of the municipal area on the basis of adult franchise. The term of the members and the president is five years.

Finances—The income of the municipal board is mainly derived from sources like government grants and contributions, local rates and taxes. The expenditure is incurred mainly on general administration, public works, public health and sanitation. The total income of the board was Rs 3,06,104 and expenditure Rs 3,14,942 in 1974-75.

Water-supply—The waterworks of the town was started in 1972. The water is drawn from a tube-well. Another tube-well is being constructed. There are 31 public taps and 474 private water connection in the town. Water is supplied for about 6 hours every day. The daily supply of water is about 24 litres per head. In 1974-75 about 86,737 kl. of water was supplied. The length of pipe-line in the town is 8.25 km. The board employs a supervisor and other staff for the maintenance of waterworks.

Street Lighting—The town was electrified in 1962. There are 265 electric lamps in the town for lighting the streets.

Public Health and Medical Services—The board employs three *jamadars* and 30 sweepers for the sanitation work.

Drainage—There are both pakka and kutchra drains in the town. All the drains are cleaned daily.

A statement showing income and expenditure of the board from 1965-66 to 1974-75 is appended [Table II (a) and (b)] at the end of the chapter.

Auraiya

It was administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 from the year 1885 until April 1, 1907, when the place was declared a notified area under Act I of 1900. Its affairs were managed by a small committee appointed by the government. It looked after the work of construction of roads, sanitation and street lighting.

On August 1, 1949 it was declared a municipality and is now administered under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 as amended from time to time. The area under the municipality is 5.14 sq. km. and population according to the census of 1971 is 25,517. The board now consists of 16 elected members excluding the president. The municipal area is divided into 8 wards and each ward elects two members. The members are elected by the residents of the municipal area on the basis of adult franchise and they also elect the president. The term of office of the members and the president is five years which can be enhanced by the State government in special circumstances.

Finances—The income of the municipal board is derived from sources like government grants and contributions, local taxes and rates and the municipal property. The expenditure is incurred mainly on general administration, public works, public health and sanitation. The total income of the board was Rs 12,10,572 and expenditure Rs 12,72,968 in 1974-75.

Water-supply—The waterworks was completed in the year 1964 and the water is supplied by the two tube-wells which are operating at present. There are 66 public taps and 1674 private connections in the town. Water is supplied for about 12 hours every day and the daily supply per head is 67 litres. In 1974-75 about 5,38,075 kl. of water was supplied. The total length of pipeline in the town is 16 km. The board employs a waterworks engineer and other technical staff for the maintenance of waterworks.

Street Lighting—For street lighting in the town there are 275 electric bulbs and 113 kerosene oil lamps.

Public Health and Medical Services—The board looks after the work of sanitation and public health. Only two homoeopathic dispensaries are maintained by the board where about 7000 patients were treated in the year 1974-75.

Drainage—There are both kutchha and pukka drains in the town and their total lengths are 43 km. and 12.5 km. respectively. Almost the entire pukka drains of the town are cleaned daily. The sewer line is also being laid in the town.

Education—The board maintains an intermediate college for girls, a higher secondary school for boys and a montessori school. The number of students in the intermediate college is 544 and in the higher secondary school 431 and 75 in the montessori school. The total number of teachers in these institutions is 37.

Other Activities—The board maintains two parks and a library and it spent Rs 7,078 on them in 1974-75.

A statement showing income and expenditure of the board from 1965-66 to 1974-75 is appended [Table III (a) and (b)] at the end of the chapter.

TOWN AREAS

At present there are 7 town areas in the district which are administered under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914) by committees, each consisting of a chairman and a number of

members, all being directly elected by the residents of the town, on the basis of adult franchise for a term of four years. The number of members of each committee depends on the population of the town. The committees are empowered to levy house tax, property tax, tax on agricultural land situated within the limits of the town area, etc. Other sources of income are sale proceeds of manure, license fees, fines, water tax, loans and grants given by the government and rents of *nazul* land, if any. The main heads under which these local bodies spend their funds are general administration, collection charges, water-supply, public health and sanitation, maintenance of public streets and drains and street lighting.

Jaswantnagar

This place was formerly managed by a committee constituted under Act XXVI of 1850, but in October 1876 the provisions of the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 were extended to it. At present it is being administered under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914. According to the census of 1971 it had an area of 2.59 sq. km. and the population of 11,295. Its administration is looked after by the town area committee consisting of 11 members including a chairman, all elected by the people of the town for a term of four years. This period can however, be extended by the government in special circumstances. The total income and expenditure of the committee was Rs 5,71,125 and Rs 6,07,412 respectively in 1974-75.

The scheme for water-supply was started in 1965. There are more than 500 private connections and about 40 public taps. The total length of pipe line in the town is about 8 503 metres. The electricity ran into this town in 1975. There are 124 electric bulbs and 132 tube lights for lighting the streets. A statement showing income and expenditure of the town area from 1965-66 to 1974-75 is appended (Table IV) at the end of the chapter.

Lukhna

It was administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856, since 1871. At present it is being administered under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914. It had an area of less than one sq. km. and its population was 5,320 according to the census of 1971. It is administered by the town area committee consisting of 9 members including a chairman, all elected by the people of the town for a term of four years. This period is extendable by government in special circumstances. The total income of the committee was Rs 1,12,215 and expenditure Rs 1,12,110 in the year 1974-75. The water-supply work was completed in 1967 and now the water is supplied from the waterworks. There are 154 private connections and 22 public taps. The length of pipe-line in the town is 3,462 metres. Electricity was brought into this town in 1966 and, for lighting the streets, there are 80 electric bulbs.

A statement showing income and expenditure of the town area from 1965-66 to 1974-75 is appended (Table V) at the end of the chapter.

Phaphund

It was declared a town area on 21st August, 1885 and since then it was administered under the provisions of Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856. After the passing of the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 it is

being administered under that Act. It had an area 5.4 sq. km. and the population of 8,764 according to the census of 1971. It is administered by the town area committee consisting of 10 members including a chairman, all elected by the residents of the town for a term of four years which can be extended by the government in special circumstances. The total income of the committee from various sources was Rs 2,07,491 and its expenditure on various heads was Rs 2,09,424 in the year 1974-75. The waterworks of the town are under construction and pipe-lines to the length of 8.5 km. have been laid. Electricity was made available to this place in 1971. For lighting the streets there are 50 electric bulbs and 55 kerosene oil-lamps in the town.

The statement showing the income and expenditure of the town area from 1965-66 to 1974-75 is appended (Table VI) at the end of the chapter.

Achhalda

It was constituted a town area in the year 1966 and is being administered under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914. The town had an area of about 0.25 sq. km. and the population of 4,115 according to the census of 1971. It is administered by the town area committee consisting of 10 members including a chairman, all elected by the people of the town for a term of four years. This term can be extended by government in special circumstances. Its income and expenditure were Rs 88,668 and Rs 78,820 respectively in 1974-75. The electricity came in the town in 1972 and for lighting the streets there are 50 electric bulbs.

A statement showing the income and expenditure of the town area from 1971-72 to 74-75 is appended (Table VII) at the end of the chapter.

Ekdil

It was constituted a town area on January 11, 1916 and is being administered under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914. The town had an area of about 1 sq. km. and the population of 5,596 according to the census of 1971. It is administered by the town area committee consisting of 9 members and a chairman, all elected by the people of the town for a term of four years which is extendable by the government in special circumstances. Its income and expenditure were Rs 2,14,536 and Rs 3,36,634 respectively in the year 1974-75. The water supply scheme was completed in the year 1968. The total length of the pipe-line in the town is 3,636 metres. There are 161 private water connections and 23 public taps. Electricity was made available in the town in 1967. There are 73 electric bulbs and electric tube lights and 8 kerosene oil-lamps for street lighting. The expenditure on street lighting was Rs 14,408 and on public health services Rs 51,237 in 1974-75.

Bidhuna

It was declared a town area on January 1, 1973. Its affairs are managed by the subdivisional magistrate of Bidhuna. The town area includes village Bidhuna and the portion of Babina Sukhchenpur, Chandarpur, Kur Pura villages and its population is 7,248. Electricity was there before it was constituted as a town area in 1973. There are 30 electric bulbs for street lighting.

Dibiyapur

It was constituted a town area on September 6, 1972. Its affairs are managed by the subdivisional magistrate Auraiya. This town area includes portions of villages Kakrahi, Umri-jamuka and Lakhanpur. There is no water-supply but electricity is available.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

In ancient times the village panchayats which used to be a body of the elders, had administrative and judicial powers and exercised full control over the villages. During the British rule these panchayats lost their power though they continued to survive and control the social life of the village community. The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 was passed after independence. It reorganised the ancient system on the modern pattern of elected *gaon* (village) panchayats and delegated to them adequate powers for the administration of village.

The community development blocks which were established in 1952 with the launching of the planning and development programmes had block development committees but they were only advisory bodies, set up to help and advise the staff posted in the blocks for successful and speedy implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes. Subsequently by the enforcement of the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, these committees were given a statutory recognition and wider executive and financial powers. The government also reorganised the local self-governing system at the district level and enacted the U. P. Antarim Zila Parishads Act, 1958 under which the Antarim Zila Parishads were established in 1958 replacing old district boards which had been set up during the British period under the U. P. District Boards Act, 1922. With the passing of this Act and the subsequent Adhiniyam of 1961, the three tier organisation, viz. the *gaon* panchayats at base, Kshettra Samitis in the middle and Zila Parishad at the apex was introduced in the district.

Zila Parishad

For the management of local affairs beyond the municipal limits the district board was established in 1884. The board consisted of an elected chairman who was generally the district magistrate, four appointed members who were generally the subdivisional officers and 12 members annually elected for a term of three years, three from each of the tahsil. The U. P. District Boards Act, 1922 was made applicable in 1922. The work of the board was done by elected members. The total number of members of the board then was 47. Two seats were reserved for the Muslims and 12 for the Scheduled Castes. After the election one out of each ten of the elected members were nominated which included at least two women and one person belonging to the class which had no representative in the elected members. Its term was four years. In 1958 the U. P. Antarim Zila Parishads Act, 1958, came into force. In place of the district board the local body was now called the Antarim Zila Parishad. With the passing of U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, the word 'Antarim' was dropped and the Zila Parishad came into existence.

The total membership of the Zila Parishad, Etawah, is 59 which includes *pramukhs* and representatives of the Kshettra Samitis, the presidents of the municipal boards, representatives of the co-operative bank, representatives from the co-operative institutions, members of the Lok Sabha, members of the Vidhan Sabha, members of the Vidhan Parishad, member nominated by the government and also women and Scheduled Castes members. The normal term of the Zila Parishad and its members is five years but it may be extended by the State government. The members of Zila Parishad elect an *adhyaksh* and an *up-adhyaksh* for five years and one year respectively.

The functions of the Zila Parishad are very comprehensive and include all those of the former district board, district planning committee and Antarim Zila Parishad consisting of the co-ordination of the activities of the development blocks, implementation of the inter-block schemes and utilisation of the funds allotted by the government for purposes of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, village and cottage industries, medical and public health services, cultural activities and welfare of children, youth and women. The major sources of income of the Zila Parishad are government grants, taxes levied by it and fees from cattle pounds and cattle fairs. The main items of its expenditure are public works and medical and public health services. The total income of the Zila Parishad was Rs 2,71,953 and expenditure Rs 2,71,953 during the year 1973-74, the deficit being met by government grants.

Education—The Zila Parishad runs five high schools and two intermediate colleges. The total number of students in these schools and colleges is 3,253 and that of teachers 119.

Medical and Public Health Services—The public health department of the Parishad is looked after by the health officer. The Parishad also employs a *vaid* for supervision of the Ayurvedic dispensaries and an assistant superintendent (vaccination) for the vaccination department. There are 9 allopathic and 18 Ayurvedic dispensaries under the management of the Parishad where 82,701 and 33,729 patients respectively were treated during the year 1974-75. There was a maternity and child welfare centre of the Parishad which has now been abolished and such facility at that place, is now provided by the government.

Public Works—The Zila Parishad maintains about 93 km. of metalled and 326 km. of unmetalled roads, 33 *ghats* and 76 culverts.

A statement showing income and expenditure of the Zila Parishad from 1964-65 to 1973-74 is appended [Table VIII (a) and (b)] at the end of the chapter.

Kshettra Samitis

There were 14 Kshettra Samitis, one for every development block in the district in 1974-75. With the enforcement of the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam of 1961, functions of the erstwhile block development committees devolved upon the newly established Kshettra Samitis. Each Kshettra Samiti is constituted of all *pradhans* of constituent *gaon sabhas*, chairmen of town area committees or presidents of notified area committees, if any, lying within the block area, representatives of co-operative

institutions of the block and members of the Zila Parishad who are elected from the block. All members of the lower house of the Central and State legislatures whose constituencies include any part of the block and all members of the upper house of the Central and State legislatures who have their residence in the block and all members of the Central and State legislatures whose place of residence is in the district in which the block is situated and who have chosen to represent the block are *ex-office* members of the Kshettra Samitis. The members of the Kshettra Samiti may also co-opt certain number of women and persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and persons interested in planning and development provided they are registered as voters for the legislative assembly from any part of the block. The term of the Kshettra Samiti is five years. The members of the Kshettra Samiti elect the *pramukh* i.e., the presiding officer, out of the voters' list for the legislative assembly from the area included in the block and one senior *up-pramukh* and one junior *up-pramukh* from among themselves, all for a five-year term. The block development officer acts as the executive officer of the Kshettra Samiti which is responsible for the formulation and execution of the development schemes. The main activities of this body are the development of agriculture, live-stock and fisheries, construction of minor irrigation works, opening of health, maternity and child welfare centres, prevention and control of epidemics, promotion of cottage and village industries and co-operative institutions. Briefly the Kshettra Samiti acts as co-ordinating agency for all the *gaon sabhas* functioning within its jurisdiction in the implementation of their plan schemes and other programmes. It is particularly responsible for the implementation of inter-village projects in the block area.

Gaon Panchayats

Since ancient times, the villages in the country have been administered by their respective panchayats which exercised administrative and judicial powers. The number of panchayats had varied from time to time. In 1949, when the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act was enforced in the district, there were 570 *gaon* panchayats. Their number increased with the increase in population and in 1974-75 it was 1,130.

A *gaon sabha* is constituted for a village or group of villages with a minimum population of 250 persons and consists of all the adults of the village. The *gaon* panchayat, which is the executive organ of the *gaon sabha*, has a *pradhan* (president) and *up-pradhan* (vice-president), the former and the members of the *gaon* panchayat being elected initially by the adults of the village or *gaon sabha* for a term of five-years, extendable by the government. An *up-pradhan* (vice-president) is elected by the members of the *gaon* panchayat for a term of one year. The number of members of the *gaon* panchayat is determined in proportion to the population of the *gaon sabha* and generally ranges from 15 to 30.

The *gaon sabha* is intended to constitute the basis of an active and conscious peasant democracy which should not only integrate but also initiate all rural development policies and programmes. The functions of the panchayat include among others, construction, repairs cleansing and lighting of streets, sanitation, prevention of epidemics, up-keep and supervision of forests, waste lands, pastures,

buildings, land or any other property of the *gaon sabha* registration of births, deaths and marriages, regulation of markets and fairs, provision of drinking water facilities and welfare of children, youth and women.

The main sources of income of a *gaon* panchayat are government grants, taxes collected by it and voluntary contributions by the local people. The total income of the *gaon* panchayats was Rs 13,03,800 during 1974-75. These panchayats incurred an expenditure of Rs 5,69,223 during 1974-75 on construction and development works.

The details of achievements of the panchayats during the last five years are given below :

Work Done	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
No. of panchayat ghars constructed	1	5	4	4	5
No. of culverts constructed	47	39	94	125	214
No. of hand-pumps installed	56	115	153	228	3,581
No. of wells constructed	5	17	110	55	80
No. of public latrines constructed	72	260	1,161	1,216	1,293
No. of school buildings constructed	5	11	4	10	10
Metalled road constructed (in km.)	—	—	15,000	1,544	8,000
Metalled road repaired (in kilometres)	—	—	7,200	4,219	16,000
Unmetalled road constructed (in kilometres)	8,062	18,371	3,38,300	40,306	60,500
Unmetalled road repaired (in kilometres)	7,448	38,071	—	—	—

TABLE I (a)

Receipts (in rupees for last ten years) Municipal Board, Etawah
Reference Page No. 192

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from Municipal property, etc., other than taxes				Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
			3	4	5	6				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1965-66	4,72,609	7,791	1,54,551	2,97,107	19,790	1,36,983	10,88,831			
1966-67	5,05,696	8,899	1,74,226	3,24,422	23,888	1,598	10,38,729			
1967-68	4,70,103	7,851	1,86,136	3,20,700	17,597	7,603	10,09,990			
1968-69	6,56,274	6,730	2,08,115	3,41,307	24,779	11,636	12,48,841			
1969-70	7,22,377	10,805	2,41,701	5,98,102	22,337	6,744	16,02,066			
1970-71	7,63,349	9,473	2,34,294	5,00,636	10,946	2,43,061	17,61,759			
1971-72	8,82,602	8,970	2,50,458	5,48,469	9,308	4,780	17,04,587			
1972-73	9,90,663	9,257	2,24,543	3,44,902	15,675	4,81,278	20,66,318			
1973-74	12,19,124	10,156	2,88,509	2,39,138	14,519	4,41,866	22,13,312			
1974-75	12,63,374	10,287	4,42,892	5,17,228	37,861	1,65,488	24,37,100			

TABLE I (b)

Expenditure (in rupees for last ten years) Municipal Board, Etawah

Reference Page No. 192

Year	General Adminis- tration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Public instruction	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1965-66	1,00,799	71,102	5,00,289	2,92,909	100	35,150	64,137	10,64,486
1966-67	98,173	63,433	4,36,358	3,07,652	50	55,156	91,301	10,52,123
1967-68	88,502	62,845	3,93,258	3,11,875	—	47,064	1,06,377	10,14,921
1968-69	1,15,235	75,550	5,33,624	3,07,091	50	91,252	96,710	12,19,512
1969-70	1,17,659	72,620	6,87,615	3,61,550	—	1,62,469	87,697	14,69,610
1970-71	1,52,605	91,430	10,65,094	3,47,781	1,150	1,32,561	86,333	18,96,954
1971-72	1,85,237	99,825	8,25,976	3,97,697	1,700	99,722	86,686	76,96,853
1972-73	2,10,689	79,574	13,23,222	2,25,600	2,000	82,716	1,09,239	20,33,039
1973-74	2,53,762	89,355	13,69,759	1,560	—	1,30,819	1,81,547	20,26,802
1974-75	3,63,773	81,512	18,76,180	718	—	1,18,646	1,42,301	25,83,130

TABLE II (a)

Expenditure (in rupees for last ten years) Municipal Board, Bharthana

Reference Page No. 193

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under Special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property etc. other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads	Total of receipts
1965-66		69,909	1,048	226	32,422	9,821	4,619	1,18,048
1966-67		75,353	1,685	415	26,989	13,502	676	1,18,623
1967-68		48,525	1,403	757	23,302	15,743	1,00,000	1,89,732
1968-69		36,736	1,068	301	22,042	12,940	—	73,069
1969-70		60,652	1,950	368	1,71,446	11,035	50,000	2,95,452
1970-71		70,544	2,106	887	17,981	23,699	2,010	1,17,227
1971-72		72,098	2,255	332	22,631	27,310	7,898	1,32,526
1972-73		66,996	2,502	623	26,831	27,623	51,783	1,86,852
1973-74		91,683	3,560	597	1,76,991	24,726	65,150	3,62,709
1974-75		1,16,766	2,406	424	1,32,209	38,123	16,174	3,06,104

TABLE II (b)

Expenditure (in rupees for last ten years) Municipal Board Bharrhana

Reference Page No. 193

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Public instruction	Contribution	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1966-66	44,283	1,691	40,000	—	—	4,478	32,538	1,22,979
1966-67	41,545	6,013	32,000	—	—	2,398	33,299	1,15,257
1967-68	44,190	5,008	40,080	—	—	3,778	21,786	1,14,844
1968-69	43,168	9,000	35,780	—	—	2,239	82,982	1,70,051
1969-70	44,044	8,317	41,000	—	—	1,087	2,04,065	2,99,084
1970-71	54,281	3,590	40,000	—	—	3,853	1,430	1,03,256
1971-72	53,743	9,000	50,305	—	—	879	8,586	1,24,255
1972-73	71,449	4,384	70,000	576	—	2,000	16,771	1,65,181
1973-74	2,45,352	3,700	80,041	330	—	2,600	27,489	3,60,131
1974-75	1,23,125	22,676	1,41,410	606	750	10,039	16,335	3,14,942

TABLE III (a)

Receipts (in rupees for last ten years) Municipal Board, Aurangabad

Reference Page No. 194

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realization under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., other than taxes				Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads	Total of receipts
			1	2	3	4				
1965-66	1,85,453	3,076	89,338	1,45,720	4,776	37,529	4,65,892	4,48,801	5,81,338	6,47,912
1966-67	1,71,297	4,317	86,998	1,42,792	5,236	38,161	4,48,801	5,81,338	6,47,912	6,76,506
1967-68	1,89,506	2,824	92,618	1,78,015	18,778	99,597	5,81,338	6,47,912	6,76,506	7,38,136
1968-69	2,44,062	2,432	1,06,521	2,46,136	20,868	27,893	6,47,912	6,76,506	7,38,136	8,99,145
1969-70	2,68,147	1,330	1,17,891	2,61,104	6,554	21,480	6,76,506	7,38,136	8,99,145	10,75,681
1970-71	2,76,780	3,857	1,14,310	2,51,566	4,820	86,793	7,38,136	8,99,145	10,75,681	12,10,572
1971-72	2,54,655	3,799	2,03,650	3,44,958	9,050	1,83,033	9,99,145	10,75,681	12,10,572	
1972-73	2,61,571	2,887	2,06,871	2,71,015	9,202	3,24,135	10,75,681	12,10,572		
1973-74	3,82,716	2,879	1,56,038	2,33,710	10,392	1,06,402	8,92,137			
1974-75	4,25,466	2,394	1,71,640	5,86,569	8,463	16,040	12,10,572			

TABLE III (B)

Reference Page No. 194

Year	General administ- ration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Public instructions	Miscellaneous	Total of all other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1965-66	60,627	10,877	1,29,529	1,41,519	45,420	34,404	4,22,300
1966-67	66,844	11,323	1,77,310	1,58,184	47,955	34,404	4,96,020
1967-68	75,619	10,818	1,66,184	1,54,541	49,423	34,404	4,90,989
1968-69	75,196	13,482	2,46,751	2,18,089	45,427	34,404	6,33,349
1969-70	83,423	12,024	2,85,812	2,43,926	62,387	34,404	7,22,476
1970-71	83,199	19,224	2,50,355	2,36,253	58,201	40,136	6,87,368
1971-72	88,344	19,767	5,21,185	2,91,978	64,371	36,967	10,22,612
1972-73	99,828	17,255	6,68,183	2,14,809	80,554	39,798	11,20,427
1973-74	1,09,857	18,830	5,02,199	1,24,979	64,468	39,798	8,60,131
1974-75	1,67,733	24,357	7,98,393	1,72,535	70,152	39,798	12,72,968

TABLE IV
Receipts and Expenditure (in rupees for last ten years) Town Area, Jaswantnagar
Reference Page No. 194

Year	Receipts				Expenditure				
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other receipts	Total receipts	General administration & collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other sources	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1965-66	18,966	62,272	8,880	90,118	44,153	30,601	17,017	13,948	1,05,719
1966-67	23,846	46,102	8,348	78,296	39,367	35,572	16,953	953	93,345
1967-68	24,839	54,532	35,684	1,15,055	45,042	38,385	38,615	21,563	1,43,605
1968-69	22,257	77,232	7,330	1,06,819	41,792	48,256	12,378	3,359	1,05,782
1969-70	33,650	75,008	12,079	1,20,737	50,128	46,463	11,168	3,591	1,11,350
1970-71	21,044	83,208	11,105	1,15,357	46,223	50,792	26,995	1,466	1,25,476
1971-72	37,893	8,96,694	10,377	2,44,975	60,664	70,075	42,224	9,283	1,82,246
1972-73	63,237	3,56,189	16,720	4,36,147	95,451	94,839	42,367	1,15,532	3,48,189
1973-74	53,951	3,11,939	48,922	4,14,812	1,13,324	1,02,869	2,39,867	47,041	5,13,121
1974-75	1,35,845	2,72,300	1,62,980	5,71,125	2,66,295	1,37,050	1,85,388	18,729	6,07,412

TABLE V

Receipts and Expenditure (in rupees for the last ten years) Town Area, Lakhna
Reference Page No. 195

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)						Total expendi- am
	Govern- ment grants	Receipts from taxes	Other receipts	Total receipts	General adminis- tration & collec- tion charges	Public Health	Public works	Other sources		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1965-66	39,709	5,428	12,331	57,468	3,435	12,253	4,698	32,856	53,242	
1966-67	33,891	11,277	14,573	59,741	4,631	11,840	11,520	35,494	63,485	
1967-68	4,277	6,398	3,698	14,373	3,640	10,818	---	690	15,148	
1968-69	1,484	7,042	2,572	11,098	3,036	7,954	---	438	11,428	
1969-70	4,087	12,849	15,799	32,735	6,633	14,454	309	9,738	31,134	
1970-71	7,144	9,520	22,777	39,441	5,750	17,306	1,228	16,136	40,420	
1971-72	8,850	11,789	36,958	57,597	6,713	19,075	9,534	18,519	53,841	
1972-73	24,409	16,196	56,917	97,522	7,222	28,742	21,599	29,240	86,803	
1973-74	27,509	7,276	44,562	79,347	8,564	37,597	15,278	31,922	93,381	
1974-75	54,771	18,308	39,136	1,12,215	9,972	52,757	6,312	43,069	1,12,110	

TABLE VI

Receipts and Expenditure (in rupees for the last ten years) Town Area, Phaphund

Reference Page No. 193

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Government Grants	Receipts from taxes	Other receipts	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other Expenditure	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1965-66	11,867	5,871	13,746	31,484	3,255	14,836	4,442	5510	28,843	
1966-67	11,762	6,894	17,271	35,917	4,344	17,855	11,926	4087	38,132	
1967-68	21,155	7,183	15,008	43,346	4,930	20,432	3,785	3,644	32,791	
1968-69	10,154	669	15,638	26,461	3,620	16,503	16,795	2,551	39,529	
1969-70	6,074	8,604	20,183	34,861	4,552	20,521	11,607	4,409	41,089	
1970-71	14,530	10,766	21,754	47,050	7,643	26,247	2,447	4,981	41,318	
1971-72	56,208	2,217	19,331	77,776	4,266	20,481	6,184	42,708	73,699	
1972-73	77,127	5,311	79,102	16,1540	7,184	34,136	21,841	87,218	1,50,379	
1973-74	69,833	12,428	64,853	1,47,114	11,227	41,830	22,631	92,890	1,67,778	
1974-75	1,46,797	22,808	2,07,491	2,07,461	7,085	54,363	18,719	1,38,257	2,09,424	

TABLE VII

Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Achhalda

Reference Page No.

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure, (in rupees)						
	Government Grants	Receipts from taxes	Other receipts	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public Works	Other expenditure	Total administration	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1965-66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1966-67	5,000	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	
1967-68	5,000	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	
1968-69	5,000	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	
1969-70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1970-71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1971-72	15,000	—	2355	17355	250	12,20	11,692	433	13,595	
1972-73	9,997	—	56844	66841	17121	11,330	8,909	3,901	41,261	
1973-74	23,193	—	57838	81030	24737	13,965	18,596	1,719	59,017	
1974-75	21,828	7576	59264	88668	27171	19,836	27,865	4,448	78,820	

TABLE VIII (a)

Receipts (in rupees for last ten years) Zila Parishad, Etawah

Reference Page No. 198

Year	Government grants	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Fairs and Exhibitions	Total of all other heads	Total receipts	
						6	7
1964-65	380735.55	2307751.22	10382.46	5000.00	150.00	2604018.23	
1965-66	639905.12	3109504.68	9988.07	2655.72	2244.00	3764296.59	
1966-67	2434425.02	1635681.00	6968.86	—	7540.00	4153614.88	
1967-68	369343.40	4133585.42	11519.33	—	—	4514447.15	
1968-69	493179.05	4611536.95	4362.18	1820.01	4719.00	5115616.19	
1969-70	3,98,072.55	62,77,799.98	4,100.00	—	—	66,79,971.33	
1970-71	4,45,444.01	61,83,576.47	5,570.06	3,000.00	—	66,37,590	
1971-72	37,87,615.21	85,24,143.62	—	1,119.32	—	1,23,12,877.15	
1972-73	13,47,380.55	30,37,543.53	—	—	—	43,84,928.08	
1973-74	25,39,473.86	1,80,080.71	—	—	—	27,19,553.57	
1974-75	6,71,937.00	1,42,470.00	6,436.00	4,40,438.00	4,68,696.00	17,29,977.00	

TABLE VIII (b)

Expenditure, (in rupees for last ten years) Zila Parishad, Etawah

Reference Page No. 198

Year	General administration	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Public works	Fairs and exhibitions	Total of all other Expenditure heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1964-65	28,735	26,62,706	15,7,141	2,19,922	71,981	3,39,579	39,80,064
1965-66	96,224	32,93,927	1,53,123	4,73,098	72,095	1,87,033	42,75,500
1966-67	99,231	40,02,345	1,53,196	4,38,504	99,151	28,298	48,20,725
1967-68	1,05,667	40,05,497	1,94,292	1,70,063	89,235	7,37,487	53,02,240
1968-69	99,493	41,93,064	2,11,881	1,61,567	79,039	1,32,764	48,77,808
1969-70	1,25,392	48,63,522	2,28,281	2,51,86	95,716	1,51,589	55,16,362
1970-71	86,726	66,77,628	1,98,518	3,43,485	89,453	1,74,882	75,70,692
1971-72	92,763	65,99,962	1,99,509	11,64,498	89,770	2,06,348	83,52,850
1972-73	1,44,532	59,64,785	2,16,127	40,82,955	79,156	2,32,902	1,07,20,457
1973-74	1,44,626	3,97,076	2,39,670	32,67,987	1,13,422	2,44,497	44,07,284
1974-75	2,21,184	4,50,945	3,25,280	15,76,774	1,30,319	3,00,263	30,04,770

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The region covered by the present district of Etawah was a centre of Vedic learning and a stronghold of Brahmanism. In later Vedic times the Panchala *parishad*, an academy of the learned of this region, was celebrated throughout the country.¹ Parichakra was perhaps one of the important Panchala *parishads* situated in this district.² From the Vedic age downwards the central conception of education has been that it is a source of illumination, giving us a correct lead in the various spheres of life. Infusion of a spirit of piety and religiousness, formation of character, development of personality, inculcation of civic and social duties, promotion of social efficiency and spirit of national character may be described as the chief aims and ideals of ancient Indian education.³

The learning or culture of ancient times was chiefly the product of hermitages (*ashramas*) and *gurukulas* in the solitude of the forests where education was imparted to residential pupils at the homes of individual teachers. The education of a child began at home and was later taken up in *gurukulas* and *ashramas* under the guidance of gurus (teachers). Regular studentship began with the ceremony of *upanayana* by which the teacher (*acharya*) invites the pupil, *brahmachari*, into a new life described as a second birth, whence he becomes a *dwiija*, twice-born. The new life had its own marks and rules for the pupil. The pupil was required to wear the skin of the black antelope (*karshnam vasanah*), a girdle (*mekhala*) of Kusha grass (*maunjya*) and to let his hair grow long (*dirghashmashru*). He had also to collect fuel in the forest and to tend the cattle. Begging (*bhiksha*) was also one of his duties.⁴ *Brahmacharya* (celibacy) formed the basis of the entire educational system which entailed discipline of the mind and the body, and was considered an essential pre-requisite for all during the initial phase of their lives.⁵ Great stress was laid in the Vedic texts on the intimate relationship between the teacher and the taught. The primary objective of this relationship was to inculcate the attitudes of obedience, service, austerity and purity of conduct in the pupils. Though the system of cramming was prevalent in those days, it did not encourage cynicism and great importance was attached to the development of the intellect. A special ritual named *medha-janana* (fostering of intellect) was performed for this purpose soon after the *upanayana*

1 Mookerji, R. K. : *Ancient Indian Education*. p. 134

2 Majumdar, R. K. and Pusalker, A. D. : *The History and Culture of The Indian People*, Vol I. p. : 255 ; Mookerji, R. K. : *Ancient India*. p. 73

3 Aitkar, A. S. : *Education In Ancient India* pp. 4, 6, 9

4 Mookerji, R. K. *Hindu Civilization*, pp. 128, 129

Altakar, op. cit., pp. 260, 261

ritual when a prayer was offered for the endowment of the virtues of vigour, brilliance and an all round development of the pupil's intellect, soon after the initiation, ceremony.¹ The curriculum covered a wide range of subjects. Besides the three Vedas, there are also mentioned in several works of the period various other subjects of study, such as, *itihasa-purana* (legend and ancient lores), *pitrya* (the science relating to the manes), *rashi* (mathematics), *daiva* (knowledge of portents), *nidhi* (chronology), *vakavakya* (dialectics), *ekayana* (ethics), *devavidya*, *Brahma-vidya* (knowledge of the Absolute), *bhulavidya* (demonology, or science of elements), *kshatra-vidya* (the military-science), *nakshatra-vidya* (astronomy), *sarpa-vidya* (the science of snakes), and *devajana-vidya* (dancing and music or mythology). Another list mentions the Vedas, phonetics (*shiksha*), ritual (*kalpa*), grammar (*vyakarna*), etymology (*nirukta*), metrics (*chhandas*) and astrology (*jyotisha*), as subjects of study.² The period of studentship was normally fixed as twelve years, but sometimes it extended from 15 to 20 years according to the talent and requirements of the pupils.³ The aims of learning are stated to be *shraddha* (faith), *medha* (retention of knowledge acquired), *praja* (progeny), *dhana* (wealth), *ayuh* (longevity), and *amritatva* (immortality). They thus comprehended success in both secular and spritual life⁴.

The above mentioned system of education seems to have continued, with occassional modifications, in the district till about the advent of the Muslims. Since about the times of Nandas and Mauryas, the Jains and the Buddhists are also known to have had their own religious establishments. In their monastries, education (sacred as well as secular) was in the hands of monks who were the custodians of sacred learning and had the leisure to impart it.⁵

In the eleventh and twelfth centuries Etawah was probably traversed both by the armies of Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad Ghorī, but the local Hindu chiefs were generally able to defend their territory from the invaders, though they made peace after each raid by the payment of a large tribute. The system of education in this area remained almost the same as in earliest days. Sanskrit was learnt mostly by the Brahmanas particularly for religious purposes and secular instruction was imparted through the medium of the local dialect in *pathshalas* (schools) which were usually run by private teachers and were often attached to temples. In the later medieval period, when Akbar included Etawah in his empire, Arabic and Persian were generally studied by the Muslims and were taught in the *maktabs* and *madrasas* which were attached to mosques, the course of studies generally covering Islamic religion and theology. Gurukula system of education

¹ Altekar, *op. cit.*, p. 262

² Majumdar, R. C., Raychaudhary, H. C. and Datta K. L. : *An Aduanced History of India*, p. 51; Mookerji : *Ancient Indian Education*, pp. 106-110

³ *Ibid.*, p. 92

⁴ Mookerji : *Hindu Civilization* p. 129

⁵ Mookerji : *Ancient Indian Education*, p. 394

was however, continued till the advent of British rule. Mathas of the various religious pontiffs (*acharyas*) used to organise small centres for higher education, which cooperated with the private teachers in rendering the valuable service of keeping the lamp of learning burning in a dark age, when society was often overwhelmed by anarchy, internecine wars and foreign rule.¹

The district, in 1847, had 105 schools attended by 833 pupils of which 40 schools were imparting education in Hindi, 13 in Sanskrit, 48 in Persian and 4 in Arabic. Of the 48 Persian schools with 398 pupils Etawah contained 18, Phaphund 7, two villages two each, and the remaining 19 were found one each in different localities. The Hindi schools were scattered over the whole district. Of the Sanskrit schools, 4 were situated in Etawah, 2 in Auraiya, and the remaining 7 in different villages. There were 435 pupils attending these schools.

In 1850, Etawah was selected as one of the experimental district placed under the Visitor General of Schools whose report for 1850-51 shows that there were 248 unaided village schools, attended by 1558 pupils and 7 tahsili government schools, attended by 360 pupils. These tahsili schools were opened in 1850, the superior zila school was opened in 1856, and at the same time village schools were reorganised.

During the disturbances of 1857, the system of education was totally disrupted. It appears from the report of A. O. Hume, then collector of Etawah, dated January 25, 1859 that though the number of indigenous schools and students were increasing, there were strong reactions from the British government against the expansion of universal education amongst Indians. Therefore, the government issued a circular criticising the teaching by indigenous teachers and directing the Collectors not to encourage these types of schools either by giving aid or by sending children to these schools. Hume deserves honourable mention for his efforts in the cause of education. He requested the government in his report date March 30, 1859 to adopt a liberal attitude towards education. Just after the disturbances of 1857, seven tahsil schools were opened, more than two hundred schools were recognized and eight were established from public funds. Hume High School, the chief school of the district was raised by him to the status of a superior zila school. He encouraged its early development and erected the magnificent school building.² This school was later on acquired by Hindu Educational Society, Etawah which renamed it as Sanatana Dharma College. Besides the high school, he built numerous *halkabandi* or village schools. The girls' schools were opened in 1863.

1. Altekar, *op. cit.*, pp. 73, 74

2. Wedderan Sir William Alan Octavian Hume C. V. *Either of the Indian National Congress, (1913: Congress Vani dated 30 March, 1972, p. 3*

The following statistics gives the position of educational institutions of the district in 1860-61, 1871-72 and 1874-75 :

Year	Government Schools				Aided Unaided Schools Schools		
	Zila (super- ior)	Tahsil	Halka- bandi	Fe- male	Muni- cipal	Anglo-indigenous verna- cular	
1860-61	...	7	169	1	49
Number of schools							
Number of ...		495	7,233	159	485
pupils							
1871-72	1	5	95	13	...	2	75
Number of schools							
Number of 333		201	2,538	185	...	72	599
pupils							
1874-75	1	5	120	12	4	1	94
Number of schools							
Number of 220		264	2,823	181	358	43	719
pupils							

The number of public schools fell from 147 in 1880-81 to 122 in 1900-01, but the number of pupils rose from 3,809 to 5,236 in 1903-04 there were 161 public schools with 6,595 students of whom 294 were girls. Three public schools were managed by government and 107 by the district and municipal boards, the rest being under private management.

The following statement indicates the progress of education from 1896 to 1908 separately showing the position of primary and secondary education :

Year	No. of institutions	Total		Secondary education				Primary education	
		Scholars		No. of institutions	Scholars		No. of schools	Scholars	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1896-97	93	3,979	39	10	1,241	—	82	2,695	39
1897-98	102	4,191	37	9	1,206	—	91	2,945	37
1898-99	104	4,525	34	9	1,231	—	93	3,229	34
1899-1900	118	4,891	47	9	1,217	12	107	3,615	35
1900-01	122	5,055	181	10	1,312	—	111	3,712	181
1901-02	116	5,336	162	9	1,488	8	106	3,810	153
1902-03	150	6,081	399	9	1,476	4	141	4,605	305
1903-04	161	6,301	294	9	1,344	2	152	4,957	292
1904-05	169	6,591	277	10	1,534	4	159	5,057	255
1905-06	192	7,397	313	10	1,731	6	182	5,666	252
1906-07	216	8,158	695	10	1,897	7	206	6,261	688
1907-08	217	8,223	861	10	1,570	—	207	6,653	861

The supervision of education in the district during this period was carried on through the inspector of Agra circle of the department of education in conjunction with the district and municipal boards. There were two training schools at Etawah and Auraiya which used to supply teaching staff for the primary and secondary institutions, greater attention being paid to physical education in all the institutions of the district.

Since 1909 there has been no important change worth recording. The number of primary schools has fluctuated from year to year while that of secondary schools has gradually increased. In 1910-11 the number of primary schools fell to 199, while that of secondary schools increased to 11. In 1920-21 there were 15 secondary institutions attended by 824 pupils and 358 primary schools attended by 16,637 pupils in the district. The year 1931-32 showed further increase in the number of schools. At that time, there were 23 secondary institutions attended by 2,494 scholars and 445 primary schools attended by 22,835 pupils.

After independence the district made much headway in the field of education. Many new educational institutions were opened and reforms were also made to give educational facilities to the poor and the common man. The census figures of 1951 show that the district had 13 intermediate colleges and higher secondary schools attended by 7,902 pupils, 71 junior high schools attended by 8,527 pupils, 2 training schools attended by 162 pupils, 1 technical school attended by 100 pupils and 603 other schools and colleges attended by 55,616 pupils. The subsequent decade recorded more improvement in educational facilities. In 1960-61, the district had 4 degree colleges with 640 pupils, 26 intermediate colleges and higher secondary schools with 15,519 pupils, 96 junior high schools with 13,392 pupils, 2 training schools attended by 218 pupils, one technical school and 678 other schools and colleges with 75,133 pupils. In 1971, the number of educational institutions further increased. In that year the district had 847 junior Basic schools, 163 senior Basic schools, 41 higher secondary institutions and 5 degree colleges.

Prior to 1947, there used to be a circle inspector of schools for the supervision of education in a division. The district of Etawah was under the charge of the circle inspector of Agra division. The office of the district inspector of schools was established in the district in 1947 and since then education is being supervised by this authority. When the Basic system of education was separated from the higher secondary education in 1972, Basic education (both junior and senior) was placed under the supervision of Basic Shiksha Adhikari, while girls' schools remained under the supervision of the regional inspectress of schools, Allahabad.

Growth of Literacy

The first attempt to collect information regarding literate persons was made in 1881. The percentage of literacy among

males and females of the district between 1881 and 1951 has varied, as given below :

Year	Percentage of literacy	
	Males	Females
1881	4.0	0.1
1891	4.9	0.1
1901	5.3	0.3
1911	6.3	0.7
1921	6.9	0.9
1931	9.2	1.1
1941	17.1	4.3
1951	22.5	4.9

The subsequent decade registered the percentages at 33.9 and 10.00 respectively for males and females, the overall percentage being 22.9 as against the State average of 17.7 in 1961. The district then ranked 9th in literacy in the whole State. There had been improvement both in male and female literacy during the decade. Of the total number of literates 66.9 per cent were without any educational standard, 26.9 per cent were of primary or junior Basic standard, and only 6.2 per cent of high school and above. The percentage of literacy in the rural population was 21.1 as against 41.1 in the urban. The percentage in the rural areas was 32.1 per cent among males and 8.1 per cent among females, and in the urban areas 51.2 per cent among males and 29.1 per cent among females. The following statement gives the educational standards of the literate population according to the census of 1961 :

Educational standard	Persons	Males	Females
Urban :			
Literate without educational level	25,871	16,085	9,786
Primary or junior Basic	11,951	8,443	3,508
Matriculation or higher secondary	5,200	4,343	857
Technical diploma not equal to degree	3	1	—
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	17	3	14
University degree or post-graduate degree Other than technical degree:	949	868	81
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree :			
Engineering	4	4	—
Medicine	38	34	4
Agriculture	1	1	—
Veterinary and dairying	1	1	—
Technology	1	1	—
Teaching	94	66	28
Others	9	9	—
Rural :			
Literate without educational level	1,55,550	1,23,689	31,861
Primary or junior Basic	61,072	53,216	7,856
Matriculation and above	10,363	9,942	441

The percentage of literacy among males and females in the district at the census of 1971 were 38.98 and 16.61 respectively. The percentage of literacy in the total population was 28.86 as compared to the State average of 21.70. The percentage of literacy in the rural population was 26.93 as against 46.66 in the urban. The proportion of literacy in the rural areas was 37.27 among males and 14.36 among females, and in the urban areas 54.93 per cent among males and 36.95 per cent among females.

General Education

General education now includes education from the pre-junior Basic or nursery stage to the university stage. The district had 954 junior Basic and 270 senior Basic institutions in 1974-75, the number of higher secondary institutions being 87 and the number of institutions imparting higher education in arts and science subjects at the post-graduate and degree level was 5.

Junior and Senior Basic Stage

Education at the junior and senior Basic stages is based on the Wardha scheme of education initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1937, which was adopted by the State Government with certain modifications in 1933. Although the idea of Basic education was placed before the country by Mahatma Gandhi in 1937, it could not gather strength before 1947. The term Basic now includes education at the junior Basic stage from class I to V, and the senior Basic stage from class VI to VIII. Mahatma Gandhi held that education ought to draw out the best in the pupil in body, mind and spirit. It implied that free and compulsory education for a period of seven years be provided by the State through the medium of mother tongue and every school should be self-supporting. It endeavours to create a social order free from exploitation and violence and the process of education centres around some useful handicrafts enabling the child to channelize his creative and productive ability.

These junior and senior Basic institutions were supervised and administered by the education departments of municipal boards and district boards within their jurisdiction. In July, 1972, the supervision, maintenance and administrative control of these institutions was transferred to the board of Basic education, following the re-organisation of the education set-up, by the Basic Shiksha Adhiniyam. The State government vested their control in the Basic Shiksha Parishad at the state level, the Zila Shiksha Samiti at the district level, and the Gaon Sabha Samiti at the village level. The State body is headed by the director of Basic education, that at the district level being headed by the district Basic education officer.

The number of junior and senior Basic institutions located within the district with enrolment from 1965-66 to 1974-75 are given in Statement I at the end of the chapter.

Secondary Education

The secondary education now covers education after the senior Basic stage up to class XII. With the establishment of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education in 1921, the high school examination began to be held at the end of class X and the intermediate examination at the end of class XII. To encourage female education, the State Government has made girls' education free up to high school, since January 1, 1965.

A list of higher secondary institutions of the district is given at the end of the chapter in Statement II.

Higher Education

The number of institutions imparting education up to the graduate and post-graduate level came to 5 in 1975. All of these imparted education to both boys and girls.

The following statement gives certain details about the degree colleges functioning in the district in 1975, all of which are affiliated to the Kanpur University.

Name and location	Date of establishment	No. of teachers	No. of students	Faculties
1. Vivekanand Gram Udyog Maha Vidyalaya, Diblapur	1972	9	376	Arts
2. Janta Degree College, Bakewar	1959	43	685	Arts
3. Janta Mahavidyalaya, Ajitmal	1959	67	1,335	Arts, Science
4. Karma Kshetra Degree College, Etawah	1959	49	1,908	Arts, Science
5. Tllak Degree College, Auraiya	1967	28	1,131	Arts, Commerce

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Under the lead given by Mahatma Gandhi a programme for educational improvement of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, had been taken up as early as in 1937. After the attainment of independence this programme was intensified and in pursuance of it numerous benefits and incentives such as exemption from tuition fee, stipends, scholarships, financial assistance for purchase of books and stationery, free hostel facilities and relaxation of upper age limit for admission to certain educational institutions, are provided by the State Government. Boys belonging to these communities are exempted from payment of fee up to class X.

The number of such students receiving financial assistance in different categories of schools in 1974-75 was as follows :

Schools	Scheduled Castes		Other Backward Classes		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Junior Basic	296	66	Nil	Nil	362
Senior Basic	1525	255	935	65	2780
Higher Secondary (upto class X)	986	80	190	35	1281
Higher Secondary (upto class XII)	2965	62	108	11	3146

Professional and Technical Education

In the post-independence period, great emphasis was laid on professional and technical education and for that purpose an Industrial Training Institute was opened at Etawah in 1962. The institute is run by the State directorate of training and employment, U. P. It imparts training in various trades, such as fitter, grinder, draftsman, electrician, radio-mechanic, farm mechanic, tool and die making, turner, electroplating, surveyor, welding, blacksmithy, painting, book-binding, printing, tailoring, embroidery, manufacturing of leather goods, knitting, hand weaving and stenography, etc. Duration of training is one to two years for different trades. The trainees are awarded a National Trade Certificate on successful completion of their training. Stipends up to Rs 25 per month are awarded to about 33.33 per cent of the trainees. In 1974-75, this institute had 300 trainees.

There is one teachers' training college in the district which is affiliated to the Tilak Degree College, Auraiya and it can provide the degree course of Bachelor of Education to 120 students. It was established in 1974. There are three other teachers' training schools where certificate of B.T.C. is given to the trainees after successfully completing one year's training course. Of these, two schools situated at Etawah and Ajitmal impart training to male pupil-teachers, while the third situated in the city gives training to female pupil-teachers. In 1975, there were 125 trainees on roll in each institution.

Oriental Education

There are 9 Sanskrit *pathshalas* in the district in 1974-75, all of which are affiliated to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwa-vidyalaya, Varanasi. They impart education in Sanskrit literature, grammar (*vyakarana*) and other subjects. Some details

regarding these institutions are given below in the table :

Name of institutions	Year of estab- lishment	Name of founder	No. of stud- ents	No. of tea- chers	Courses of studies
Shri Sanskrit College, Auraiya	1967	Lal Behari Misra	125	12	Acharya
Shri Ram Ayurvedic Sanskrit Muhavidyalaya Mandir, Mahewa	1929	Narbadeshwari Prasad	54	7	Shastri
Shri Vichar Sabha Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Purana Shahar, Etawah	1966	Krishna Lal Jain	28	3	Madhy- ama
Shri Ram Digambar Jain Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Lalpura, Etawah	1950	Jayanti Prasad Jain	31	4	Madhyama, Shastri (temporary)
Shri Brahma Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Keontra, Etawah	1921	Ram Shankar Shukla	54	4	Madhy- ama
Shri Ram Krigya Sanskrit Pathshala, Ram Bagh, Ludhiyani	1926	Vrindavana Das	19	3	„
Shri Sita Ram Sanskrit Pathshala, Bharthana	1945	Satya Narayan Agarwal	11	3	„
Shri Nrisimha Ved Vidyalaya, Bidhuna	1928	Prem Das	36	4	„
Shri Atmaram Sanskrit Pathshala, Bharaipur, Etawah	1969	Asharfi Lal	27	4	„

Physical Education

Physical education forms part of the curriculum of all the institutions from the Basic to the secondary level. Training under the auspices of the National Cadet Corps and the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association is given in a number of higher secondary schools. Students are also trained in social and cultural activities at the time of the annual rallies when competitions in games and sports are also organised.

FINE ARTS

Folk Music and Dance

Popular varieties of folk music prevalent throughout western U.P. e.g., the Alha, Phaag, Kajari, and Rasiya, etc., are popular in this district as well, and are sung at different times of the year. Folk songs known as Dhola, Unchari and Langadia are also

very common in the villages. Bhajan, Kirtan in a chorus to the accompanishment of musical instruments is very much liked by the inhabitants of the district.

A number of open air performances, combining the rural style of folk music and dancing with a central theme are a regular feature of rural life in the district. The dance named Banjasha is one of the most popular folk dances of villagers of the district. Nautankis and dramas based on mythology are often staged and attract large gatherings, particularly in the villages.

Libraries and Reading-rooms

In 1974-75, there were five libraries in the district. Shri Maha Saraswati Bhandar, Etawah situated near the bank of river Yamuna and erected by a trust named Shri Pustakonnati Sabha is the most well-known library of the district. It was inaugurated in 1896 and registered on 19th June, 1911 in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh under Act XXI of 1860. The library was founded by Shri Brahma Nath Chela Khatkhata Baba. It has got a very big building near the river Yamuna. Some 10,000 books have been collected and most of them are manuscripts in Sanskrit and Oriya language. Parashara manuscripts in Oriya and Hindi Vishwa Kosaha are the main attractions of the library.

MEN OF LETTERS

Hindi

Poet Gang, one of the earliest known men of letters of the district, is said to have been born at village Eknor and flourished in the 16th century. He was one of the court poets of Akbar and a fast friend of Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana. *Chhanda kavya* is the well known work of the poet.

The district is proud of having produced the great poet Deva alias Devadatta who was born in Mohalla Pansari Tola in 1683 A. D. as many as 27 books written by him in Brij Bhasha are now available. *Bheva-vilas*, *Bhakta-vilas*, *Kushal-vilas* and *Vritha-Manjari* are his well known works. Bhimasena Sharma who was born in 1854 A.D., was also a renowned figure of the district. He was a professor in Calcutta University and died in 1918 A. D. *Arya Siddhant* and *Brahmaksh Sarvaswa* are his well known published works.

Dwarika Prasad Chaturvedi, born in 1877 A.D., was a revolutionary-curr-literary figure of the district. He wrote about 100 books and prepared 6 Hindi dictionaries. *Rachnadharsha* and *Hindi Charitambudhi* are the well known works. He was awarded the title of Sahitya Bhusan and Doctor of oriental culture.

Shishupal Singh 'Shishu', who was born in 1911 A.D. at village Udi wrote many original and enthusiastic poems. His famous works are *Pariksha*, *Haldighati Ki Eka Raat*, *Apne Patha Par*, *Nadi Kinare* and *Krishna Aur Mahatma Gandhi*. He died in 1964 A.D. and a pillar was erected in his honour at the village Udi.

STATEMENT No. 1
General Education from 1965-66 to 1974-75 Reference Page No. 220

year	Junior Basic Education				Senior Basic Education				Higher Secondary Education			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1965-66	908	Both Boys and girls	1,01,972	56,640	134	Both Boys and girls	25,768	6,518	39	Both Boys and girls	20,194	1,679
1966-67	787	140	98,616	57,169	117	31	22,265	4,752	43	6	28,376	4,689
1967-68	787	140	10,02,816	67,195	119	43	25,420	9,172	47	6	31,319	5,581
1968-69	794	149	1,07,262	61,549	144	49	2,80,110	7,515	51	6	33,419	4,307
1969-70	833	120	1,14,872	63,949	190	14	42,161	10,330	43	49	21,532	2,654
1970-71	965	Both Boys and girls	1,16,019	64,113	218	Both Boys and girls	48,661	11,917	65	Both Boys and girls	21,719	2,808
1971-72	805	160	1,18,686	72,101	160	56	42,543	12,898	61	6	25,754	6,962
1972-73	999	Both Boys and girls	1,18,518	73,181	265	Both Boys and girls	32,005	9,685	75	Both Boys and girls	41,690	22,608
1973-74	1004	"	1,29,403	76,567	246	"	51,395	17,524	83	"	24,300	4,418
1974-75	996	"	1,27,597	75,586	212	"	48,789	11,412	81	"	3,719	4,142

Statement II

Reference Page No. 221

List of Higher Secondary Institutions

H. M. S. Islamia Inter College, Etawah
 Sanatan Dharma Inter College, Etawah
 Karma Kshetra Inter College, Etawah
 Public Inter College, Bidhuna
 Hindu Vidya'aya Inter College, Jaswantnagar
 Sarvodaya Inter College, Sanphar
 Janta Inter College, Farrukhabad Road, Etawah
 Intermediate College, Dhanwa
 Shri R. S. Inter College, Panhar
 Shri Sunder Singh Inter College, Ramgarh, Harchandpur
 Shri Niranjan Inter College, Niranjannagar
 Shri Gandhi Adarsh Inter College, Labedi
 Manbhavanti Kunvari Jan Sahayogi Inter College, Basvehar
 Shri Lukman Singh Teekam Singh Inetr College, Mahu
 Inter College Keentra
 Lokmanya Rural Inter College, Mahewa
 Shri Adarsh Inter College, Achhalda
 Swami Vivekanand Inter College, Sahar
 Shri Radhavallabha Inter College, Phaphund
 Shi Janta Inter College, Ajitmal
 Shri Bhagwan Das Inter College, Harchandpur
 Shri Jan Sahyogi Inter College, Amauta
 Shri Raghubar Dayal Pathak Inter College, Jakhan
 Shri Bihariji Inter College, Aheripur
 Intermediate College, Kanchausi Bazar
 Shri Sheetal Prasad Shoraval Girls' Intermediate College,
 Etawah
 Tilak Inter College, Auraiya
 Janta Vidyalaya Inter College, Bakewar
 Ashok Inter College, Adaoli-Kokavali
 Vijay Shankar Shanti Devi Higher Secondary School,
 Bahadurpur Uncha, Etawah

Smt. Ram Dulari Higher Secondary School, Otaun
 Government Higher Secondary School, Sahson
 Janta Higher Secondary School, Sallahpur
 Janta Higher Secondary School, Asaini
 Higher Secondary School, Rainagar
 Kisan Higher Secondary School, Bhagyanagar
 Rashtriya Kisan Higher Secondary School, Kudarkot
 Swatantra Bharat Higher Secondary School, Sanyal
 Janta Higher Secondary School, Nagla Salahdi
 B.S.T. Higher Secondary School, Nagla Tomar, Balrai
 Zila Prishad Higher Secondary School, Umrain
 Shri Shriram Higher Secondary School, Dewarpur-Mudhi
 Krishak Higher Secondary School, Bijpuri Khera, Adhiapur
 Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru Higher Secondary School, Buapur
 (Merhi Dudhi)
 Jan Sahyogi Higher Secondary School, Morhi, Bharthana
 Higher Secondary School, Kakor Buzurg
 Prakash Higher Secondary School, Barthana
 Nehru Smarak Higher Secondary School, Kaithawa
 Shri Kisan Higher Secondary School, Dalippur, Barauna
 Kalan
 Swami Vivekanand Janta Vidyalaya, Ariyari, Agahara
 Smt Indira Gandhi Higher Secondary Shiksha Niketan,
 Kharagpur Saraiya
 Higher Secondary School, Pathan Sakrauli, Jagsaura
 Higher Secondary School, Ualderpur
 S. N. Intermediate College, Etawah
 C. V. Gangraj Bajaj Inter College, Auraiya
 Vedic Technical Inter College, Dibiapur
 Shri J. C. A. Inter College, Sabar
 Shri Narayan Inter College, Malhausi
 Shri Gandhi Inter College, Airwa Katra
 Dehati Inter College, Nevilganj, Etawah
 S. A. V. Inter College, Bharthana

Mahatma Gandhi Sainik Inter College, Pachhiagaon
G. C. Jain Higher Secondary School, Ekdil
Jawahar Higher Secondary School, Chakar Nagar
Tiwari Jwala Prasad Arya Kanya Inter College, Etawah
S. S. V. Girls' Inter College, Etawah
Arya Shyama Girls' Inter College, Bharthana
Kalavati Rampyari Higher Secondary School, Lakhana
Sachchidanand Higher Secondary School, Lahrapur
Higher Secondary School, Bela
Janta Higher Secondary School, Kundeshvar
Janta Higher Secondary School, Barauna Kalan
Sarvodaya Inter College, Longpur
Janta Inter College, Birhuni
Shri Chitragupta Higher Secondary School, Etawah
C. V. Raghunandan Singh Inter College, Rahatpur
Shri Jawahar Vidyamandir Inter College, Sutiya
Zila Parishad Higher Secondary School, Udi
Zila Parishad Higher Secondary School, Sarsai Nawar
Zila Parishad Higher Secondary School, Heonra
Zila Parishad Higher Secondary School, Ruru Ganj
Zila Parishad Higher Secondary School, Piprauli Garhaia
Higher Secondary School, Burhadana
Adarsh Higher Secondary School, Bindhuna
Kennedy Higher Secondary School, Harbanspur
Shyam Lal Higher Secondary School, Ruru Khurd
Higher Secondary School, Inguthia

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities in Early Times

The ancient system of medicine obtaining in the district appears to have been derived mainly from the Ayurveda, which literally means the science of life. It is largely based on hygiene, regulation of diet and mentions numerous herbal drugs in addition to extracts derived from animal and mineral products. The Ayurveda elaborately classifies various diseases and adopts a diagnostic approach. References to post-mortem examination are found in Kautilya's Arthashastra which amply serves to illustrate the progress made in this field even in the third century before Christ. Practitioners of this system, known as Ayurvedacharyas or *vaid*s, were well known in the region comprising the present district in the past, the services rendered being free, or, in most cases, on a very nominal fee for the common people. Important and costly medicines were usually prepared by the *vaid*s themselves under their direct supervision. Common drugs and herbs, as prescribed by the *vaid*s were sold by local shopkeepers, commonly known as *pansaris*.

With the establishment of Muslim rule in the country, the Unani system of medicine based mostly on the Greek system was introduced in the district. The physicians and the surgeons of this system are respectively known as *hakims* and the *jarrahs* (surgeon barbers).

The allopathic system of medicine was introduced in the district in the nineteenth century. Hospitals and dispensaries were opened in the district and these were put later on, under the control of the district board, while the civil surgeon looked after their administration with the help of the other doctors.

The first allopathic medical institution in the district was built in 1856, in a fine open space in the central square of the city. Later on a new building was constructed in 1869 and, at present, it is the largest medical institution of the district. In 1900, a separate female dispensary was built in the city. Three branch dispensaries were opened at Auraiya, Phaphund and Bidhuna in 1874, 1875 and 1904 respectively. Dispensaries were also opened at Jaswantnagar and Lakhna in 1873 and 1900, but were closed in 1878 and 1904 respectively. Besides these, four special dispensaries were opened and were attached to police lines, lower Ganges canal divisions of Etawah and Bhognipur branch and the Railways.

After Independence the government opened numerous hospitals and dispensaries at different places in the district and in 1974 there were 27 allopathic hospitals and 25 dispensaries, two homeopathic dispensaries, and 29 Ayurvedic dispensaries. A T.B. Hospital at Etawah and T.B. Clinic in Etawah city were opened in 1952

and 1965 respectively. The hospital has 30 beds for men and women each. The E. S. I. Dispensary was opened in the city in 1972. A large number of primary health centres and maternity centres have also been opened.

Vital Statistics

An examination of the vital statistics of the district since the last decade of the last century till recent years reveals that the birth-rate (per thousand) has been higher than the death-rate (per thousand). However, there have been greater fluctuations in the death-rate than in the birth-rate although both have declined considerably.

During the decade from 1891 to 1900 the number of births averaged 29,459 or 40.34 per thousand. In 1902, it rose to 48.16 per 1,000 and till 1904 it remained same with slight fluctuations. In 1906, it came down to 34.99 and in 1909, it fell to 30.41 per thousand. In 1913 it again rose to 48.46 and in 1916, there was a slight rise to 49.83 per thousand. During 1921-30, 1931-40 and 1941-50 the average birth-rates were 35.2, 38.7 and 28.0 respectively. Between 1941, and 1950, the maximum birth-rate per thousand was 37.4 in 1941 while the minimum was 23.7 in 1943. During the fifties the maximum births were 27,734 in 1954 and the minimum were 14,054 in 1956.

Between 1891, and 1900 the annual mortality averaged 23,075 with a resultant rate of 31.71 per thousand, but during the seven years from 1901 to 1907 it had risen to 29,944 or 37.11 per thousand. This increase was for the most part due to plague, which first visited the district in 1903 and claimed an average of 2,554 victims every year ; while in 1906 the mortality rate rose to the unprecedented figure of 46.45 per thousand due to famine following on the severe frosts of the previous year. In 1908, there was a further rise in the mortality rate and it came to 59.43 but in the next two years the per thousand rate came down to 38. In 1913, there was again a rise and rate was 43.50 per thousand but till 1919, there was a tendency of a fall in the death-rate. The average rates of death during 1921-30, 1931-40, and 1941-50 were 26.5, 22.7 and 19.4 respectively. During the period from 1941 to 1950, the highest death-rate was 25.2 in 1944 and the lowest was 14.6 in 1948. During the fifties the maximum deaths were 18,378 in 1954 and the minimum were 7,731 in 1955.

The following statement gives the total number of births and deaths between 1968 and 1973 :

Years	Number of births	Number of deaths
1968	19,933	9,912
1969	19,126	6,800
1970	16,366	5,205
1971	22,987	6,991
1972	14,889 (Urban areas only)	5,990 (Urban areas only)
1973	3,715 (" " ")	821 (" " ")

Infant Mortality

The rate of mortality among children below one year in age was quite alarming till 1942. From 1943 to 1950 the figures of infant deaths were about 4,000 every year. Between 1951 to 1960 the maximum infant mortality was 4,836 in 1960 while the minimum was 2,247 in 1959. The position has vastly improved in recent years, the figures being as follows :

Years	Number of infants deaths
1969	1,369
1970	1,019
1971	N.A.
1972	931 (Urban areas only)
1973	111 (" " ")

Common Diseases

Diseases which commonly caused deaths were epidemics such as cholera, smallpox and plague or fever, bowel disorders and respiratory troubles. Epidemics have, however, been largely controlled, but fevers still claim the highest percentage of the total number of deaths in the district.

Fever—The term fever has wide connotation. It includes not only such diseases as malaria and typhoid but also covers many unidentified diseases of which fever is only a symptom. Malarial fever was undoubtedly prevalent in the district as elsewhere, but the term was, as a rule, made to include all cases in which fever was a prominent symptom of the disease, without necessarily being the cause of death. Intermittent and remittent fevers are endemic in the district, and they are most in evidence after the close of the rains and attack all classes. From 1818 to 1900 fever claimed lives for more than 81 per cent of the total mortality, while from 1901 to 1907, 73.11 per cent had, on the average, been attributed to this cause. Fever did not appear to assume the proportions of a violent epidemic, the number of deaths due to it being generally fairly constant : but in dry and healthy years it was normally less fatal in its effects than in years of heavy rainfall. In the first decade of the present century the worst epidemic occurred in 1908 and took 41,453 lives. Though there was a declining trend but the number of deaths were 26,138 and 23,155 in 1909 and 1910 respectively. This trend continued in the next decade also and the highest number of deaths were 22,887 in 1911. In 1921, there was a slight increase in the figures of deaths and it came to 23,507 and in 1931 the number came down to 14,335. Between 1941, and 1950, the highest number of mortality from fever was 18,801 in 1944 and the lowest number was 10,871 in 1948. Again between 1951 and 1960 the maximum number of deaths from fever came down to 9,681 in 1960 and the minimum to 2,398 in 1956,

With the improvement of medical and health services, deaths from fever have declined as the following indicates :

Years	Number of deaths from fever
1969	420
1970	1,791
1971	1,577
1972	914
1973	341

Dysentery and Diarrhoea—These diseases occur in the form of bowel and stomach complaints. The incidence is attributed mostly to insanitary conditions and unsatisfactory arrangements for drinking water. Sometimes dysentery is the result of malarial fever also. With the strict enforcement of sanitary measures such as disinfecting and cleaning of wells and drinking water sources, the incidence of these diseases has lowered. In the last decade of the last century the highest number of deaths from bowel complaints was 453 in 1897 and lowest was 121 in 1900. During 1901 to 1910 the highest mortality was 394 in 1906 and in the next decade it was 235 in 1911.

During 1941 to 1950 the maximum figure was 429 in 1943 while the minimum was 168 in 1950, and in the fifties the highest mortality was 745 in 1957 and the lowest was 367 in 1951. The number of deaths due to bowel disorders from 1969 to 1973 is given below :

Years	Number of deaths from bowel complaints
1969	100
1970	255
1971	366
1972	375
1973	41

Respiratory Diseases—These diseases generally lead to temporary or permanent infirmities and in a few cases they hasten death. In 1941, 716 persons died from these diseases in this district, and the figure rose to 875 in 1944. the maximum in this decade. In the fifties the number of deaths increased, and in 1957 the mortality was 1,188 rising to 1,970 in 1960. The mortality

figures from 1968 to 1973 were as below :

Years	Number of deaths from respiratory diseases
1968	935
1969	166 (Urban areas only)
1970	899
1971	439
1972	920 (Urban areas only)
1973	88 (" " ")

Epidemics

Smallpox, cholera and plague took a heavy toll of lives in the district till the enforcement of the vaccination Act of 1880, which made primary vaccination compulsory while the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 empowered the district magistrate to remove patients to hospitals, segregate them, disinfect the dwellings and to evacuate infected houses and localities etc.

Smallpox—Smallpox is a formidable disease which takes many lives whenever it visits the area, and sometimes assumes the form of an epidemic. It has been estimated that smallpox must have been prevalent for more than 1,500 years in U.P. The mortality rate of district Etawah for the period 1877 to 1954 was 0.16 to 0.30 per cent. On the basis of studies made by Rogers, it was discovered that there was a close relationship between absolute humidity and the prevalence of the disease ; a low absolute humidity favours the disease and high one checks it. Studies conducted in the field by Murty revealed the existence of a close relationship between the prevalence of this disease and variations in the intensities of ultra violet radiations at different times of the year at varying altitudes. The disease is generally found to be on the decline after the onset of the monsoon, owing to high intensity of ultra violet radiations of sun light which restrict the transmission of infection. Though smallpox is never entirely absent in the district, its ravages have minimised, especially after the enforcement of the Act making vaccination compulsory for children in urban areas. From 1877 to 1890 the average mortality from it amounted to 855 annually, five severe epidemics having occurred in 1878, 1883, 1885, 1889 and 1890. Between 1891 and 1900 the average number of deaths from this disease was 192, which between 1901 and 1907 fell to 152. In the second decade of this century the maximum number of deaths from smallpox was 440 in 1913 and in the fifth decade the highest incidence of this epidemic was 376 in 1950. Between 1951 to 1960 the maximum loss of lives was 563 in 1951. Now only few cases are reported in the district and there has been appreciable decrease during last ten years since the launching of the National Smallpox Eradication Programme.

Cholera—This disease mostly occurs in a single annual wave which usually appears in March-April, suddenly increases in May and reaches its peak in June. Fairs and festivals are the starting points for these epidemics and additional impetus is provided by heavy feasting in marriages mostly taking place during summers. The worst epidemic of cholera was seen in 1887, when it carried off 3,946 victims. It again visited the district in 1894 and 1906 when 2,520 and 1,107 fatal cases were reported respectively. Between 1911 and 1920, it took the form of epidemic twice in 1913 and 1915 when the number of deaths reported were 1,364 and 763 respectively. Subsequent visitation of cholera were not severe upto 1943. It reappeared in 1944, 1948 and 1949 took 793, 797 and 509 lives respectively. Between 1951 and 1960 it broke out only in 1957, claiming 318 lives. After 1960, only stray cases were reported.

Plague—The out of break of plague, a formidable disease, was first recorded in the State in the district Kumaon in 1834-35. According to the local traditions of that region the disease was seen in 1823 in the person of the Rawal of the famous temple of Kedarnath in the snowy range, who, with the Brahmins associated with him, was smitten with it. It was believed to be a consequence of some ceremonial omission in the performance of temple rites. Till the end of the 19th century the identification of the disease as plague depended on clinical observation. The seasonal incidence of plague is very uniform, the highest incidence occurs in the months of February to April. The high temperature of May and June, brings about a dramatic decline, and the humid monsoon months are free. In mid-winter in the month of December the seasonal curve begins to rise. Plague made an appearance in the district in 1903, when 1,493 persons died and it revisited with double severity in 1904 and 1905 when the mortality figures were 3,926 and 4,817 respectively. The year 1907 again saw the ravages of plague which took 2,058 lives. The epidemic reappeared in the district in 1910, 1911 and 1913 and 2,635, 4,361 and 2,003 fatal cases were reported. Till 1945 only stray cases occurred in the district and in 1946, 1947 and 1948, 34, 32 and 14 cases were reported respectively. In the fifties, sixties and seventies no case was reported upto 31-3-75.

Other Diseases

Insanity, myopia, cataract, deafness, leprosy and tuberculosis are some other diseases which have been prevalent in the district since long. Efforts were made by the government in all the Five-year Plans to improve environmental conditions and health of the people and these have helped to decrease the incidence of these diseases. The number of T. B. cases treated in the district in 1959-60 was 2,127. There is, however, no special arrangement for the treatment of leprosy. An eye hospital exists.

ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

Prior to 1948 there were separate departments for medical and public health activities but were amalgamated in that year

under a directorate for better cohesion and control over the allopathic, Ayurvedic and the *Unani* institutions and services. In July, 1961, a separate directorate was established at Lucknow for the development and effective supervision of *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* institutions and services. Local administration of these institutions however, remained in the charge of the district medical officer of health, now designated deputy chief medical officer (Health).

Formerly the civil surgeon and the district medical officer of health respectively headed the medical and public health organisation in the district. In July 1973, the departments of medical and public health were again reorganised in the State, abolishing the posts of the civil surgeon and the district medical officer of health. In the district from the same year, under the new set-up, ■ chief medical officer has been appointed who heads the entire medical, public health, and family planning set-up in the district. He is assisted by three deputy chief medical officers. In urban circle at the district headquarters superintendent of the District Hospital (Male) and the Women Hospital are controlling body of medical health and family planning activities in their respective institutions. The whole supervisory type of health and family planning activities are under the control of chief medical officer.

At the district headquarters the municipal medical officer of health is responsible for public health activities. The rural area has been divided amongst the three deputy chief medical officers for all medical, health and family planning work.

The public health centres in the rural areas are equally distributed to the deputy chief medical officers. The rural State dispensaries fall under the primary health centres and are also under the deputy chief medical officer concerned.

At the level of primary health centre, a medical officer is over-all in charge of the medical, health and family planning activities. The medical officer is assisted by another medical officer in family planning and maternity and child welfare centres. An idea of the public health activities undertaken in the district in the Third Five-year Plan (1962 to 1966) can be had from the following table :

Work	Number
Number of drinking wells constructed	949
Number of old and insanitary wells improved	885
Pucca drains constructed (length in km.)	7,044
Number of handpumps installed	2,573
Number of washing and bathing platforms constructed	745
Number of smokeless <i>chulhas</i> constructed	264
Number of sanitary latrines constructed	238

Hospitals

There are nine State hospitals for men including district hospital, Etawah and three womens' hospitals, besides a railway, a police and a Jail hospital. There is also a childrens' hospital, a T.B hospital and an Eye hospital in Etawah city. The district board runs 9 hospitals including one for women.

The district hospital, Etawah is located near Kotwali in an old building. It has 75 beds and the hospital is equipped with X-ray plant, blood bank and a pathological laboratory. A dental clinic is also attached with this hospital. Womens' hospital, Etawah, located near refugee market has 17 beds. The childrens' hospital, Etawah, was established in 1971 with only 4 beds, and it now has 28 beds. It is located near exhibition ground. The T.B. hospital, Etawah is also located near exhibition ground and has 60 beds. This hospital has X-ray plant and pathological laboratory. The following statement gives an idea of the location, staff provided, number of beds and the patients treated in the hospitals in 1974.



Hospitals	Year of establi- shment	Location	Staff No. of Others doctors	Number of beds	No. of patients treated	
					Indoor	Outdoor
1. District Hospital, Etawah	N.A.	Near Kotwall Etawah	6	75	1,929	2,87,460
2. Women's Hospital, Etawah	N.A.	Near Refugee Market Etawah	1	17	3,683	11,319 41,328
3. Children Hospital, Etawah	1971	Near Exhibition ground Etawah	1	28	—	—
4. T.B. Hospital, Etawah	1952	Near Exhibition ground Etawah	34	60	530	2,313
5. Bahrapur Male Hospital	1973	Bahrapur	1	4	—	2,530
6. Khargpur Saroiya Male Hospital	1972	Khargpur Saroiya	1	4	—	3,249
7. Samthar Male Hospital	1973	Samthar	1	4	—	5,620
8. General Hospital, Auraiya	N.A.	Auraiya	1	6	53	2,055
9. Bela Male Hospital	N.A.	Bela	1	4	—	6,860
10. Sahayal Male Hospital	N.A.	Sahayal	1	4	20	6,348
11. Yaqubpur Male Hospital	1973	Yaqubpur	1	4	—	2,081
12. Additional P.H.C. Sahabad	1974	Sahabad	1	4	—	2,874
13. Female Hospital, Bharthana	N.A.	Bharthana	1	6	473	4,975
14. Female Hospital, Auraiya	N.A.	Auraiya	1	6	267	10,445
15. Police Hospital	N.A.	Police ground Etawah	1	12	383	16,210
16. Jail Hospital	N.A.	Jail Etawah			395	

District Board Hospitals

17. Lakhna General Hospital	N.A.	Lakhna	1	3	4	-	12,423
18. Havera General Hospital	"	Havera	1	2	-	-	9,339
19. Salempur General Hospital	"	Salempur	1	2	"	-	5,474
20. Phaphund General Hospital	"	Phaphund	1	2	"	-	16,632
21. Gura General Hospital	"	Gura	1	3	"	-	7,801
22. Sehson General Hospital	"	Sehson	1	2	"	-	7,500
23. Takha General Hospital	"	Takha	1	2	"	-	13,683
24. Niwari General Hospital	"	Niwari	1	2	"	-	82,701
25. Lakhna Women's Hospital	"	Lakhna	-	4	"	-	9,848
26. Railway Hospital	1974	Railway Quarter Etawah	1	-	2	-	2,256
27. Eye Hospital	1962	Near new Bus stand Etawah	-	-	-	-	-

Dispensaries

Allopathic—A statement giving details about the staff, beds and the number of patients treated at the allopathic dispensaries in the district is given below :

Dispensaries	Staff		No. of beds	No. of patients treated	
	No. of doctors	Others		Indoor	Out door
Employees State Insurance Dispensary, Etawah	1	10	—	—	9,715
Jaswantnagar Dispensary	2	3	4	28	7,054
Basrehar "	2	3	4	13	6,320
Sarsal Nawar "	2	3	4	—	6,729
Airwakatra "	2	3	4	—	6,372
Bidhuna "	2	4	4	25	10,875
Sahar "	2	3	4	—	7,900
Dibiyapur "	2	3	4	62	
Ayana "	1	3	4	10	3,291
Ajltmal "	1	3	4	18	8,818
Mahewa "	1	4	8	81	6,683
Bharthana "	2	4	4	188	11,509
Rajpur "	2	4	8	—	3,197
Udi "	1	3	4	—	5,075
Achhalda "	1	3	4	—	8,739
Sahabad "	1	4	4	—	2,081
Auraiya "	1	5	6	267	5,620
Auraiya (For women)	1	5	6	53	4,975
Bharthana "	1	5	6	473	2,674
Bela "	1	3	4	—	2,055
Sahayal "	1	3	4	20	6,860
Yaqubpur "	1	3	4	—	6,348
Samthar "	1	3	4	—	3,249
Khargpur Sarai "	1	3	4	—	2,530
Baharpur "	1	3	4	—	2,313

Ayurvedic dispensaries— There are twenty nine Ayurvedic dispensaries, 18 run by Zila Parishad and 11 by the State, in the district. The State Ayurvedic dispensaries are under the control of the deputy chief medical officer (Health). Each dispensary has one *void* incharge. The following statement gives the location of dispensaries :

State Ayurvedic dispensaries

Ajabpur
 Ekdil
 Baralokpur
 Vaidpura
 Piprauli Garhaia
 Atsu
 Akha Katva
 Kukarkat
 Kanghusi bazar
 Dhup Khari
 Navilganj

Dispensaries run by Zila Parishad

Pachhiangaon
 Raja ka Bagh
 Sahin
 Nagla Ramsundar
 Seohean
 Sandaus
 Chakar Nagar
 Kariaoli
 Bahnipur
 Sanphar
 Muradganj
 Shahpur Dareiya
 Burhadana
 Rusganj
 Kaithawa
 Umrain
 Bahadurpur
 Harchandpur



Homeopathic dispensaries—There are two homeopathic dispensaries, located at Kukaoli and Barauna Kalan, each named by a doctor and other staff.

Primary Health Centres

In order to extend medical facilities and improve health standards of the rural population, the government has established primary health centres in every development block of the district. There were 15 such centres in 1974. Each centre is manned by a medical officer, who is assisted by Para-medical and health staff consisting of pharmacists, health inspectors, health visitor, smallpox inspectors and supervisors, and family planning workers. Each centre generally has a four bedded ward for in-door patients. At the district level the deputy chief medical officer (health) controls their functioning. The following statement gives the location and year of establishment of these centres :

Primary Health centre	Year of estab- lishment	Development block in which situated	Tahsil
Jaswantnagar	1965	Jaswantnagar	Etawah
Basarehar	1962	Basarehar	"
Udi	1961	Barhpura	"
Bharthana	1966	Bharthana	Bharthana
Mahewa	1974	Mahewa	"
Rajpur	1961	Chakarnagar	"
Sarsai Nawar	1969	Takhaat Sarsainawar	"
Ayana	1961	Auraiya	Auraiya
Ajitmal	1961	Ajitmal	"
Sahabad	1974	Auraiya	"
Dibiyapur	1969	Dibiyapur	"
Airawa Katra	1969	Airawa Katra	Bidhuna
Bidhuna	1961	Bidhuna	"
Sahar	1969	Sahar	"
Achhalda	1969	Achhalda	"

Maternity and Child Welfare

Maternity and child welfare activities in the district, as elsewhere in the State, have come a long way since the days of the untrained *dai* and the village paediatrician. Lack of facilities for anti-natal and post-natal care contributed largely towards higher incidence of mortality among women and children till the late forties of this century.

Since 1958, the government embarked upon a policy to establish several maternity and child welfare centres in the district. They numbered 14 in 1974, attended by midwives and trained *dais*. Three subcentres are also attached to each such centre, and they are looked after by *dais*. Since 1973, a new scheme of prophylaxis of pregnant women and children against nutritional anaemia and other common diseases has been taken up. These centres have been equipped with aids and devices to educate ladies in planned parent-hood. Family planning literature and contraceptives are also made available free of cost to the couples. The following statement gives the location of maternity and child welfare centres and subcentres :

Maternity and child welfare centre	Year of establishment	Maternity subcentre
Jaswantnagar	1965	Nagla Ramsundar, Chittauni Khera Buzurg
Basarehar	1962	Chaubia, Tulsipur, Bina
Sarsai Nawar	1969	Takha, Samthar, Ushrahar
Airwa Katra	1969	Umrain, Baibaha, Barauna Kalan
Bidhuna	1961	Gura, Kursi, Ruru Ganj
Sahar	1969	Sahayal, Yaqubpur, Ariyan
Dibiyapur	1969	Phaphund, Burhadana, Deverpur
Ayana	1961	Singanpur, Shahbadian, Khanpur
Ajitmal	1961	Atsu, Amauta, Muradganj
Mahewa	1974	Aheripur, Newari Kalan, Bahadurpur
Bharthana	1966	Samhon, Medhidudhi, Birundhi
Rajpur	1961	Sehsan, Chakar Nagar, Barecha
Udi	1961	Raja Ka Bagh Ekdil, Pochhian Gaon
Achhalda	1967	Pata, Bhaisol, Baghaipur

There is an auxiliary nurses and midwives training centre, with 101 seats established in 1969 in Etawah city with a two-year training course. Each trainee is given a stipend of Rs 75 per month during the training period. The desirous entrants should have passed the eight class. There is also provision for the training of dais at each maternity centre. The period of training varies from six to nine months and each trainee is given a stipend. The trainees are required to be just literate.

Vaccination—The deputy chief medical officer is in-charge of the work of vaccination in the district. He is assisted by sanitary inspectors and a team of vaccinators. The work of vaccination has been intensified since 1963, when the national smallpox eradication scheme was launched. Though the vaccination Act of 1880 was enforced in the district from its inception, it could not be implemented fully due to lack of co-operation by the public. Under this Act vaccination is not compulsory in rural areas, except for short periods during the outbreak of epidemics. Mothers are advised during the post-natal period to have the child vaccinated as early as possible after the child is two or three months old.

In 1973, the number of persons vaccinated were 58,563.

In 1972 one B.C.G. team was posted at T.B. Hospital, Etawah. It gives testing and vaccination facilities. In 1974, 1304 cases were tested and 32,950 persons were vaccinated.

Prevention of Food and Drug Adulteration

The government public analyst analyses the samples taken by the sanitary inspectors. Suitable action is taken against offenders under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. The deputy chief medical officer is the licensing authority for food establishments and drug stores in the district. He is assisted by a drug inspector in his task to check the adulteration of drugs. They are further required to ensure the observance of Indian Drugs Act, 1940, and Drug Rules of 1945 by the retailers, wholesale dealer and manufacturing concerns. In 1974, the officers collected 167 samples, out of which 77 were found adulterated. As many as 70 cases were prosecuted out of which 68 were convicted.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

The national malaria eradication programme was launched in the district in 1958-59 and the district was categorised in two parts, hyper-endemic areas and hypo-endemic areas. The hyper-endemic area of the district was covered by the National Malaria Eradication programme unit, Etawah and the remaining area of the district was categorised as hypo-endemic and was covered by National Malaria Eradication Programme units of Mainpuri and Kanpur.

Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme each unit has to pass through four phases viz., preparatory, attack, consolidation and maintenance. The preparatory phase was not actually launched as the national malaria control programme was already in operation in the district. In the next phase only spray operations are carried out in all the roofed structures twice a year from May to September. In 1960-61 surveillance procedures were launched in the district and were carried out concurrently with spray operations. House-visitors visited all houses twice a month in search of fever cases, the blood slides of fever cases detected were collected and a presumptive treatment administered. The attack phase remained in operation in the district from 1958 to 1964, when some parts of the district entered into the consolidation phase and in 1965 the entire district was covered under this phase. In the maintenance phase the national malaria eradication programme became part of the district health scheme and is now under the overall charge of the chief medical officer, who is incharge of all the public health activities in the district.

The deputy chief medical officer assisted by his staff has been looking after the programme of malaria eradication since the start of surveillance work. The incidence of malaria is given in the following statement:

Year	No. of Blood Samples examined	No. of malaria cases detected
1970	91,394	11
1971	90,760	11
1972	86,312	2
1973	89,663	122
1974	1,06,759	2,139

Family Planning

The family planning scheme was introduced in the district somewhere at the end of the fifties or the beginning of the sixties but a separate office under the district family planning officer was established only in 1965, when concrete steps were taken to implement the programmes of family planning.

At present there is a mobile unit under the control of a lady doctor, who offers suitable help and guidance to the interested people and performs tubectomy operations and inserts loops, etc. The deputy chief medical officer (family planning) is in overall charge of such operations. Medical officers incharge of primary health centres also perform vasectomy operations.

Continued efforts are being made to popularise the small family through films, placards, posters and by personal contacts. The achievement in family planning work in recent years is given below :

Year	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	I.U.C.P. Insertions (Loopinsertion)	Mobile I.U.P. camps
1965-66	981	—	778	—
1966-67	1,189	—	2,044	—
1967-68	1,744	—	1,337	—
1968-69	2,127	12	1,077	—
1969-70	674	30	950	267
1970-71	578	40	1,001	368
1971-72	625	51	980	—
1972-73	4,987	28	818	469
1973-74	90	46	838	379
1974-75	307	228	1 912	1,125

Indian Red Cross Society

There is a branch of Indian Red Cross Society in the district, with the district magistrate as its *ex-officio* president. The chief medical officer is vice president and the deputy chief medical officer (health), the *ex-officio* honorary secretary. This society runs one maternity child welfare centre at Sahar. It also provides relief to people in times of natural calamities. Funds are raised by enrolling members or collecting subscriptions and donations. A sum of Rs 1,638 was spent in 1974-75 by the society on welfare activities in the district.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

After the attainment of Independence, the country being run as a welfare state, the government chalked out many schemes with a view to providing better facilities to the working class and, thus, creating a congenial atmosphere for a steady growth and development of production. The labour welfare programmes aim at providing benefits to the labour community, such as guaranteeing minimum wages, social security like State Insurance of employees, security for old age, collective bargaining through the medium of recognised trade unions, medical and maternity facilities, regulated working hours, payment of bonus for incentive, payment of compensation, regulated wages, minimum standard of lighting, ventilation, safety canteens, recreation, leaves, holidays, housing, holiday homes etc.

The district falls in the Agra region of the State labour department. At the district level, the labour inspector ensures the administration and compliance of labour laws, including prosecutions for their infringement, enforcement of labour welfare schemes and liaison between employees and employers in the district. The factories inspector also inspects factories under the Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act, etc. and takes necessary action against employers failing to comply with the laws. The State and Central governments have passed a number of legislations for the benefit of labour and their families and to protect their interests. The government took increasing interest in promoting the welfare of the labour class after Independence in 1947. Though bulk of labour legislations have been enacted thereafter the seven Acts (passed before 1947) viz., the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, the U. P. Maternity Benefits Act, 1947, and Industrial Employment (S.O.) Act, 1946, are still operating after being drastically amended from time to time to suit the changing pattern of the welfare schemes. The other Acts enacted after 1947 which are enforced in the district are the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 providing for conciliation of disputes between employers and employees, the Factories Act, 1948, the 1961, the U. P. Industrial Establishment (National Holidays) Act, 1961, the U. P. Dookan Evam Vanijiya Adhithan Adhiniyam, 1962, and the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

In 1974, as many as 99 contraventions of the above Acts were detected, and 82 convictions ordered and Rs 4,500 were realised as penalty. The Acts under which these prosecutions

were carried out are the U. P. Dookan Evam Vanijya Adhithan Adhiniyam, 1962, and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

There are 55 boilers in the district. The boilers inspector ensures the compliance of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and not a single case of its contravention was detected in the year 1974.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the workers or their dependents are given compensation on being involved in accident in the course of employment resulting in disablement or death. The amount of compensation awarded during the last five years is given below :

Year	Fatal Cases		Disablement Cases	
	No. of cases	Amount of care Compensation paid (in Rs)	No. of cases	Amount of compensation paid (in Rs)
1970	7	55,967	1	2,595
1971	5	28,926	—	—
1972	5	35,000	1	5,040
1973	8	56,000	1	2,240
1974	5	35,000	—	—

The Employees State Insurance Scheme—The Employees State Insurance Scheme which was enforced in the district in 1972, is an integrated measure of social insurance and is designed to accomplish the task of protecting employees against the hazards of sickness, maternity, disablement and death due to injuries caused in course of employment and to provide medical care to the injured persons and their families. In 1974 there were 6 factories whose workers were benefited by the provisions of Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. The total number of insured persons was 132 in the year 1974. With the enforcement of this Act, a dispensary was started in Civil Lines, Etawah, where medical facilities are provided to the workers. This scheme has been implemented only within the municipal limits.

OID-AGE PENSION

The old-age pension scheme was introduced in the district in the year 1957 to provide help to destitutes having no means of subsistence, who also had no relations bound by custom or usage to support them. Under this scheme financial assistance was given to those persons who were totally helpless and had an income of not more than Rs 15 per month and where above 60 years of age, in the case of women, and above 65 years in case of men. The amount of monthly pension was Rs 20.

The scheme has been liberalised since January, 1972 and the rate of monthly pension has been raised to Rs 30. The benefits

of this scheme are not available to beggars mendicants and inmates of poor houses. The pension is sanctioned by the district officer. The following statement gives the number of persons benefited in each tahsil up to July 1975 :

Tahsil	No. of persons benefited
Etawah	395
Bharthna	392
Bidhuna	270
Auraiya	454

PROHIBITION

Though the district is not a dry area, some steps have been taken to discourage addicts from indulging in drinks. Prohibition propaganda work is carried out with the assistance of the prohibition and social uplift officer, Kanpur. These workers hold public meetings and organize camps and stalls in the local fairs and exhibitions and distribute bills, posters and literature to the public and exhort the people to abstain from consuming intoxicants. The excise shops remain closed on every Tuesday and on principal festivals like Holi and Diwali etc., and also on dates of important events like Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. Restrictions have also been imposed on the sale of ganja and opium. Ganja is issued to addicts on permits and opium is given to ration card holders only. However, an individual can possess two bottles of plain or spiced spirit and 120 grams of bhang at one time.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

In 1950, the state Harijan sahayak department was set up to formulate and implement schemes for the welfare of the members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Criminal Tribes (now known as denotified tribes). In 1957, a district Harijan welfare officer was posted in the district and his designation was changed to Harijan and social welfare officer in 1961, when the Harijan sahayak and social welfare departments were merged. His main functions are to watch the interests of the members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and to implement the schemes formulated by the government for their welfare and the amelioration of their lot.

Members of the Scheduled Castes who were considered as not worth being cared about during the British rule had remained outcasts of the local society. Social workers have always striven to better their lot, but the alien government took little interest in their welfare. A half-hearted beginning was made in 1930 when a scheme was formulated for award of stipends to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. However, it was only with the attainment of Independence that concrete steps were taken for their amelioration. In 1947 the U.P. Removal of Social Disabilities Act

was passed which ensured to the members of such castes the unrestricted enjoyment of social and religious liberties. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, came into force in the State in June 1955. It has rendered the practice of untouchability, in any form, an offence punishable under the Act. It repealed the corresponding State Act of 1947. The State government also threw open all avenues of employment to members of the Scheduled Castes and major steps were taken for their adequate representation in services. In 1944, the upper age limit for recruitment of Scheduled Castes candidates to civil posts was relaxed up to 3 years over the prescribed limit. In 1953, the reservation for the Scheduled Castes in government services was raised from 10 to 18 per cent. In 1955, the upper age limit for the Scheduled Castes candidates was raised up to 5 years for gazetted posts as had already been done for non-gazetted posts in 1952. The government keep a watch over the progress in recruitment of the Scheduled Castes candidates to various posts and have time and again emphasised that the prescribed percentage for filling the post by the Scheduled Castes candidates must be achieved.

A district social welfare committee functions in the district whose chairman is the district magistrate. The vice-chairman and other non-official members are nominated by the government. It includes the members of legislature having the whole or part of their constituency in the district. The other official members of the committee are the district planning officer, district inspector of schools and the district Harijan and social welfare officer who acts as the secretary of the committee. The committee is an advisory body and it advises the Zila Parishad and other local bodies on matters pertaining to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

The government grants loans to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for various purposes such as agriculture, industries and construction of houses, etc. A portion of such loans is given as subsidy.

A sum of Rs 2.12,000 was spent on the construction of houses, Rs 58,000 on the construction of wells and providing drinking water facilities, Rs 95,500 as industrial grant and Rs 79,500 as agricultural grant during the period 1970-71 to 1974-75. The statement below gives the details of amount spent on educational facilities of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students during the period 1972-73 to 1974-75 :

Heads of Expenditure	Amount spent (in Rs)
Post matric scholarship	52,96,228
Post matric reimbursement of fees	45,000
Pre matric scholarship	9,97,450
Pre matric reimbursement of fees	22,05,000
Scholarship to handicaped students	5,383

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

There are 9 registered trusts in the district which are endowed for charitable and educational purposes. Relevant particulars of some of the better known are given below :

Trust	Dated of foundation	Annual income (in rupees)	Objectives
Etawah Educational Committee Scholarship Funds.	November 30, 1927	78	Scholarship to students
S.C. Pathak Scholarship Endowment Trust	May 27, 1927	147	"
Lala Kunj Kishore Tandon Sachawala Scholarship Endowment Trust	February 9, 1928	47	"
Etawah District Military Scholarship Endowment Trust	August 11, 1946	3,920	"
Chaube Gur Narain Charitable Endowment Trust	April 5, 1923	—	Maintenance of hospital and industrial technical school
Rani Mahalaxmi Bai Charitable Endowment Trust, Lakhna	June 5, 1932	—	Maintenance of hospital
Chaudhri Badan Singh Endowment Trust, Takha	July 13, 1933	—	Maintenance of Darwin hospital.

Shia Waqf

There are 9 charitable and religious waqfs in the district which are registered with the Shia Central Board of Waqfs, U.P. Lucknow. Relevant particulars regarding some of the better known are given below :

Name of Waqf	Date of Foundation	Founder	Annual income (in Rs)	Objectives
Meer Liaqat Ali	August 8, 1901	Meer Liaqat Ali	45	Religious and charitable purposes
Mussammat Tameezan	April 16, 1918	Mussammat Tameezan	84	Azadari during Muharram and Chehlum
Mazhar Husain Vakeel	November 25 1907	Mazhar Husain Vakeel	845	Azadari during Muharram
Meer Azeez Hasan	—	Meer Azeez Hasan	—	Azadari during Muharram

There are 82 Sunni waqfs in the district registered with the U. P. Sunni Central Board of waqfs. The Statement below gives the details of important ones.

Name of Waqf	Date of Foundation	Founder	Nature of property endowed	Annual income (in Rs.)	Objectives
Mst. Hafeezan	24.8.27	Mst. Hafeezan	House situated in Moh. Aurangabad	3,486	For the maintenance of mosque
Masjid Punjabiyan	—	—	House situated in Moh. Katra Sewa Kali	2,121	"
Masjid Sheikh Jalal	—	Wall Mohd Khan	House situated in Moh. Pashi Kalan	2,039	"
Masjid Gudari Qadeam	—	—	Four shops situated in Moh. Katra Sawa Kali	1,545	"
Jama Masjid	—	—	Land and 6 shops attached with mosque in Moh. Sarai Saikh	4,144	"
Mst. Waheedan	2.2.37	Mst. Waheedan	House situated in Moh. Masoorabad	2,092	"

Welfare of Ex-servicemen

For the welfare of ex-servicemen, there is a District Soldiers', Sailor's and Airmen's Board in this district which was established in 1921. It works under the control and supervision of Director, Soldiers Welfare, U.P. The work of the Board in the district is supervised by a secretary who is a paid employee and mostly, an ex-servicemen. The Board, as else where, provides facilities to ex-servicemen and their families and assists in their rehabilitation. These facilities include pensions, scholarships, relief grants, employment, medical treatment, settlement of accounts, permits for controlled commodities, settlement of disputed cases etc.

The statement below gives the number of ex-servicemen who received help during the last five years :

No. of ex-servicemen who received help under the following heads:

Year	Allotment of Land	Financial assistance		Other forms of assistance
		Scholarship	to poor widows of ex-servicemen	
1970	20 *(25 acres)	197 *(Rs 23,290)	178 *(Rs 22,878)	2,521
1971	10 *(23 acres)	245 *(Rs 27,348)	178 *(Rs 22,878)	3,185
1972	23 *(23 acres)	240 *(Rs 29,268)	38 *(Rs 7,110)	3,530
1973	17 *(23 acres)	277 *(Rs 26,292)	85 *(Rs 17,062)	3,625
1974	25 *(30.61 acres)	223 *(Rs 21,287)	75 *(Rs 13,095)	3,755

*The date in bracket show the total quantity distributed.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

PUBLIC LIFE

From the earliest times the district was inhabited by people who loved freedom. The cis-Yamuna portion was included in the republic of Panchalas who later on, changed to monarchy. They were, subsequently, absorbed in the kingdom of Kannauj. The people of trans-Yamuna portion constituted the republic of Ajad, being the nineteenth republic of Paninic list. The land being traversed by several rivers, big and small, was an ideal resort for the people who cared less for comfort and more for freedom, and, even in modern times a 'bagi' (rebel) was held in reverence by the local populace. The cession of this district to the Britishers in 1803, was immediately followed, in 1805, by the rebellion of Rao Himanchal Singh of Barhpura, who, obviously, was crushed and his properties confiscated by the Britishers. The role of the district in the freedom struggle of 1857 is amply described in Chapter II. It need not be repeated. With the dawn of English education and other western methods of organisation, public opinion came to be voiced in a much direct and effective manner on all matters concerning the public weal than in the medieval period. The democratic form of government adopted after Independence and the freedom of expression guaranteed under the constitution have stimulated the growth of public life in almost all the sectors of human activity.

Representation of District in Legislature

Retrospect—The Government of India Act, 1935, enforced on April 1, 1937, introducing provincial autonomy was the first step in the direction of a parliamentary form of government. Under this Act, the general elections to the State legislative assemblies were held in 1937. In this election, the two seats allotted to this district were won by the Congress Party. The Congress ministry was constituted in 1937, but resigned in 1939, on the issue of declaration of war against Germany by the alien Government of India. The next general elections to the legislative assembly were held in 1945, in which both the seats allotted to this district were again taken by the Congress Party without contest. The provincial legislature started functioning from April 1, 1946.

On the basis of Constitution of India, framed by Constituent Assembly and enforced on January 26, 1950, the first general elections, both for Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas, were held in 1952.

State Legislature

Vidhan Sabha—In the general elections of 1952, this district was divided into four constituencies, namely : Bidhuna (East), Etawah (South), Auraiya-cum-Bharthana (South) and Bidhuna

(West)-cum-Bharthana (North)-cum-Etawah (North) ; the last named two constituencies were the double-member ones, with one seat in each reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates. There were 4,79,000 voters in the district and about 62 per cent of them exercised their right of franchise. The number of invalid votes was 12,411. In all, 30 candidates of 7 different parties, including independents, contested for the six seats. Five seats were won by the Indian National Congress and one by the Socialist Party. The results were as follows :

Party/Independents	No. of candidates	Seats won	Votes polled	Percent- age	Average votes per candi- date
Communist Party of India	2	—	7,492	2.44	3,746
Hindu Maha Sabha	4	—	15,151	4.94	3,788
Indian National Congress	6	5	1,47,532	48.03	24,597
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	5	—	24,224	7.88	4,845
Ram Rajya Parishad	1	—	847	0.27	847
Socialist Party of India	1	1	73,671	23.97	12,278
Independents	6	—	38,315	12.47	6,386
Total	30	6	307,282	100.00	

In the general elections of 1957, the number and names of constituencies were altered. The newly formed constituencies were the Etawah, Jaswantnagar, Bidhuna, Bharthana and Auraiya. The two constituencies mentioned lastly were the double-member ones, each having one seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The number of electorate increased to 5,36,835 and about 71.7 per cent of them participated in the voting. The number of invalid votes was 11,847. In all 38 candidates contested for the 7 seats, and 3 of them were won by the Congress, two by the independents and one each by the Jan Sangh and the Praja Socialist Party ; results being as follows :

Party/Independents	No. of candidates	Seats won	Votes polled	Percent- age	Average votes per candi- date
Communist Party of India	2	—	12,922	3.45	6,460
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	6	1	37,735	10.11	6,276
Indian National Congress	7	3	1,10,258	29.54	15,751
Praja Socialist Party	7	1	65,899	17.65	9,414
Ram Rajya Parishad	1	—	1,148	0.36	1,148
Independents	15	2	1,45,125	39.89	9,675
Total	38	7	3,73,085	100.00	

The names and number of Vidhan Sabha constituencies were again altered at the general elections of 1962, but the number of seats remained unchanged. The newly formed constituencies were the single-member ones of Aurniya, Etawah, Jaswantnagar, Bharthana, Bidhuna, Ajitmal and Lakhna. The last two constituencies were the reserved ones for Scheduled Castes candidates. The double-member constituencies were abolished. The number of voters was 5,91,732 and about 55.6 per cent of them cast their votes. The number of invalid votes was 16,597. Out of seven seats, which were contested by 65 candidates, five were won by the Congress Party and two by the Praja Socialist Party. The results are given below :

Party/Independents	No. of candi- dates	Seats won	Votes polled	Percent- age	Average votes per candi- date
Communist Party of India	1	—	3,062	0.97	1,531
Hindu Maha Sabha	1	—	786	0.24	786
Indian National Congress	7	5	91,626	29.29	13,091
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	7	—	43,300	13.84	6,186
Praja Socialist Party	7	2	64,404	20.59	9,201
Republican Party	6	—	20,685	6.62	3,448
Socialist Party	7	—	54,071	17.29	7,724
Swatantra Party	5	—	12,516	3.99	2,503
Independents	23	—	22,422	7.17	975
Total	65	7	3,12,882	100.00	

In 1967, general elections, the names and number of constituencies and seats remained unchanged. The number of electors was 5,81,077 and about 67 per cent of them cast their votes. The number of invalid votes was 19,714. In all 46 candidates contested for the seven seats and six were won by the Samyukta Socialist Party and one by the Jan Sangh. The details of the election were as follows :

Party/Independents	No. of candi- dates	Seats won	Votes polled	Percent- age	Average votes per candi- date
Communist Party of India	1	—	4,775	1.26	4,775
Communist Party (Marxist)	1	—	494	0.12	494
Indian National Congress	7	—	86,189	22.75	12,313
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	7	1	73,776	19.47	10,539
Praja Socialist Party	3	—	7,407	1.95	2,469
Republican Party	1	—	28,715	7.58	4,786
Samyukta Socialist Party	7	6	1,24,033	32.75	17,719
Swatantra Party	5	—	27,616	7.29	5,523
Independents	9	—	25,869	6.83	2,874
Total	46	7	3,78,874	100.00	

The Vidhan Sabha, constituted after the 1967 general elections, was dissolved on February 25, 1968. After promulgation of the President's rule, the administration of the State was taken over by the Governor. A mid-term poll was held after about a year i.e., in 1969, in which the number and names of constituencies remained the same. Out of 7,09,037 voters about 54 per cent participated in the voting. The number of invalid votes was 9,419. In all 42 candidates, belonging to 9 different organisations, including independents, contested for the 7 seats and 5 of them were won by the Congress candidates and two by the Bhartiya Kranti Dal. The results were as follows :

Party/Independents	No. of candi- dates	Seats won	Votes polled	Percent- age	Average votes per candi- date
Bhartiya Jan Singh	6	—	63,362	16.48	10,560
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	7	2	90,047	23.42	12,864
Communist Party of India	2	—	7,624	1.98	3,812
Indian National Congress	7	5	1,14,325	29.74	16,332
Mazdoor Parishad	3	—	28,633	7.44	9,544
Republican Party	5	—	4,549	1.18	910
Samyukta Socialist Party	6	—	54,258	14.12	9,043
Swatantra Party	2	—	8,466	2.20	4,233
Independents	4	—	13,250	3.44	3,312
Total	42	7	3,84,514	100.00	

On October 1, 1970, the State was again placed under President's rule, though for a few days only and on October 18, the ministry was formed in the State by the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal. This ministry also did not last for more than five months.

In the wake of large scale defections the Congress (R) managed to muster absolute majority in the State Assembly and formed the government in April, 1971.

But in June, 1973 the Congress ministry resigned and the State was placed under President's rule once again, which was revoked in November, 1973 by the formation of ministry by the Congress.

For the general elections of 1974, there was no change in number and names of the constituencies. Out of 8,00,698 voters, 5,08,565 had participated in voting. The number of invalid votes was 11,752. In all 66 candidates belonging to 10 different organisations, including independents, contested for the seven seats. 3 were won by Congress, two by Bhartiya Kranti Dal and one each by Congress (Organisation) and Jan Sangh. The results were as follows :

Party/Independents	No. of Candi- dates	Seats won	Votes Polled	Perce- tage	Average votes per candidate
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	7	1	76,191	14.97	10,884
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	7	2	1,16,973	23.01	58,486
Indian National Congress	7	3	1,73,485	34.06	24,783
Indian National Congress (Organisation)	7	1	78,578	15.46	11,225
Rastriya Lok Tantrik Dal	1	-	480	0.09	240
Republication party	3	-	1,406	0.28	469
Shoshit Samaj Dal	1	-	3,514	0.70	3,514
Socialist Party	5	-	12,477	2.46	2,495
Swatantra party	5	-	3,943	0.78	788
Independents	22	-	41,518	8.19	1,887
Total	66	7	5,08,568	100.00	

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

This district forms part of Kanpur-Jhansi Graduates' Kanpur Teachers' and Jalaun-Etawah Local Authorities' constituencies of the Vidhan Parishad. In 1975, one resident of this district was representing the district in the legislative council, who was elected from the Local Authorities constituency.

UNION LEGISLATURE

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

For the general elections of 1957, this district formed a double-member constituency, named Etawah, with one seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidate. Out of 7,98,143 voters about 98 per cent exercised their right of franchise. The number of invalid votes was 38,180. Out of two seats, the reserved one was won by Congress candidate. The Congress contested for the both seats and secured 31.97 per cent of the valid votes polled. The other seat went to independent candidate. There were three independent candidates, who secured the maximum percentage of votes i. e. 44.75. Jan Sangh and Praja Socialist parties contested for both the seats and secured 7.87 and 15.40 per cent votes respectively.

In the general elections of 1962, the district formed a single-member constituency, named Etawah and some part of the district was included in the Ghatampur (S.C.) constituency. Out of 4,25,674 voters of the Etawah constituency about 58 per cent cast their votes. The number of invalid votes was 8,167. The Congress candidate won the seat securing 27.66 per cent of the votes polled. The other candidates who entered in the election contest were one each of Socialist, Swatantra, Praja Socialist and Jan Sangh Parties

and secured about 26.26, 10.7, 17.91 and 18.10 per cent votes respectively. In Ghatampur reserved constituency, the Congress candidate won the seat securing about 46 per cent votes.

In the general election of 1967 the constituency remained unchanged while the number of electorate had risen to 4,82,147 with polling of about 57 per cent. The invalid votes were 11,070 in number. Nine candidates, one each from the Congress, the Swatantra, the Samyukta Socialist, the Republican, the Jan Sangh, the Praja Socialist parties and 3 independents contested this election. The Samyukta Socialist Party won the seat and secured about 40.3 per cent of the votes polled. The Congress, Swatantra, Republican, Jan Sangh, Praja Socialist and independents secured about 23.2, 5.8, 10.5, 11.2, 2.6 and 6.3 per cent votes respectively. In the other constituency, Ghatampur reserved one, in which some parts of the district was included, the Congress candidates, who secured about 39 per cent of the total valid votes polled in that constituency, won again.

On account of rift in Indian National Congress, the Lok Sabha constituted after the general elections of 1967 was dissolved on December 27, 1970 by a proclamation of President of India and fresh polls were ordered. The mid-term parliamentary elections were held in 1971 and the new Lok Sabha was constituted in March 1971. The important feature of this poll was that the Indian National Congress entered the contest divided into two district parties, the Congress (J) and the Congress (N). In these polls, there was no change in number and name of the constituency and the number of electorate in Etawah constituency was 5,05,583 with 55 per cent polling. The number of invalid votes was 5,881. Out of five candidates, one each from Samyukta Socialist, Congress (J), Bhartiya Kranti Dal and 3 independents, the Congress (J) candidate won the seat and secured about 47.5 per cent votes. The Samyukta Socialist Party, Bhartiya Kranti Dal and independents secured 25.9, 21.5 and 4.9 per cent votes respectively. For the first time some part of this district was included in the Kannauj constituency, in which the Congress (J) candidate was elected, securing about 40 per cent votes. In the other constituency, the Ghatampur, a reserved one, which also includes some part of the Etawah district, the Congress (J) candidate was elected getting about 55 per cent of the votes.

Political Parties

Though all the national and regional political organisations have their units functioning in the district, yet the Indian National Congress, the Bhartiya Jan Sangh, the Socialist Party of India, the Communist Party of India and the Bhartiya Kranti Dal (now incorporated in the Bhartiya Lok Dal), since its inception in 1969, are parties having some significant following. They invariably set up candidates for successive elections to the Vidhan Sabha and the Lok Sabha. Their performance at the various polls has already been depicted. If success at the polls is an indicator of a political party's hold over the people, the results given earlier may be interpreted accordingly.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Local Publications

The publication of newspapers and periodicals in the district started about the beginning of the present century. The *Al Basher* an Urdu weekly, and the *Brahma Saransa*, a Hindi monthly, which were being published in the first decade of the present century, by now have stopped their publication. At present 32 newspapers and periodicals are being published in the district. Among these the *Anubhut Yogmala*, a Hindi monthly, is the oldest one and is being published since 1923. *Desh Dharma* and *Tar Samachar*, the Hindi dailies containing news and current affairs are more popular in the district. Among the weekly newspapers covering the news and current affairs the important ones are the *Arunodaya*, *Etawah Samachar*, *Swatantra Deep*, *Sarvodaya Parivar* and *Yuddhisthir Ka Vijaya Shankh*. Besides these, the educational institutions of the district are also publishing their college magazines. The details of newspapers/periodicals published from here are given below :

Name of newspaper/ periodicals with language	Periodicity	Year of commence- ment	Copies in circulation
Hindi			
... <i>Desh Dharma</i>	Daily	1967	5,423
<i>Rashtra man</i>	"	1969	250
... <i>Tar Samachar</i>	"	1955	3,388
English			
<i>Diver</i>	Tri-Weekly	1969	230
Hindi			
<i>Alakh Niranjana</i>	Weekly	1954	500
<i>Arunodaya</i> ...	"	1940	2,000
<i>Chetna</i>	"	1954	N. A.
<i>Etawah Samachar</i>	"	1965	1,816
<i>Kartavya</i> ...	"	1948	No sale
<i>Karmavir</i>	"	1965	500
<i>Mahavir</i>	"	1962	1,000
<i>Manjit Sandesh</i>	"	1972	1,100
<i>Sarvodaya Parivar</i>	"	1961	1,000
<i>Swatantra Deep</i>	"	1961	1,000
<i>Veer Hanuman</i>	"	1961	No sale
<i>Yuddhisthir Ka Vijaya Shankh</i>	"	1960	1,500

(Contd)

1	2	3	4
<i>Ayurved Bhaskar</i>	Fortnightly	1965	No sale
<i>Vasak</i>	"	1961	1,905
<i>Anubhut Yogmala</i>	Monthly	1923	404
<i>Arogya Mandir</i>	"	1967	1,500
<i>Ayurvedic Vikas</i>	"	1970	No sale
<i>Bhedi Trisul</i>	"	1959	"
<i>Kranti Vir</i>	"	1964	400
<i>Anjuman Anhar</i>	"	1939	1,876
<i>Manjit Sandesh</i>	"	1966	No sale
<i>Rasdhar</i>	"	1970	"
<i>Ratnakar</i>	"	1962	"
<i>Sandhya</i>	"	1958	100
<i>Satguni Sandesh</i>	"	1965	1,000
<i>Satyawadi</i>	"	1955	No sale
<i>Vihangam</i>	"	1967	"
<i>Vyadhi Har</i>	"	1969	500
<i>Lodhi Rajput</i>	"	1963	No sale
<i>Samaj Rachna</i>	Weekly	—	600

If the publication of magazines is an indication of the people's temperament, the number of Yogic and Ayurvedic Hindi monthlies of Etawah do disclose the aptitude of the people for Ayurvedic medicines and Yogic exercises, which is not found in other districts generally.

Other Newspapers and Periodicals

The English daily newspapers of all-India or State level which are generally read in the district are the *Times of India*, the *Indian Express*, the *Hindustan Times*, the *Statesman*, the *Pioneer*, the *National Herald* etc. The English weekly, Fortnightlies which are popular and read here are the *Blitz*, *Sports Week*, the *Illustrated Weekly of India*, the *Filmfare*, the *Life*, the *Reader's Digest*, the *Picturepost*, the *Career and Courses* and the like. All these are outside publications.

The Hindi daily newspapers published outside the district and mostly read by the people of the district are the *Hindustan*, the *Nav Bharat Times*, the *Nav Jivan*, the *Amar Ujala*, the *Swatantra Bharat*, etc. Amongst the weeklies, fortnightly and monthly periodicals and magazines, usually read here, are the *Dharmyug*, *Saptahik Hindustan*, *Sarita*, *Mukta*, *Navneet*, *Niharika*, *Kadambini*, *Manohar Kahania*, *Nandan*, *Chandamama*, *Madhuri*, *Urvashi*, *Sushma*, and the like.

The Urdu dailies, weeklies and monthlies popular here are the *Qaumi Awaz*, the *Siasat Jadid*, the *Blitz*, the *Shama*, the *Biswin Sadi*, the *Sarita*, the *Huma*, the *Shabistan*, the *Mehrab* and the like.

A number of free as well as priced publications of the Central and State Governments, the diplomatic missions, various cultural, religious, spiritual, political and economic organisations both national and international, and the various agencies of United Nations Organisation, are also mailed to libraries and reading rooms in the district.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICES ORGANISATIONS

The humanitarian urge to organise voluntary associations to serve a social purpose is found in the people of almost all the districts of this State and Etawah is no exception to it. With the advent of British rule and the western method of education in the country, missionary institutions were set up, which gave rise to many counter religious and social organisations viz : Arya Samaj, Ram Krishna Mission and the like, besides the establishment of hospitals, technical, non-technical and educational institutions, etc. Since Independence, the government has taken active interest in the promotion of voluntary cultural and social service organisations.

Though voluntary welfare organisations are free to undertake any of their welfare schemes, the government sees that these activities are in harmony with its schemes and policies. This is generally achieved through the system of grants given to such organisations and by periodical checking of utilisation of such grants.

Efforts have been made to co-ordinate the activities of the old voluntary social service organisations and the new governmental institutions and to enlist people's participation at the same time. Some important social service organisations of the district are given below :

The Samaj Kalyan Parishad was established at Bharthana in 1956. The aim of the association is to promote the educational, cultural, moral, physical and intellectual development of the members of the society. This organisation is running a Bal Vidya Mandir and an adult women's training centre, and also arranges cultural programmes on national festivals. Its income consists of the donations, contributions and government aid.

A branch of Akhil Bhartiya Deredar Kalakar Sangh, whose central office is at Delhi, was established at Kabirganj, Etawah in January 1959, which is now known as Deredar Kalakar Sangh. Its main object is to rehabilitate the professional dancers and their associates. This organisation had established a Kalakar Silal Grah Udyog Sahkari Samiti in 1961 at Etawah, a Bal Mandir especially for the children of dancing prostitutes and a Charkha Society at Auraiya. This organisation has also arranged and solemnised the marriages of daughters of prostitutes. The sources of income of this organisation are the membership fees, public donations and contributions.

The Chaube Gur Narain technical institute was established in 1921 at Manikpur. Its main objects are educational development, to increase the income of rural inhabitants by giving the training in art and craft, and development of small-scale industries. The institution has its own building and a hostel and imparts technical and vocational training.

The first branch of the Arya Samaj was established in 1884 at Jaswantnagar and by 1954 about two dozen branches were established at important places in the district and were affiliated with the State unit of the Samaj. This Samaj opened quite a few educational institutions and an orphanage, being known as Shradhanand Anathalaya. Important among educational institutions were the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School, Vedic Pathshala, Arya Kanya Pathshala, Achut Pathshalas at Katra, Karanpura, Ghatea Azmat Ali and Dhankaran. The Arya Sewa Samiti, which was established at Bharthana in 1946, was registered in 1959. This association is running a library and a reading-room.

The crime prevention society of the district emphasises the rehabilitation of prisoners and the released ones. Its main objects are to work for the prevention of crime and to create a healthy society.

The prohibition society of the district consisting of organiser, supervisor and *pracharaks* emphasises prohibition, by advertising the adverse effects of drinking habits through mass contact and propaganda.

Many of the All India social service organisations have their branches in Etawah. The Indian Red Cross Society, Bharat Scouts and Guides and Balkan-Ji-Bari are worth mentioning. The local Red Cross Society is presided over by the district magistrate and the chief medical officer is the honorary secretary. The Bharat Scouts and Guides mostly confine their activities to students and arrange instructional classes, tours, camp-fires, etc.

Akhil Bhartiya Sarva Seva Sangh has a branch at Etawah and it endeavours to promote *khadi* spinning and weaving, care of animals, village sanitation, upliftment of depressed classes, treatment of leprosy and other diseases by indigenous methods and naturopathy.

Organizations like Uttar Pradesh Pichhara Varg Sangh and Harijan Sewak Sangh also have their branches at Etawah promoting the interests of the Backward Classes and Harijans.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Aheripur (Tahsil Bharthana)

Aheripur lies in Lat. 26°41' N. and Long. 79°9' E. about 3 km. north of the road from Kalpi to Etawah, with which it is connected by a branch road. It is situated about 32 km. south-east of Etawah and 19 km. by road from Bharthana. It is a place of comparatively modern date, although about a kilometre to the west of the village there are the remains of an old village site or *khera* (mound). The village seems to derive its name from having been settled in by Ahirs.

Aheripur was a flourishing market of the district and was administered under the Act XX of 1856 until April 1st, 1909, when the provisions of the Act were withdrawn. The chief commodities of trade were ghee, cotton and grain. There were several workshops in which country carts of all kinds were prepared. It had a local fame for its market, the principal traffic being in cattle. The shoes known as Salimshahi Jute, manufactured here is still in fashion.

Now the place has considerably declined. A small market, attended by about 400 persons, is held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays, the main items of trade being cloth, grain and shoes. The village has a population of 3,231 and an area of 978 hectares. The principal crops produced in the village are wheat and bajra, a canal and tube-wells forming the chief sources of irrigation. The village, which is electrified possesses a junior Basic school, a junior high school and a higher secondary school. It contains an ancient shrine dedicated to Bihari Ji (Lord Krishna) and a tank constructed by Marwari Brahmanas.

Airwa (Tahsil Bidhuna)

Airwa, a place of considerable antiquity is built on and around a lofty *khera* (mound) in Lat. 26°54' N. and Long. 79°27' E. on the Usrahar-Bidhuna road about 59 km. north-east of Etawah. On the road to Bidhuna, a little to the south-east of the village, are the remains of what appears to have been a Buddhist temple of very ancient date, the foundation of which, consisting of massive blocks of *kankar*, may still be traced. Airwa was the headquarters of a tahsil in district Farrukhabad till 1857, when a portion of that district was made over to Etawah. The place comprises two localities Airwa Tikur and Airwa Koyal. The former has a population of 1,373 and an area of 501 hectares and the latter has a population of 946 with an area of 120 hectares. It possesses a police-station, a junior Basic school, a junior high school, a higher secondary school and a hospital. The market is held here on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Some 3 km. to the west at Doba, large fairs are held in honour of Durvasha Rishi

* The figures of population and area are those for census 1971

from Chaitra Sudi 15 to Vaisakhi Badi 2 and Agrahayana Sudi 15 to Pausa Badi 15. The commodities brought to the fair for sale are cloth, wood, bamboo, agricultural implements, toys and sweets.

Ajitmal (Tahsil Auraiya)

Ajitmal or Sarai Ajitmal lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}33'$ N. and Long $79^{\circ}21'$ E., on the road from Agra to Kalpi about 21 km. north-west of Auraiya. As its name implies, it was one of the imperial serais on the road from Agra to Kalpi. An inscription on the gate of the serai gives the date of its construction and the name of the builder. "In the year 1049 Hijri (1639 A. D.) in which the accession of the emperor Shahjahan took place, the serai of Ajitmal was built by Ajitmal Kayasth." To the west of the village lies Babarpur, which is evidently a place of much greater antiquity than Ajitmal and has been mentioned in a separate article.

The village has a population of 3,252 and in area of 165 hectares, ■ canal and tube-wells forming the chief sources of irrigation. *Bajra* and wheat are the main crops produced in the village. Ajitmal, which is electrified, possesses a degree college, a higher secondary school, a dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a police-station and the government normal school. Ajitmal is also the headquarters of a development block to which it gives its name.

Auraiya (Tahsil Auraiya)

Auraiya, the tahsil headquarters, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}28'$ N. and Long. $79^{\circ}31'$ E., on the ancient route from Agra to Allahabad about 63 km. south-east of Etawah and 110 km. west of Kanpur by road. Other roads lead from the town to Dibiapur on the north and Jalaun on the south. The site of the town is remarkably level, so that it does not appear to be anywhere raised above the surface of the surrounding country ; nevertheless it is well drained, for it lies at the head of the gently sloping ground which joins the Yamuna ravines. The tahsil is built on the Jalaun road and branching off the latter at right angles, a road leads to the chief market place known as Humeganj, after A. O. Hume, ■ former collector of the district and later the founder of the Indian National Congress.

In Samvat 1578 or 1521 A. D. one Narayan Das, a Singhiya Brahmana and son of Roshang Deo, founded Narayanpur close to what was then called Nagla Kabirpur. The settlement did not flourish, and Kamal Shah, a fakir, was asked to pray for its prosperity. He replied that no success could be hoped for unless another name was given to the village (*nom awari rakhla*). In course of time *awari* was corrupted into Auraiya ; and the town continued to flourish under the protecting influence of another fakir called Sajhanand, whose temple still exists. No men of any great notoriety appear ever to have lived in the town. In 1857 some businessmen assisted financially the local freedom fighters. The town contains the ruins of two old serais, one built by the Marathas and the other by Katha Bhattiara ; and two tanks, one constructed by Balak Ram and the other by Fateh Chand. Besides there are some old masonry wells with undecipherable inscriptions

and two mosques, both built by Umar Khan, a Rohilla chief about the middle of the eighteenth century. Among the temple the most famous are the temples of, Babu Bairam Das, and Samadh Banarsi Das, an about 325 years old.

The town, which is electrified, is administered as a municipality and has a population of 25,517 and an area of 5.14 sq. km. It has a degree college, four intermediate colleges, including one for girls and a teachers' training college. The headquarters of the Auraiya block is also located in the town. It has a big grain *mandi* (market). Food-grains, ghee and oil-seeds are exported from the town to district Jalaun.

Babarpur (Tahsil Auraiya)

The village of Babarpur also known as Sarai Babarpur lies in Lat. 26°34' N. and Long. 79°20' E., about 39 km. south-east of Etawah on the old road to Kalpi. It takes its name from the emperor Babur who used it as a halting place. The sarai, now in ruins, stands near the village site and was built in the time of Almas Ali Khan, the Avadh governor and the fort close by was erected by one of his servants.

The village has a population of 579 and an area of 122 hectares. Formerly a large trade in salt, gram, and castor-oil used to be carried on from it with Jalaun and Gwalior, the place being noted for the last named article which used to be manufactured in large quantities. The place has now, however, considerably declined in importance. A large cattle fair especially of goats is held in the village.

Bakewar (Tahsil Bharchana)

Bakewar a large village, lies in Lat. 26°39' N. and Long. 79°12' E., about 21 km. south-east to Etawah on the road from Agra to Allahabad. From the elevation of its site the present village appears to over lie some older town. The village derives its name from Bakasur, a rakshasa who according to a local tradition lived at this place and was a contemporary of Lord Krishna. Its population is 8,232 and the area 1,048 hectares. Wheat and barley are the main crops, canal, tube-wells and tanks forming the chief sources of irrigation.

The village, which is electrified, contains three junior Basic schools, two junior high schools, a higher secondary school, a degree college, a hospital, a family planning centre, and a police-station. A main market is held here on every Monday and Friday. It is also the training centre of village level workers. The people of the place took an active part in the freedom struggle of 1857.

Barauna Kalan (Tahsil Bidhuna)

Barauna Kalan lies in Lat. 26°53' N. and Long. 79°25' E., about 67 km. from Etawah and 16 km. from Bidhuna. It is said to have been founded about 325 years ago by Harchand Rai, a Kanaujia Brahmana. The village has a population of 5,644 and an area of 1,774 hectares. Wheat and paddy are the main crops, a canal, wells and tanks forming the chief sources of irrigation.

The village containing a fort-crowned mound is of some historical importance and possesses a higher secondary school, two junior Basic schools and a junior high school. Markets are held on every Thursday and Sunday.

Barhpura (Tahsil Etawah)

Barhpura, a considerable village, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}43'$ N. and Long. $78^{\circ}59'$ E., between the Yamuna and the Chambal rivers, some 3 km. west of the road from Farrukhabad and Etawah to Gwalior about 13 km. south-west from Etawah. The village was formerly the headquarters of a tahsil which was abolished in 1843. The place gradually declined in importance and is now merely an agricultural village with a population of 1,238 and an area of 489 hectares. *Bajra* and *bejhar* are the main crops produced in the village.

It has a junior Basic school, a police-station, and the office of the forest department.

Bela (Tahsil Bidhuna)

Bela, a village in the north-east of the tahsil, lies on the right bank of the Pandu stream in Lat. $26^{\circ}50'$ N. and Long $79^{\circ}21'$ E., at the junction of the two roads from Auraiya and Etawah to Kanauj (district Farrukhabad), about 19 km. east of Bidhuna and 67 km. east of Etawah. It was once a place of considerable importance, being formerly the headquarters of a sub-collectorate which included several parganas, and prior to the formation of the present district it formed part of district Farrukhabad. Since the removal of the tahsil headquarters to Bidhuna after the freedom struggle of 1857 the place gradually declined to an ordinary village. Until 1886 Bela was administered under the Act XX of 1856 but in that year owing to the decay of the place, the provisions of the Act were withdrawn. The village has a population of 2,668 and an area of 860 hectares. Wheat and paddy are the main crops, a canal, wells and tanks forming the chief sources of irrigation.

It contains a junior Basic school, a junior high school, a higher secondary school, a hospital, a family planning centre and a police-station. A market is held here on every Tuesday and Saturday. The place is situated on a lofty mound and was formerly surrounded by a wall, traces of its gates and the ruins of an old fort still remaining.

Bhareh (Tahsil Auraiya)

Bhareh lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}31'$ N. and Long. $79^{\circ}17'$ E., near the confluence of the Yamuna and the Chambal rivers about 41 km. west of Auraiya. The place has a population of 540 and an area

of 510 hectares. Wheat and *bajra* are the main crops. The village contains the ruins of a fine old fort, a temple and a junior Basic school.

Bharthana (Tahsil Bharthana)

Bharthana, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name lies in Lat. 26°44' N. and Long. 79°17' E., on the Tundla-Kanpur branch line of the Northern Railway with a station to which it also gives its name. A road about 21 km. in length leads from the place to Etawah. It was selected as the headquarters of a tahsil by Mr A. O. Hume on account of its central position, at the time when he rearranged the boundaries of the different parganas. Bharthana is said to have been founded by one Barat Singh and is also known as Bharthana Bibipur. It contains a police-station, two hospitals, a degree college, a health centre, a family planning centre, three higher secondary schools, two junior high schools, ten junior Basic schools, a cold storage, a public library and a reading-room. The town, which is electrified, is being administered as a municipality and has a population of 13,668 and an area of 1.09 sq. km. the drinking water being supplied through pipe lines. It is also the headquarters of a development block to which it gives its name. *Rahat*, furniture and agricultural implements are the chief commodities manufactured in the town, the articles of import being cloth, iron and cement, and rice, peas and mustard oil constituting the main items of export.

Bidhuna (Tahsil Bidhuna)

Bidhuna, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 26°49' N. and Long. 79°32' E., about 56 km. east of Etawah. Roads lead from the place to Bela on the north-east, Achalda on the north-west and to Bewar in district Mainpuri on the north-west. To the north of the village are the ruins of an old fort, which from a distance have a rather picturesque appearance. The village has a population of 5,612 and area an of 351 hectares. Wheat and jowar are the main crops produced in the village, wells forming the chief source of irrigation.

Bidhuna, which is, electrified, possesses a police-station, two junior Basic schools, a junior high school, a higher secondary school and a dispensary. A market is held here on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Chakar Nagar (Tahsil Bharthana)

Chakar Nagar an ancient place, lies in Lat. 26°36' N. and Long. 79°8' E., about 26 km. south-east of Etawah between the Yamuna and the Chambal rivers. The modern village is little worthy of note, but the old town, the site of which is 3 km. to the west, is evidently a place of great antiquity and considerable size. There is an enormous *khara* (mound) having traces of old buildings. Near it on the west, is a magnificent well, built of blocks of *kankar* evidently very old. Popular tradition has it that the city, in the time of Pandavas, was so large that one gate



Ancient mound at Chakar Nagar

was at Sara Tal and the other at Bhareh, though these places are some 48 km. apart. There is a legend that an ogre, who was a Sonar by caste, lived here and devoured a man, and with him about half a quintal of sweetmeats, every day. He was killed by Bhima Sen and thrown into the large well at Chakar Nagar. The inhabitants of the place pick up from time to time what are apparently nodules of iron ore and believed that they are the drops of the ogre's blood. The *khera* is reported to have been called Ekachakra whence the modern name is derived, and is said to have been mentioned under the old name in the *Mahabharata*. The story of the fight between the Pandava hero, Bhima and the Asura raja, named Vaka, whose appetite could not be satisfied by the unfortunate inhabitants of Ekachakra, is also told. Chakar Nagar was the headquarters of a taluka.

The Chauhan raja who owned it, joined the freedom fighters in 1857, and was deprived of his estates. The village has a population of 3,194 and an area of 1,412 hectares. *Bejhar* and *bajra* are the main crops produced in the village.

The village has a primary health centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, an Ayurvedic dispensary, an agricultural seed store, a higher secondary school and a police-station.

Dalelnagar (Tahsil Auraiya)

Dalelnagar, lies in Lat. 26°39' N. and Long 79°37' E., on the road from Etawah to Auraiya, about 45 km. from the former and 15 km. from the latter place. The village was founded by a Pathan named Dalel Khan, whose tomb still exists in the village. It gave its name for some time to a pargana which is now in tahsil Auraiya. Close to the village was the Muradganj Bazar, which had a large traffic in cotton, oil-seeds and cattle till the close of the 19th century. The place is now an ordinary village with a population of 2,377 souls and an area of 106 hectares. Wheat and *bajra* are the main crops, a canal and tube-wells forming the chief sources of irrigation. It has a junior Basic school.

Dibiyapur (Tahsil Auraiya)

Dibiyapur, lies in Lat. 26°39' N. and Long. 79°37' E., on the road from Auraiya to Bela, about 19 km. north of the former. The Tundla-Kanpur branch of the Northern Railway passes through the village with a station here which is the chief outlet for the traffic from Auraiya to the south. Dibiyapur which is electrified has a population of 4,741 the area of the locality being included in the neighbouring village of Umare and Kakrahi.

It possesses a degree college, an intermediate college, a junior high school for girls, a police-station, a hospital and an inspection house each of the public works and the irrigation departments.

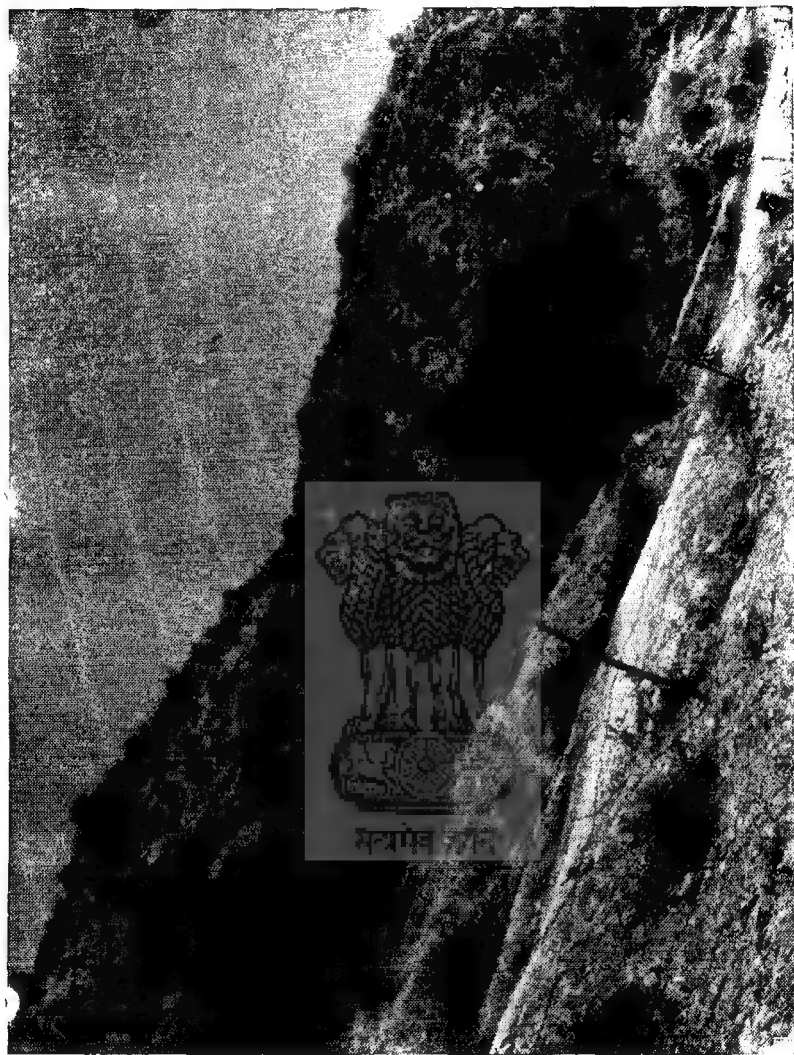
Etawah (Tahsil Etawah)

Etawah, the district and the tahsil headquarters, lies in Lat. 26°46' N. and Long. 79°1' E., on the ancient route from Agra to

Allahabad, about 256 km. south-west of Lucknow. It lies on the main line of the Delhi-Mughalsarai section of the Northern Railway passing through Ghaziabad, Aligarh, Etawah, Kanpur and Allahabad. Metalled roads connect Etawah with Farrukhabad on the north-east, Mainpuri on the north, Agra on the north-west and Kanpur on the east.

The name of the town is more correctly written Intawa or Itawa, *int* meaning brick and *awa* meaning brick kiln. It is still sometimes spoken of as the city of bricks, and both, tradition and appearance of the ground indicate that the modern city was founded on a *khara* or town-site, so that it is not improvable that the existence of old brick or old brick kilns may have given rise to the name. A curious legend relating to the founding of the city gives additional colour to this derivation. It is said that when the Chauhan leader Sumer Shah came to bathe in the Yamuna he saw a goat and a wolf drinking water at the same place. Struck by this occurrence he consulted astrologers, who advised him to build a fort at the place. He took their advice and workmen were set up to excavate the foundations. In the course of digging they came upon a brick made of silver and gold, and called out *Int aya* meaning brick has been found. From the workmen's cry the city took the name Intaya, which in course of time was corrupted into Intawa. The city site has undoubtedly been occupied from very early times. It is said to have been plundered by Mahmud of Ghazni and again by Shihab-ud-din Ghorî after the defeat of Raja Jaichand of Kannauj. The fort was built by the Chauhans at their first immigration, and continued to be their residence until their removal to Partabner. It was then occupied by a Muslim governor, and in the 16th century must have been a place of considerable strength, as it was long held by the Sharqi kings of Jaunpur, and is mentioned by Babur in his memoirs. In the 17th century Etawah was a famous banking and commercial centre but in the following century suffered much from Rohilla and Maratha raids. About the year 1750 A.D. it was plundered by Malhar Rao Holkar, who had been called in by Safdar Jang, the nawab of Avadh, to assist him against the Rohillas. Etawah then fell for a short time into the hands of Govind Rao Pandit, the Maratha *faujdar* of Jalaun, but on the defeat of the Marathas by Shuja-ud-daula, the country was ceded to Avadh, and remained in the possession of the nawabs of Avadh until its session to the British in 1801. The fort was, for a time, the residence of the *amils* of the Avadh government, but was destroyed under the orders of Shuja-ud-daula in consequence of the representations of the people of the town that so long as the *amils* occupied such an impregnable residence they would never do anything but oppress the people. After 1801 the town steadily improved. The opening of the railway and the metalling of the Farrukhabad-Gwalior road did much to further its commercial prosperity, cotton mills also sprang up in the city. Etawah is being administered as a municipality since 1884.

The city has an area of 9.35 sq. km. and a population of 85,894 souls and lies between the Yamuna on the south or south-west and the railway line on the north. The main portion of the town is separated from the river by a strip of ravined country



A view of Ravines

about a kilometre in length though there are a few localities quite close to the river. The old town lies among or at the head of the ravine and the newer portions stretch backward to the north. Several nullahs intersect the city and owing to their wild and pleasing appearance, especially where the border ravines are clothed with trees.

A general view of the city may be obtained from the top of the Jama Masjid, the principal place of Muslim worship at Etawah. It is situated on high ground to the right of the Gwalior road, as one proceeds towards the Yamuna. It possesses no minarates but has a lofty screen about 16 m. high and somewhat less in width, pierced in the centre by a doorway which gives admittance to the central hall. On either side of this central domed hall which forms the mosque are two small chambers, the roofs of which are supported by red sandstone pillars. The main portion of the building is of block *kankar* with fragments of blue stone in the walls and portions of at least ten granite columns of varying lengths. It is commonly supposed that the building is an old Hindu or Buddhist structure converted into a mosque, but the style of the screen and the architecture generally is the same as that of the Atala and Jama Masjids at Jaunpur, and the present building is probably an erection of the Sharqi kings during their occupation of Etawah.

Idgah is located in the Civil Lines, where on the occasion of Id-ul-fitr and Id-ul-zuha a great majority of Muslim community of the town assemble for prayers.

The most conspicuous Hindu temple in the city is that dedicated to Tiksi Mahadeo, which lies low down among the ravines on the Gwalior road. It is built up on a high buttressed platform which raises it considerably above the roadway beneath it. Its erection is ascribed to one Angad Rai, an Agrawala of the city, about 1780 A.D. It is said that the lingam was installed here by sage Basistha, the guru of Rama.

The most frequented temple in the city is Asthala. It is situated within a walled enclosure in a grove to the west of the city and is entered by a fine gateway. In the innercourtyard of the temple is a curious pillar which goes by the name of "*Guruji-ka-khamba*". It is much smaller at the base than at the top, and is surrounded by a stone cage containing an idol. The side of the pillar are covered with carvings, the principal feature in which is the serpent. The temple was built in 1800 A.D. one Gopal Das, a Kanaujia Brahmana of Etawah, who was a favourite of the Avadh *amils*. The idol worshipped is the Nar-Singh (the man-lion incarnation of Vishnu) and every year in the month of November the idol is taken and carried out in procession around the temple.

To the south-east of Tiksi temple is the temple dedicated to Nilkantheshwar Mahadeo. It is said that the lingam was installed here by sage Vishwamitra ; but the building is of recent origin. The temple dedicated to Kali is located in the west of Tiksi temple. Another important temple is that of Kali Bahan

which is situated about a kilometre south of the southern limit of the town and is connected by a road.

The fort lies on an irregular table-land possessing a some what higher elevation than the surrounding ravine uplands. The table-land is completely isolated on all sides and possesses a fine view over the Yamuna. It is doubtful, however, whether the fort was built on a pre-existing *khera*, for the construction of the fort walls has helped to save the sides and top of the plateau from the denudation that has taken place among the ravines. The Duton traveller de Leet, who wrote about 1631 A.D., describes the fort as surrounded by a small wall. "On its gate" he writes, "a human face is sculptured which the Indians regard with a superstitious awe, and worship it by anointing profusely with oil." The remains of the gate are still to be seen on the east side of the hill, but there are no signs of a human face. On the south side the double wall, the inner line of which was furnished with massive bastions may still be traced. There are also the ruins of twelve towers at intervals on the circuit of the hill, showing that the fort must originally have been of great extent. The only building now standing is a *baradari*, but it is of recent date. To the west of the *baradari* are two ranges of underground rooms (*tehkhanas*) and a very deep masonry well. The top of the hill is attained by a winding road.

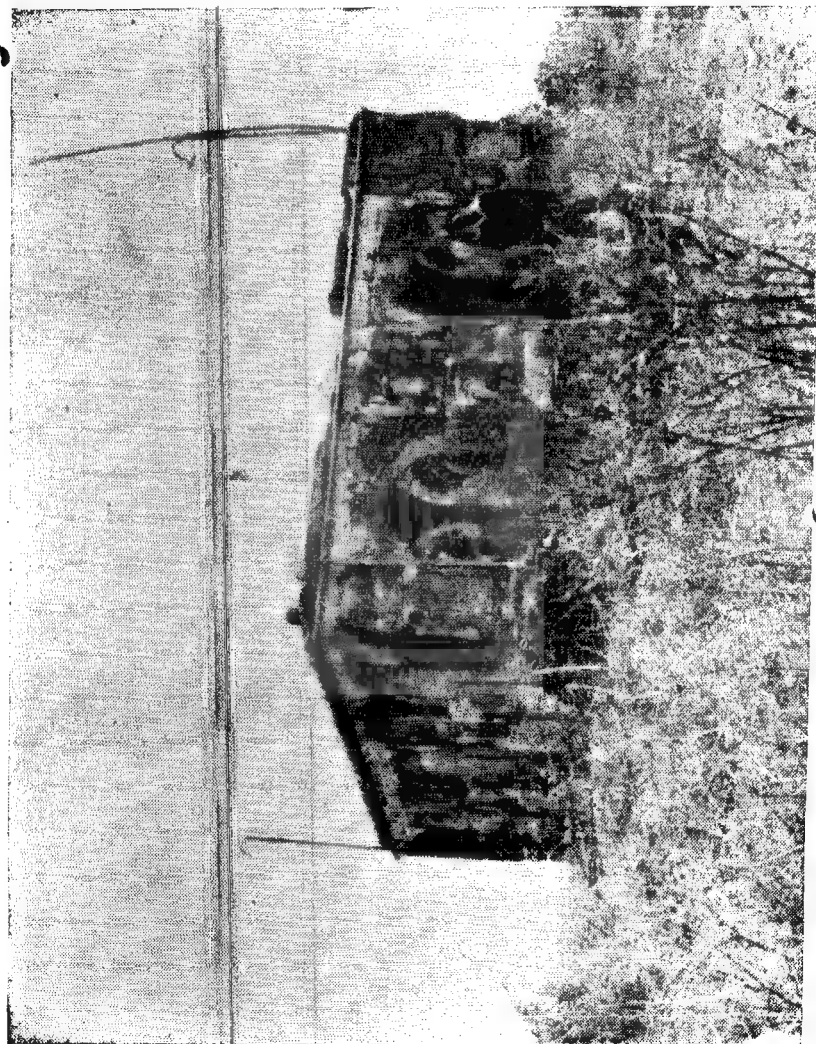
Among the other important buildings of the town are the Victoria Memorial Hall (now known as the Kamala Nehru Bhawan), constructed between 1903 and 1905 and being put to public use the Islamia College, the tahsil building, Sanatan Dharm Inter College and the office of the Zila Parishad, the last three being constructed by A. O. Hume, the then collector of the district and later the founder of the Indian National Congress.

The chief educational institution in the city are the Karma Kshetra Degree college, the Sanatan Dharm Inter college, two Government Inter colleges including one for girls, the Hafiz Muhammad Islamia College, Tiwari Jwala Prasad Arya Kanya Pathshala, Karma Kshetra Inter College, Shiva Narain Inter College, Sharawal Inter college, Janta Inter college, a normal school, each for boys and girls and besides these five junior high schools and forty junior Basic schools.

There are eleven dharmshalas and an inspection house each of the public works department, Zila Parishad, forest department and irrigation department, Etawah also has the branches of the Punjab National Bank, Central Bank of India, Allahabad Bank, Co-operative Bank and the State Bank. It also possesses two cinema-halls and the Etawah Club.

As regards the medical facilities in the city it has the District Hospital, T. B. Hospital, Women's Hospital, an eye hospital, the children hospital and a number of dispensaries.

Besides the collectorate and the tahsil building all the district level offices are also located in the city.



Baradari of the fort at Etawah

Harchandpur (Tahsil Bidhuna)

Harchandpur lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}43'$ N. and Long. $79^{\circ}27'$ E., about 11 km. due south of Bidhuna, and 62 km. east of Etawah. Till the middle of the 19th century it was very flourishing market town which gradually reduced to an ordinary village. It has a population of 6,066 and an area of 1,605 hectares. Wheat and rice are the main crops, a canal and wells forming the chief sources of irrigation.

To the west of the village is a large square mound of earth dedicated to the worship of a deity called Jokhai, who is represented by a stone containing what are apparently crystals of a methyst. Jokhai is said to have been an Ahir who was killed and defied after death. It has a junior Basic school and two intermediate colleges.

Jasauhan (Tahsil Etawah)

Jasauhan, a large village lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}50'$ N. and Long. $78^{\circ}51'$ E., about 18 km. west of Etawah on the road to Kachaura ghat. The village is situated among the ravines and has a population of 4,003 and an area of 1,224 hectares. *Bejhar* is the main crop, a canal, tube-wells and wells forming the chief sources of irrigation. The cloth made here had at one time some celebrity and was exported in considerable quantities to Lucknow and Kanpur. The place contains two junior Basic school and a temple dedicated to Sitla Devi, where a fair is held on the 6th day of the bright half of the month of Bhadra.

Jaswantnagar (Tahsil Etawah)

The town lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}53'$ N. and Long. $78^{\circ}53'$ E., on the road from Agra to Etawah about 16 km. north-west of Etawah, to the north of the Jaswantnagar railway station on the Delhi-Mughal-sarai main line of the Northern Railway. The town, which is comparatively of modern origin, was founded on the site of a village which bore the name of Sarai Ahiran till it came into the possession of Jaswant Rai, a Kayastha of district Mainpuri, who settled it and renamed it Jaswantnagar after himself. The chief business centre of the town lies on the Agra-Etawah road. To the west of the town, on the south side of the Agra road is the small temple where on the 19th May, 1857, a battle took place between the freedom fighters and the British forces. At the south-east corner of the town, on the bank of the Sarsa river, there is a fine masonry tank with a temple and bathing-ghat, constructed by Nand Kishore, a rich man of the locality.

The town had at one time a municipality but has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since the year 1876. It is being administered as a town area which has an area of 2.59 sq. km. and a population of 11,295. Previously considerable trade was carried on in cattle, agricultural produce and cloth; the last consisting both of English piece goods and country-made *kharua* cloth. Now the chief commodities manufactured in the town are handloom cloth, ink and match boxes.

Kudarkot (Tahsil Bidhuna)

Kudarkot, a large village, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}49'$ N. and Long $79^{\circ}25'$ E., about 40 km. north-east of Etawah on the old road to Kanauj. It is a place of great antiquity as is evident from its name. The story current regarding the derivation of the name is as follows : A raja was passing through the jungle near the spot where the village now stands, with his retinue, when his rani lost a gold ornament called *kundal*. The raja, out of gratitude to the local deity, who was supposed to have made the search for the ornament successful, erected a fort at the place where it was found and named it Kundal Kot, since corrupted into Kudarkot. It was certainly a well-known place in the time of the Kanauj kingdom, for a long inscription, which from its characters can safely be ascribed to the 10th or 11th century, was discovered here in 1857. It records the dedication of a residence for Brahmanas by one Taksha Datta, son of Harivarma, in memory of his father, and apparently contains the names of the first six Brahmanas who resided there ; no mention of a king's name, however, is made, and the record is of purely local interest. It is stated that an underground passage from Kudarkot to Kanauj once existed, and the small masonry doorway that forms the entrance of the passage is still pointed out a little to the north of the site, and is known as the *patal-dwara*, or gate of hell. No one has ever penetrated it, and the story goes that an adventurous fakir is the only person who ever attempted to probe its mysteries. Having provided himself with a torch and food, and taking the end of a long string in his hand, he began the descent ; for three days and three nights string was paid out and then stopped. Since then nothing has been heard either of the fakir or the string. The fort, which surmounts the *khera* (mound) and is now in ruins was built by the Avadh governor Almas Ali Khan, who sometimes held his court here. It had sixteen bastions and was handed over to the British government at the cession, but had since been allowed to go to ruin. Cannon balls of indurated clay are still to be found. Formerly it must have been a place of considerable strength. Besides the *pan* gardens the place is noted for the large size and sweetness of its plums. A small market is held here on every Tuesday and Saturday. The place has a population of 3,055 and an area of 445 hectares. Wheat and rice are the main crops, a canal and tube-wells forming the chief sources of irrigation. Kudarkot has two junior Basic schools and two junior high schools.

Lakhna (Tahsil Bharthana)

Lakhna, a small town, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}40'$ N. and Long. $79^{\circ}11'$ E., on the road from Bharthana to Sahson, on the right bank of the Bhognipur canal and 3 km. to the south of the road from Etawah to Auraiya, about 14 km. south of Bharthana and 24 km. south-east of Etawah. It was the headquarters of a tahsil until 1863, when the establishment was removed to Bharthana. Markets are held here on Sundays and Wednesdays, and a considerable trade in cloth, grain and *ghee* is carried on. Lakhna has a population of 5,320 and an area of about 1 sq. km.

It is being administered as a town area and possesses a hospital, a family planning centre, a reading-room, two junior Basic schools, a junior high school and a higher secondary school.

Munj (Tahsil Etawah)

Munj lies in Lat. 26°55'N and Long. 79°11'E., on a mound about 23 km. north-east of Etawah, close to the Etawah-Farrukhabad road. From the size and height of the *khera* (mound) the village appears to have been a place of some note in former days. The village is said to have been the scene of a fight in the Mahabharata war when Muratdhvaj, the raja of Munj, with his two sons fought with king Yudhisthira. The position of the great gateway of Muratdhvaj's castle, with the traces of two great bastions on either side, is still pointed out. To the north of the *khera* there is a curious old well, built of block *kankar*, the appearance of which seems to suggest that it was constructed out of materials derived from some older buildings. The *khera* forms an apparently inexhaustible quarry for old bricks, which are found to be of enormous size at depths of 10 or 13 m. The place was identified by Mr A. O. Hume with the Munj which was taken by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1018 A.D. after a desperate resistance on the part of garrison; but local traditions have no knowledge of this and the identification is extremely doubtful.

The village has a population of 4,401 and an area of 2,234 hectares. A canal and tanks form the chief sources of irrigation. It has three junior Basic and three junior high schools.

Partabner (Tahsil Etawah)

Partabner, a large village lies in Lat. 26°48' N. and Long. 78°57' E., about 14 km. distant from Etawah. It is connected by a branch road with the road from Kachaura Ghat to Etawah. The village was founded by Raja Partab Singh, the 13th Raja of the line of Chauhan Rajputs who emigrated under Sumer Shah of Etawah about 1250 A.D. The same chieftain built a fort which is now in ruins.

The village has a population of 5,780 and an area of hectares. There are a junior Basic school, a junior high school and a dispensary.

Phaphund (Tahsil Auraiya)

Phaphund a large village lies in Lat. 26°36' N. and Long. 79°28' E., about 58 km. south-east of Etawah and 18 km. north of Auraiya. Roads lead from the town to Auraiya on the south, Bela on the north-east, Sarai Ajitmal on the west, Dalelnagar on the south-west, Kanchausi on the east and Dibiyapur railway station on the north-east.

Two accounts are given of the derivation of its name. One is that one Phundan Sahu, a Mahajan of the place founded the town and named it after himself. In support of this story it is

said that there are some Mahajan families still resident in it who claim descent from Phundan Sahu. The other derivation is that Phaphun Deo founded the village and gave it his name. Phaphun Deo was descended from Raja Bisukh Deo, who is said to have obtained considerable parts of tahsils Bidhuna and Auraiya by marrying the daughter of Raja Jaichand of Kanauj. In 1254 A.D. Shiugan or Sheogan Deo was born in the same line, who founded Sheoganpur in Auraiya and had five sons. The latter divided the country between them, and one branch lived for three generations at Kurhi, until Phaphund Deo founded the town of Phaphund in 1411 A.D. The village has been the home of several celebrities, among whom Mahant Sajhanand, Shah Bukhari, Mahant Param Das, Yasin Shah and Raja Bhagmal may be mentioned. The first two of these, the one a Hindu and the other a Muslim ascetic, were contemporaries and friends. Shah Bukhari's real name was Jafar, and the date of his death is fixed by a jigling rhyme current among Saiyids :

Nine fifty six years from the Hijra had sped
When the spirit of Shah Jafar Aulia fled

His tomb and mosque are at Phaphund and an urs or ceremonial mourning attended by some 10,000 persons takes place at his grave every year lasting from the 1st to the 31st of January. Mahant Param Das and Yasin Shah were both holy men who have been credited with the performance of many miracles, including the restoration of the dead to life. To Raja Bhagmal Phaphund is indebted for the majority of the tanks and temples whose ruins lie scattered in and around the village. He was by caste a Jat, and nephew to Almas Ali Khan, who was a Hindu by birth, but was subsequently made an eunuch and converted to Islam. Almas Ali Khan, when he became *nazim* under the Avadh government, made his relative Bhagmal *amil* of this portion of the country. Bhagmal, built the old fort at Phaphund, on the site of which the tahsil was erected and a mosque constructed by him bears an inscription, according to which Bhagmal laid the foundation of a mosque in the year 1211 H. (1796 A. D.) under the verbal directions of Almas Ali Khan in honour of Shah Jafar. Near Bhagmal's mosque is a masonry well containing an inscription "*Khadim Dargah Jaba wald kashi*", meaning curator of the Shrine Jaba, son of Kashi. This Jaba is said to have been a Banjara converted to Islam.

Formerly it was a place of considerable importance in trade. Excellent *dhotis* with silk edging as well as *pogris* (turban) of superior quality used to be manufactured here, the demand for which had practically died out with the introduction of British cloth.

Phaphund which is being administered as a town area has a population of 8,764 souls and an area of 5.4 sq. km. Wheat and *bejhar* are the main crops, canals and tube-well forming the chief sources of irrigation. It possesses a police-station, an intermediate college, a junior high school, a junior Basic School, a dispensary and a maternity and child welfare centre.

Sarai Ekdil (Tahsil Etawah)

Sarai Ekdil lies in Lat. 26°46' N. and Long. 79°5' E. about

8 km. east of Etawah on the ancient route from Agra to Allahabad. The site is said to have been first settled by ■ Kayastha, named Rupa and was known as Sarai Rupa. In 1042 Hijri (1632 A. D.) an eunuch named Ekdil Khan built ■ new serai and mosque, thenceforth called after his name. The Agra-Allahabad road is arched by two fine stone gateways, with the inscription:—"In the reign of Shahjahan the foundation of the mosque was laid" and by the favour of the Almighty it was completed under the supervision of the brave Bhikam Khan. The town gives its name to a railway station on the main line of the Delhi-Mughalsarai section of the Northern Railway.

The town, which is electrified, has a population of 5,596, and is being administered as a town area. Potatoes which are one of the main crops of the surrounding tracts are exported from the town to Rajasthan and West Bengal. There are several flour mills and saw mills in the town which also has a local fame for its handlooms and powerlooms. Markets are held on every Tuesday and Saturday when vegetables, grains, articles of daily use and goats are brought for sale.

The town possesses ■ higher secondary school, a junior high school for girls and a junior Basic school each for boys and girls.

Sarai Shishgaran (Tahsil Bidhuna)

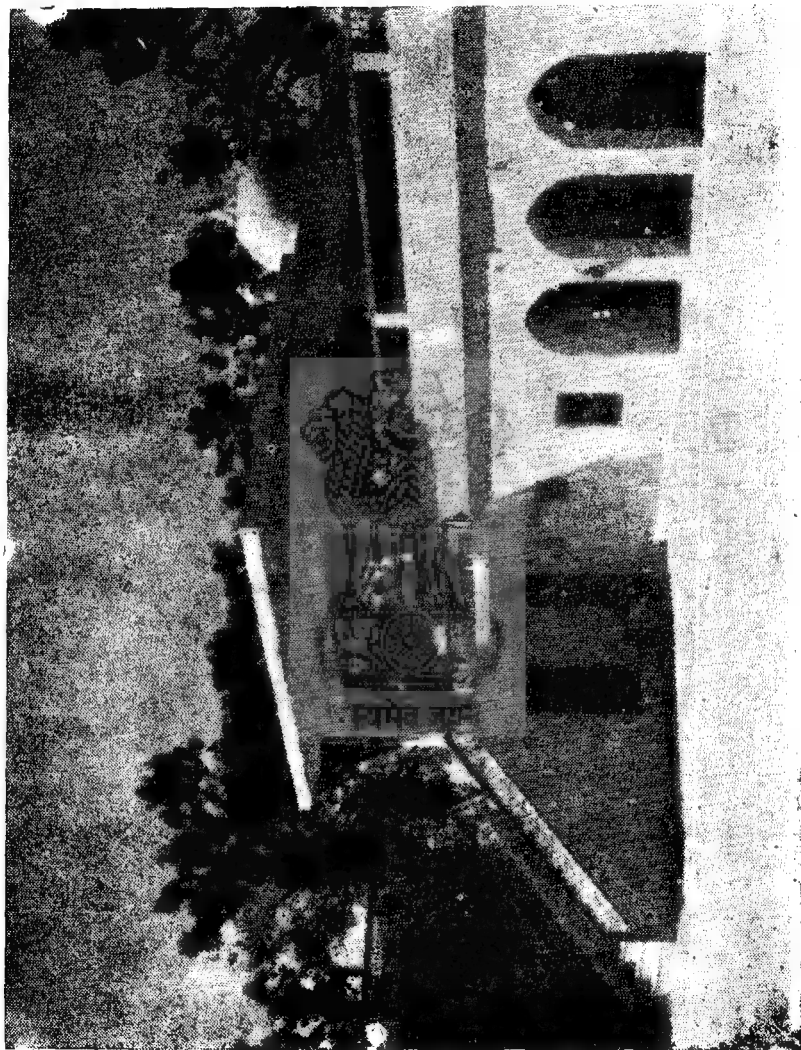
Sarai Shishgaran, a small village in the extreme west of tahsil Bidhuna, lies in Lat. 26°47' N. and Long 79°26'E., about 17 km. west of Bidhuna and 7 km. west of Kudarkot, on the ancient route from Kanauj to Etawah. Tradition assigns its origin to Haja Jai Chand of Kanauj who used it as a halting place between Kanauj and Etawah. It was afterwards occupied by Muslim glass-workers; these manufactured crude glass and bangles, which were exported from the place in considerable quantity.

The village has a population of 5,665 souls and an area of 243 hectares.

Umrain (Tahsil Bidhuna)

Umrain, ■ village lying in the extreme north-west corner of the tahsil, lies in Lat 26°56' N and Long 79°24' E., at a distance of about 42 km. north-west of Bidhuna with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. The village is said to derive its name from Umrao Singh, ■ Dhakra Rajput, who drove out the Meos, the original inhabitants. The village has a population of 2,212 souls and an area of 264 hectares, wheat and maize are the principal crops, tube-wells forming the chief sources of irrigation.

In the village there is a temple of Burhadana, a deity to whom a buffalo used to be sacrificed whenever the rains failed but this practice was stopped by the end of the nineteenth century. The village has a higher secondary school, a junior high school, a junior Basic school and a dispensary. A market is held here on Tuesdays and Fridays.



Jain temple on the Etawah-Gwalior Road



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CONVERSION FACTORS

Money

- 1 pie = 0.52 Paisa
- 1 pice = 1.66 Paisa

Linear Measure

- 1 inch = 2.54 centimetres
- 1 foot = 30.48 centimetres
- 1 yard = 91.44 centimetres
- 1 mile = 1.61 kilometres

Square Measure

- 1 square foot = 0.093 square metre
- 1 square yard = 0.836 square metre
- 1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometres = 259 hectares
- 1 acre = 0.405 hectares

Cubic Measure

- 1 cubic foot = 0.028 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity

- 1 gallon (imperial) = 4.55 litres
- 1 seer (80 totals) = 0.937 litre

Measure of Weight

- 1 tola = 11.66 grams
- 1 chatak = 58.32 grams
- 1 seer = 933.10 grams
- 1 Mound = 37.32 kilograms
- 1 Ounce (Avoirdupois) = 28.35 grams
- 1 pound (Avoirdupois) = 453.59 grams
- 1 hundredweight = 50.80 kilograms
- 1 ton = 1016.05 kilograms = 1.016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales

- 1° Fahrenheit = 5/9 centigrade + 32
- As defined in Indian Standards Weight Act, 1939.

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS

<i>Aangan</i>	... Courtyard
<i>Abir</i>	... White or yellow shining powder
<i>Achkan</i>	... A long coat
<i>Adhyaksh</i>	... President
<i>Alha</i>	... Ballad
<i>Amil</i>	... Official who collected revenue under the Nawabs of Avadh
<i>Amin</i>	... Petty revenue official
<i>Andi-chaders</i>	... A kind of sheet
<i>Angarkha</i>	... A kind of shirt
<i>Arhar</i>	... Pigeon pea
<i>Ashram</i>	... Hermitage
<i>Atta chakki</i>	... Flour mill
<i>Ban</i>	... Twine made of moonj (a kind of reed)
<i>Baniyan</i>	... Vest
<i>Baradari</i>	... Building open on all sides, generally with twelve doors ; structure with twelve open doorways
<i>Bejhar</i>	... Mixture of barley and gram
<i>Bhur</i>	... Sandy land
<i>Bhusa</i>	... Husk
<i>Bidi</i>	... Indigenous cigarette made of <i>tendu</i> leaves and tobacco
<i>Chak</i>	... A plot of land
<i>Chalisa</i>	... The period of forty days
<i>Chappal</i>	... Slipper
<i>Chaudhri</i>	... The headman of a pargana
<i>Cheehak</i>	... A form of rinderpest
<i>Chopar</i>	... An Indian indoor game
<i>Chulha</i>	... Oven
<i>Chura</i>	... Parched rice
<i>Chutney</i>	... Sauce
<i>Dai</i>	... Midwife without a diploma
<i>Dam</i>	... Under Akbar, a copper coin worth about 1/40 rupee
<i>Dangal</i>	... Wrestling
<i>Debi</i>	... A form of rinderpest
<i>Deshi</i>	... Indigenous
<i>Dhaincha</i>	... A type of green manure
<i>Dharma</i>	... The Hindu sacred laws
<i>Dholak</i>	... A long cylindrical drum covered with parchment at both end
<i>Dofasli</i>	... Double cropped
<i>Dumat</i>	... Loam
<i>Fasli</i>	... Agriculture year beginning from July 1.
<i>Faujdar</i>	... Subordinate military officer under Mughals
<i>Gaon</i>	... Village
<i>Gaon Sabha</i>	... Village assembly
<i>Garl</i>	... Cart
<i>Ganhar</i>	... A type of soil tract
<i>Ghantri</i>	... Bell
<i>Ghar</i>	... A type of soil tract
<i>Gochani</i>	... Mixture of wheat and gram

Gramini	...	Village headman
Gujai	...	Mixture of wheat and barley
Gulal	...	Coloured powder
Gulli-danda	...	An Indian game
Gundhi	...	A small fly which damage the paddy crop
Gur	...	Jaggery
Gurudwara	...	Place of worship of sikhs
Gurukula	...	Residential educational institution at guru's own place
Hajj	...	Pilgrimage to Mecca
Halkabandi school	...	Government village school
Har	...	A type of soil tract
Havan	...	Fire sacrifice
Idgah	...	Place for offering community prayers of Muslims
Jalies	...	Net
Jataka(s)	...	A collection of folk tales used by Buddhists as a medium of moral instruction
Jhabar	...	A type of clay bed
Kabaddi	...	An Indian game
Kachhar	...	Soil deposited by the river
Kandal	...	A musical instrument
Kankar	...	Irregular concretions of impure calcareous matter (often used for making lime)
Kanungo	...	Petty revenue official
Kapar	...	Earthen sancer
Kasida	...	A type of epic
Kathputli	...	Puppet
Khandsari	...	Indigenous white sugar
Kharif	...	Autumn harvest
Kho-Kho	...	An Indian game
Khurpaka	...	Foot and mouth disease of animals
Khutba	...	Address
Kurka	...	A type of soil tract
Kurta	...	Men's upper garment
Lai	...	Puffed rice
Lungee	...	A short dhoti worn by men
Madarsa	...	Junior school for Muslims usually attached to mosques
Mahal	...	Unit of land (comprising several villages) under separate engagement for payment of revenue
Maida	...	Fine wheat flour
Maktab	...	Muslim primary schools usually attached to mosques
Mali	...	Gardener
Manjha	...	A type of soil tract
Math	...	Monastery
Matiyar	...	Clayey soil
Moharrir	...	Clerk
Moonj	...	A kind of long grass of which ropes etc. are made

Morha	...	Chair made of reed with or without arm
Mundan	...	First tonsure ceremony
Muqaddam	...	In 13-14 century, sometimes a leading or prominent man ; sometimes specifically a village headman. From 16th centuries the latter use predominates
Naib	...	Assistant
Namaz	...	Prayer
Nautanki	...	Open air theatre
Nazim	...	Head of district with revenue executive and judicial powers in pre-British days
Nazul	...	The land belonging to government situated within municipal area but not belonging to any particular department
Nogutia	...	Play
Nyaya	...	Justice
Pachar	...	A type of soil tract
Pakar	...	A type of soil
Pansari	...	Grocer
Par	...	A type of soil tract
Pathshala	...	School
Patti	...	A strip of land
Patwari	...	A petty revenue official
Phog	...	A folk song
Pracharak	...	Propagator
Pramukh	...	Chairman
Pugree	...	Turban
Puja-ka-gilas	...	A glass used at the time of worship
Qazi	...	Judge, who also solemnises Muslim marriages
Rabi	...	Spring harvest
Rahat	...	Persian wheel
Rakshak	...	Guard
Reh	...	Saline efflorescence
Resha	...	Fibre
Rogi	...	A cattle disease known as rider pest
Saljam	...	Turnip
Salwar	...	Loose trouser tight on anklets
Sanai	...	A type of green manure
Sandhya	...	Evening prayer
Sangh	...	Federation
Sawai	...	Getting back one and a quarter times the quantity lent
Senda	...	A kind of salt
Sewain	...	Vermicelli
Sherwani	...	A long coat
Shramdan	...	Voluntary labour
Suji	...	Granular wheat product
Sutli	...	Twine made of hemp
Swayamvara	...	Choosing of husband according to one's own will

Taqavi	...	Loan given by the government to cultivators with or without interest
Tazia	...	An imitation of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo
Tesu	...	A flower from which a yellow dye is extracted
Thanadar	...	Officer incharge of police-station.
Tirthankara	...	In Jainism, expounder of religion; defied hero or saint
Turahi	...	A musical instrument
Up-adhyaksh	...	Vice-President
Up-anayan	...	Thread or imitation ceremony among Hindus
Uparker	...	A soil tract
Up-pramukh	...	Vice-Chairman
Urs	...	Commemoration of death anniversary of Muslim saint at his tomb
Usar	...	Infertile land
Vaid	...	Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine
Zaid	...	Extra crop, sown and harvested from April to June



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